20 PAGES. **THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.** PART I. 1-10

VOL. XXXI ATLANTA, GA., SUNDAY, MORNING, AUGUST 7 1898. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

J. M. High | J. M. High | J. M. High

What of Our Advertising?

Nineteenth-century trade methods have done much for you. They have wrought wonders, and, indeed, they have made marvels cease to be marvelous. Regular system and rigid accuracy in our advertising bring you close to the real principles and purposes of our business. We never over-state arguments to ourselves —or to you. That is how we are different from the romantic gentleman of dry goods—a modern character, made up of Don Quixote without Sancho Panza. The result of his fustian is, that what was once thought extravagant language is now very ordinary talk. He has compounded adjectives, intensified verbs and sublimated phrases, until lexicography threatens our brains with madness. Your sense of novelty has been taxed until it has lost its keen sensitiveness. We foresaw the revulsion, and refused to follow the popular trend. That is why it is a relief for you to browse through our simple announcements, after scanning the wretched metaphor that abounds elsewhere.

As our business grows, we are certain that it expands itself. We press, but do not force it. It rests on a firm basis, is conducted on generous and just rules, and its self-projecting power is tremendous.

A Group of Monday "Specials."

3c for 20c Printed Novelty Lawns, exquisite designs and beautiful color combinations. Eight thousand yards, including scores of styles, 32 inches wide. Full pieces, not remnants.

5c for 15c Striped Embroidered Swiss, white ground and navy blue stripes, with spiral figures, embroidered in between, 32 inches wide. Full pieces, a trophy of mid-summer trading.

5c for 15c Organdie Altesse; light, medium and dark grounds, every imaginable pattern, strong colors—navy, green, helio, red, cerise, maize and other bright tints in combination.

5c for 10c Hamburg Edgings and machine-made Torchon Laces, one to three inches wide.

10c for 25c Hamburg Edgings and Insertings; the patterns are wide, so are the margins—fine qualities.

Shirt Waists... Prophecy has ceased but sagacity has not. We study the future and the bearings of the present on it. Activity at the auspicious moment is what constitutes genuine energy. It would be an inexcusable violation of the established law of progressive retailing for us to be caught with unsold balances of Shirt Waists on the first day of September. That's why we are closing them out at half and less than half of their value.

49c for 75c Shirt Waists. for $1.00 Shirt Waists. for $1.25 Shirt Waists.

75c for $1.50 Shirt Waists. for $1.75 Shirt Waists. for $2.00 Shirt Waists.

They are made of percales, lawns, zephyr ginghams, muslins, madras, oxford cloth, cheviot, dimities, swiss, organdie, cambric and lappet tissues.

98c for $1.50. $1.75 and $2.00 White India Lawn Waists.
$1.97 for $3.00, $3.50 and $3.75 White Linen Lawn Waists.

Whether you need them now or not it is spending money judiciously to buy. They are the kind of bargains that wrinkle the brow of competition.

Women's Wash Skirts... You've grown to be suspicious of much logic. Our winning eloquence is easiest sustained by such prices as these.

Two hundred Women's linen-colored Crash Skirts, made with hem. The material retails at 8c the yard. Takes five yards for a Skirt; these are ready-made at **29c**

One hundred and fifty White Duck Skirts, made with deep hem, tailor stitched. They are neat and dressy for all in and out door occasions, worth $1.50; at **75c**

Ten dozen Women's navy blue Duck Skirts, they combine utility and comfort, may be worn with any kind of Waist, worth $1.50; our price **85c**

Eight dozen Women's navy blue Duck Skirts, made with deep hem, front trimmed with white braid in apron effect, worth $2.75; our price **$1.50**

Women's very fine navy blue Duck Skirts, made with Spanish flounce, five rows zig-zag braid at bottom and three rows above, worth $3.50; our price **$2.00**

If you want a Bicycle Suit we will give you choice of thirty, worth $8, $10, $12 and $15; at **$4.69**

They are made of all-wool Cheviots in brown, gray and blue plaids and mixtures. September and October are grand for biking. Wheelwomen should see these Suits.

Remnants Black Colored Dress Goods

Choice at Half Price.

In what way to attract custom without false inducements, and retain it for mutual benefit, is one of the main points we investigate and master. We grapple the subject and exhaust it. Neither mind, muscle or money is spared. Why, how, when you need Dres. Goods engage our thoughts. Just now, remnants are uppermosts You want them for children's school frocks; skirts, waists and dresses for yourself. That's the reason we are selling them at half price.

Covert Mixtures	20c for 40c kind	Paris Plaids
Cheviot Melanges	25c for 50c kind	Irish Poplins
Scotch Cheviot	30c for 60c kind	Foula Serges
Scotch Tweeds	35c for 75c kind	Clay Serges
Scotch Homespuns	40c for 85c kind	All-wool Clairettes
French Plaids	50c for 98c kind	Bayadere Stripes
Tailor Checks	60c for $1.25 kind	Grenadine Effects
Epingle Novelties	75c for $1.50 kind	Natte Suitings.

Tailored Suits... Ants store up for the wants of winter, and bees hive their honey to the same end. You should emulate the industry of the provident ant and bee. Apprehending the wisdom of such a policy, why not profit by these opportunities? Most of the Suits lingered last spring because they were a trifle too heavy for May wear. Just the right weight for early Autumn.

$10 for $20 Suits	$15 for $30 Suits	$20 for $40 Suits
$12 for $25 Suits	$18 for $35 Suits	$25 for $50 Suits

They are in Reefer-front, Fly-front, Eton Blouse and Russian-blouse styles. Newest colors of All-wool Cheviot, Scotch Mixtures, French Serges, Cheviot Serges, Covert Mixtures, Broadcloths, Venetian Cloths, Meltonettes and Whipcords. Elegantly trimmed, and nearly all are lined throughout with fine plain or fancy Taffeta Silk.

White Goods.

Two thousand yards fine Checked Dimity and sheer striped Lawn, worth 10c; at 5c

Two thousand yards White Duck, in remnants of three to eight yards, worth 15c; at 8c

Two thousand yards sheer but firm White Lawn, 40 inches wide, worth 20c; at 11c

Limited quantity fine French Checked Nainsook, worth 20c; at 10c

Two thousand yards Curtain Swiss, polka dots and figures, worth 20c; at 10c

Five hundred yards White Pique, our regular 25c and 30c grades; at 15c

Linens.

One thousand yards unbleached Towel Crash, worth 7c; at . . . 3c

Five hundred yards bleached Russia Crash, worth 18c; at 9c

Fifty dozen bleached Linen Napkins, five-eights size, worth $1.40; at $1.00

Fifty dozen full-bleached all-linen Doylies, worth $1.00; at 65c

Six dozen Fringed Table Cloths worth up to $1.75; choice at . . 98c

Fifteen hundred Linen Huckaback and Damask Towels, a great job, twenty styles to choose from, worth from 35c to 45c; at 25c

Twenty dozen hemmed loom-linen Huckaback Towels, large size, worth 25c; will close the lot out at 15c

Quilts.

Two hundred Quilts, Marseilles pattern, eleven-quarter size, worth $1.50; at $1.00

One hundred genuine Marseilles Quilts, eleven-quarter size, worth $2.00; at $1.49

Corsets.

Small lot of Women's Corsets, broken sizes, standard $1.00 makes, reduced to 39c

Undermuslins.

Eight hundred garments—Drawers, Corset Covers, Chemises, Skirts and Gowns; good, strong muslin, trimmed with fine embroidery, all styles, excellent workmanship, worth from 85c to $1.25; choice at . . 50c

Furnishings.

Twenty-five dozen Men's White Unlaundered Shirts, following sizes only —14, 16½, 17, 17½ and 18. New York Mills muslin, 2100 linen bosoms, hand-worked button-holes, some made open back, others open back and front, regular 75c and $1.00 qualities; choice at 39c

Twenty dozen Men's White Unlaundered Shirts, warranted linen bosoms, sizes 14, 16, 16½, 17 and 17½; will be closed out at 25c

Twenty dozen Men's laundered Shirts, white and colored bosoms, standard brands, sizes 14, 15, 15½, 16, 16½ and 17, worth $1.00, $1.25 and $1.50, slightly soiled from window display; marked down to 59c

Fifty Suits Men's Oxford Cloth and Cheviot Pajamas—pink, blue and dainty mixtures, a make that is standard the world over, worth $1.25; marked down to 50c

Forty dozen men's silk and pique Club Ties, stylish colors, stitched and lined, worth 10c; marked down to 3c

Twenty dozen silk and satin and Madras Band Bows, many kinds, but few of each, worth 25c; marked down to 10c

Ten dozen men's madras, duck and pique Four-in-Hands, flowing-end and and puff Ties, worth 25c; marked downed to 9c

Hosiery.

Women's full shaped seamless black and tan, plain and Richelieu ribbed Hose, double heels and toes, worth 20c; our price 12½c

Women's super fine fast black Hose, pure Lisle thread, double soles, heels and toes, advertised elsewhere at three pair for a dollar; our price . 25c

Women's and Children's fancy colored Silk and Silk-plated Hose, tan, blue, brown, nile and other delicate tints, worth 75c; our price . . . 25c

Women's best quality French Lisle Thread, Lace or Filigree Hose, pretty patterns, genuine 75c novelties; our price 49c

Women's fancy Hose, black feet, brilliant Scotch plaid tops; the colors are warranted not to fade, worth 65c; our price 25c

Women's full seamless fast black Hose, double soles, regular price; 15c; our price 9c

Children's Fast Black School Hose, double knees and feet, worth 19c; our price 12½c

Children's Full Seamless, Fast Black Hose, all sizes, several mixed lots, worth up to 19c; our price, 9c

Men's Fast Black Half Hose, double heels and toes, worth 17c; our price 9c

J. M. High. | J. M. High. | J. M. High.

TAYLOR'S
240 MARIETTA ST.

The second week of our Semi-Annual Clearance Sale begins tomorrow. In every department of the house unprecedented values will be offered.

That 3⅞c Counter

INCLUDES
Batistes, worth six cents.
Calicoes, worth five cents.
Ginghams, worth eight cents.
Satins, worth ten cents.
Chambrays, worth eight cents.

That 5c Counter

CONTAINS
Lappet Mulls, worth 12c.
Scotch Zephyrs, worth 10c.
Dark Ground Lenos, worth 10c.
Organdies, worth 10c.
36-inch Percales, worth 8c.

Drapery Section.

In no other House can such a variety of Moderate-Priced Draperies be found. Read the list carefully, you are sure to profit by it.

40-inch Lace Scrims, yd.....3⅞c
40-inch Figured Swisses, yd.....10c
28-inch Japanese Draperies, yd..5c
Coin Spot Embroidered Swiss...20c
3-yard Lace Curtains, pair.....50c
3½-yard Lace Curtains, pair...75c
Window Shades with Border...25c
Shades with Border and Fringe 35c
Curtain Poles, complete 20c
White Corrugated Poles..... 35c
10-foot Hall Poles..... 40c
Extension Rods 25c

Table Linens.

72-inch Bleached Damask 75c
72-inch Brown Damask 50c
58-inch Bleached Damask 25c
62-inch Turkey Red Damask 25c
All pure Linen Huck Towels.....10c
25x50 Bath Towels at 25c
Small Turkish Hand Rags.....2c

DOMESTICS.

Sea Islands 3⅞c, 5c, 6½c.
Bleachings 3⅞c, 5c, 6½c.
10-4 Sheetings 12c, 15c, 18c.
Ready-made Sheets 39c up.
Cotton Flannels 5c up.
Cotton Blankets 39c up.
Cotton Diapers 39c up.

WHITE GOODS.

India Linons 5c to 15c.
Checked Lawns 5c to 10c.
Heavy Welt P.Ks 15c.
Dotted Swisses 10c up.
All-over Embroideries 10c up.
White and Colored Ducks 10c yd.
White Organdies 10c yd.

FURNISHINGS.

String Ties, white, 6 for 5c.
String Ties, colored, 6 for 5c.
All Silk Ties 4 for 25c.
All Silk Tecks 10c each.
All Silk Band Bows 10c.
Ladies' Bleached Lisle Vests 10c
Gents' Balbrigan S. & D. 15c.

ON THE BALCONY.

Here you will find irresistable values in Skirts, Waists, Wrappers, Suits, Undermuslins, Petticoats, Millinery, Babies' Caps, and Ladies' Sailors.

Dress Skirts 75c to $6.00.
Ladies' Waists 15c to $5.00.
House Wrappers 50c to $1.50.
Ladies' Suits $2.50 to $7.50.
Undermuslins 19c to $1.50.
Petticoats 98c to $3.00.
Dress Hats $1.00 to $5.00.
Babies' Caps 7c to $1.00.
Ladies' Sailors 10c to $1.00.

SHOE DEPARTMENT.

There never was a better time to buy Shoes than now, prices on all Summer Styles are extremely low, including Ladies' Oxfodrs and Sandals, Tan or Black, Misses Oxfords and Sandals, Tan or Black, Children's Tan or Black Sandals, Babies' Soft Sole Shoes and Sandals.

ON THE SECOND FLOOR

Where the light is first-class are located Men's and Boys' Clothing, Hats and Caps of every description, All at quick cash prices, and your money back if you want it.

Men's Suits $2.50 to $10.00
Boy's Suits 50c to $4.00
Men's Pants 39c to $3.00
Boy's Pants 25c to $1.00
Men's Overalls 25c to 75c
Mackintoshes $2.50 to $7.50
Men's and Boy's Hats 25c to $2.00
Men's and Boy's Caps 10c to 50c.

DRESS GOODS.

A very good time to buy, whilst prices are at the lowest they have ever been. The chances are all in favor of an early advance. Your linings and trimmings could be bought now at quite a saving. Think the matter over.

TAYLOR'S
240 MARIETTA ST.

FIRE SALE! FIRE SALE!

BASS DRY GOODS CO

Retail Store 37 Whitehall St.

ONE day of our GREAT FIRE SALE has passed and every Lady that entered our store was loud in her expression of appreciation of the bargains we were giving. We have pledged ourselves to make every day of this great sale a day that will long be remembered.

We received late Saturday evening 50 cases more of damaged goods purchased by our Mr. B. F. Joel. These goods will be ready and on sale Monday morning. To the people who could not get in our store Saturday, owing to the enormous crowds, come Monday and every day this week as sale will continue until these goods are disposed of. We have employed 35 more salespeople, and you will have no trouble in being waited on.

LOOK! LOOK!

350 10-4 Marseilles Pattern Bedspreads, worth $1.25, Only **25c**

One Table fine French Organdie and Lawns, per yard, Only **2c**

Open and Shut Fans, for this sale Only **1c**

[illegible]0 pieces fine Embroidery, worth 10c yd, Only **1c**

25 pieces more of Silks in solids and fancy, per yard, Only **5c**

10 cases good large size Towels, each, Only **1c**

5 cases Fruit of the Loom, yard wide Bleaching, for Only **3½c**

One Table All-wool and Silk and Wool Dress Goods, per yard, Only **10c**

100 pieces Lonsdale Cambric, per yard, Only **5c**

50 pieces fine French Percales, regular 15c quality, per yard, Only **5c**

500 pieces Prints, Sheeting and Wool Dress Goods, slightly damaged, per yard, Only **1c**

Ladies' Linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, each, Only **2c**

SPECIAL! We will give to the Lady who makes the first purchase after the doors are open a handsome Silk Skirt free of charge.

Store Opens Promptly at 8 O'Clock
MONDAY MORNING.

BASS DRY GOODS CO

RETAIL STORE 37 WHITEHALL S[illegible]

THEATRICAL SEASON IN LONDON CLOSED

American Dramatic Invasion Has Now Come to an End.

LOCAL MANAGERS NOT HURT

Imported Plays Have Not Proven a Great Success Among Britons.

MR. FROHMAN IS BADLY DISAPPOINTED

Actors and Actresses from the United States Are Now Taking It Easy in Great Britain.

London, July 26.—The American dramatic invasion of London closed for the season when the curtain fell on "Sue" at the Garrick theater tonight. Taken altogether, the invasion has not proven so formidable an onslaught upon the native drama as local managers feared; the playhouses of the English actor-managers—Irving, Tree, Alexander, Windham and Hare—maintaining their old-time pre-eminence in the affections of the public.

So far as concerns the legitimate plays imported from America, they have furnished each a month or two of interesting amusement and been shelved. This year's experiences have taught the American managers that English tastes cannot be solved by any fixed rules, for the conspicuous American success, "The Belle of New York," and the equally conspicuous failure, "A Stranger in New York," were much on the same order of entertainment.

Charles Hoyt's London trip proved the most melancholy experience which has befallen him since his early attempts to float melodrama in Boston. Such a vigorous and unanimous condemnation as the critics visited upon him has seldom been seen here. The talented actors who carried the skit suffered a harrowing fortnight, for struggle as they would to arouse the English to laughter, Hoyt's American humor seemed to inspire only solemnity and amazement.

Annie Russell has succeeded in installing herself quite firmly in the esteem of the English public, though the medium of her appearance was not a fortunate one. The Daily Mail comments:

"'Sue' was not a great play, but Sue herself was greatly played."

And all the papers call for Miss Russell's return next year. Charles Frohman promises to gratify their desire.

Frohman Owns in London.

Mr. Frohman has now a controlling interest in two London theaters, the Garrick and the Duke of York's, and a part in the St. Adelphi, the home of melodrama so long held by William Terriss.

Great hopes are builded on William Gillette's impersonation of Sherlock Holmes, the detective, for the character seems exactly suited to Gillette's imperturbability and he and Dr. A. Conan Doyle are now engaged upon the dramatization, which will be produced first in America next fall.

"The Heart of Maryland" also suffered by comparison with London's first taste of American war drama and its success was also only moderate, the critics finding Mrs. Leslie Carter's acting more to their fancy than Mr. Belasco's stagecraft. For the Duke of York's theater, Mr. Frohman has engaged an English stock company, headed by Jessie Mill Ward, which will soon play Anthony Hope's "Adventures of Lady Ursula."

The fall season at the Adelphi will be opened by a melodrama, "The Gypsy King," from the pen of George H. Sims, with Julius Neilson and Fred Terry in the leading parts.

Mr. Alexander has found his new play, "The Ambassador," by Mrs. Craigie ("John Oliver Hobbes"), such a card that he will continue it next season and is equipping a second company for the provinces. Considerable unfavorable comment has been provoked among Americans in London from the fact that Mrs. Craigie, herself an American, has introduced into the play for its low comedy element a family of illiterate, pushful Americans, whose participation is quite unnecessary to the story, and it is said that the offending passages will be eliminated before the play goes to the United States.

Mrs. Potter and Bellew Separate.

The long standing alliance of Mrs. James Brown Potter and Kyrle Bellew is to be broken, at least temporarily. Mrs. Potter has been engaged by Beerbohm Tree's leading lady to play Milidia in his version of "The Three Musketeers" next fall. Mr. Bellew becomes leading man with Charles Wyndham for a new play by Louis N. Parker and Murray Carson, the authors of "Rosemary."

Olga Nethersole will tour the United States under the management of Marcus R. Mayo and her principal, "The Termagant," by Melharker. She will also have a new play by Max O'Rell, yet unnamed; another to be called "The Mutiny," and will present "Ibsen's Doll House."

England is swarming with American stage folk this month, some of them enjoying holidays, others pursuing their studies. Viola Allen, who has secured the American right of Hall Caine's "The Christian," is spending a month at the novelist's castle in the Isle of Man. Mr. Caine is preparing two versions of the book for the stage, the character of Gloria being the leading one in Miss Allen's version, while the other version, which is under way for Wilson Barrett, will give the center of the stage to John Storm.

James H. Hackett and his wife are here making the rounds of the theaters for the purpose of observation.

Nat Goodwin is enjoying life at his handsome country place, south of London, and John Drew is entertaining his compatriots at his summer place on the Thames.

William H. Crane is resting in London. Thomas F. Murray, the American comedian, is to star with Lottie Collins in a comical sketch called "The White Blackbird." Sydney Drew has finished an extended season as star in the comedy "My Innocent Boy."

The opera season also closed tonight with a record of thirty-two performances of Wagner out of a total of sixty-seven nights. Fourteen of them were consumed by the "Nibelungen," "Lohengrin" was played seven times, "Tristan" and "Meistersinger" each four times and "Tannhauser" three times. There is already a demand for a repetition of "Ring" next season.

The brunt of the important work has been borne by the De Reszkes, Emma Eames and Lillian Nordica. Melba and Calve have each sung three or four times in their old roles.

Madam Nordica's reappearance in London opera in the most important role of Brunhilde in the "Ring" has established her in the forefront of Wagnerian interpreters. She also sang Elsa in "Lohengrin," Donna Anna in "Giovanni," Brunhilde in the "Ring" and Susanne in "Figaro." She has signed a contract with Maurice Grau for sixty appearances in the United States next season and has promised Frau Wagner to sing Eva in the "Meistersinger" at Bayreuth next year.

Susanne Adams, a young American from the Paris opera who goes to New York next year, has received nothing but approving criticism in London.

The failure of Jean de Reszke to sing on three occasions because of indisposition has revived the perennial rumor of a failing voice. He announces that he will sing several of the lighter Italian parts next season.

Mr. Grau will have the management of Covent Garden again next year.

STRICTURE

Causes obstruction to the flow of urine, partial closing of the passage, prostatic irritation and enlargement, bearing down and scalding of urine and loss of power.

A SOLVENT FOUND that cures quickly and permanently and does away with the Surgeon's Knife and dilating instruments. Sufferers from *Stricture, Enlargement of Prostate Gland, Inflammation and Chronic* ... by this new scientific ... ally

... T HOME. ... *Empire Medical Co.,* ... *Boston, Mass.,* for ... *"Solvent-Alterans."* ... dy is made of, and ... cure. If afflicted, ... igate.

ST. LOUIS AT PLAYA DEL ESTE.

Cruiser Is Too Long To Enter the Harbor at Santiago.

Playa del Este, August 6.—The auxiliary cruiser St. Louis has arrived here from Porto Rico under orders to assist in taking the United States troops home from Santiago. Captain Goodrich, however, thinks his ship is too long to enter the harbor, and he will remain here until the matter is settled.

The transport San Juan arrived from Santiago with troops and provisions and proceeded for Caimenera. The Armenia has left for Key West.

The fleet still remains here awaiting orders from Washington.

Rear Admiral Sampson expresses the hope that the peace negotiations will come to a quick conclusion. Throughout the campaign Admiral Sampson's keen appreciation of the sufferings of the half-starved Cubans and his endeavors to afford them relief have been a marked feature.

The Potomac has recovered $10,000 from the Infanta Maria Teresa, which was driven ashore at the time Admiral Cervera attempted to escape from Santiago.

The transport Resolute, with marines aboard, is still here. The shore is deserted, save for the cable operators and our marines who are on guard.

The newspapers containing Admiral Sampson's report on July 3d, arrived here last night. They were eagerly read throughout the fleet, and the report created intense satisfaction. The universal confidence in and devotion to the admiral by the men under his command rendered this expression of feeling a foregone conclusion.

GEN. GRANT READY TO LEAVE.

Transport Reaches Newport To Carry Troops to Porto Rico.

Newport News, Va., August 6.—Transport No. 30, formerly the Holland-American liner Obdam, arrived here today from Old Point to take supplies and troops to Porto Rico. The work of loading the ship was commenced immediately after she tied up at the wharf, but the steamer will not sail before Monday night or Tuesday morning. When she leaves she will have on board General Fred D. Grant, his staff and the Fifth Illinois regiment. The Illinois regiment superseded the Third Kentucky regiment in the Third brigade, of which General Grant is commander. The order making the change was published tonight. The Illinois troops arrived here yesterday morning from Chickamauga park, having been attached to General Wade's division.

It was stated tonight that the change was made on account of sickness among the Kentucky soldiers. Many of the men are suffering with mumps and measles and the regiment is not in condition to be moved. However, the Third will go to Porto Rico at a later day. The remaining six companies of the First Kentucky regiment will embark for Porto Rico some time next week as will also the One Hundred and Sixtieth Indiana.

MACIAS ADVISED TO SURRENDER

Spanish Authorities at San Juan Declare They Will Fight.

Ponce, Island of Porto Rico, August 5, via the Island of St. Thomas, D. W. I., August 6.—(Delayed in Transmission.)—United States Consul Hanna has received information that the foreign consuls at San Juan de Porto Rico, the capital of this island, advised the Spanish authorities to surrender the island to the American troops.

The Spaniards, however, in reply announced that they had resolved to fight. Thereupon the consuls notified the Spanish commander, Captain General Macias, that they would establish a neutral zone between Bayamon and Rio Piedras, in which to gather the foreign residents and their portable property in order to insure their safety in the event of a bombardment of the place by the American forces. The consuls sent a similar notification to General Miles. In spite of this brave talk, it is understood that the Spanish officers of minor rank have refused to fight or to imperil their lives in the defense of San Juan.

HOBSON'S HOME WANTS CERVERA

Spanish Admiral Invited To Visit Greensboro, Ala.

Mobile, Ala., August 6.—In response to an invitation extended in the name of the people of Greensboro, Ala., to visit Lieutenant Hobson's home, Admiral Cervera writes under date of August 2d, saying:

"I thank you very much and also the citizens of Greensboro for the kind expressions contained in your letter and you will allow me to say that it is I who should render thanks, which I do with the greatest pleasure, for the kind and generous treatment which I am receiving at the hands of the American people. It would be gratifying to me to accept your invitation to visit Greensboro, where was born the brave Lieutenant Richmond Pearson Hobson, but it will be impossible for me to do so, for as soon as the war is ended, it will be obligatory upon me to return immediately to Spain to account for my conduct, which must be judged as provided for by the law. Nevertheless, I shall not fail to carry through all my life the remembrance of such brave officers as Lieutenant Hobson and also the flattering invitation tendered me by the city of his birth. I subscribe myself, etc. PASCUAL CERVERA."

WOOD WILL CONTROL PRICES.

Military Governor of Santiago Wants a Moderate Scale Enforced.

Santiago de Cuba, August 6.—General Leonard Wood, the military governor of Santiago, this afternoon called a meeting of the butchers and retail provision dealers of the city with the object of formulating a tariff for the sale of the necessaries of life, for which the dealers have lately been charging exorbitant rates.

All the dealers were highly indignant at the interference of the military authorities in commercial matters, but General Wood gave them until 11 o'clock tomorrow morning to agree upon moderate prices, under penalty of a revocation of their license and the closing of their shops.

A permanent scale of prices will be fixed tomorrow.

Angell Bids Sultan Farewell.

Constantinople, August 6.—Dr. James B. Angell, who resigned in May last and who has been succeeded by United States Minister Oscar S. Straus, of New York, had a farewell audience with the sultan yesterday. Mr. Angell leaves here on August 23th.

Big Fire in Cotton.

Hamburg, August 6.—A fire on Oswald quay last night, originating in spontaneous combustion amid cotton, destroyed over a ... marks' value of merchandise.

BROOKE HAS SHARP SKIRMISH.

Grounding of the Massachusetts Delays the General Advance.

Ponce, August 6.—General Brooke's advance guard entered Guayama yesterday after a sharp skirmish, in which several on both sides were wounded. The general advance was delayed by the grounding of the transport Massachusetts with General Brooke's headquarters aboard. The Massachusetts floated last night and will proceed to Arroyo today. The cavalry troops will go overland, if peace is declared. The plans of the army are to cross the island and it will probably be unmolested.

The Spanish force at Guyama, numbering 500, were driven back toward Cayey with the loss of one killed and two wounded. Of the Americans, Privates Gordon, Walcott and Reffe, of the Fourth Ohio, were wounded, none fatally. General Haines occupies the town. Major Flagler, while reconnoitering near Coamo last night ran into the enemy's pickets and was fired upon. Thirty shots were fired, but no one was injured.

PROPOSITION WAS REJECTED.

Railroad Tax Case To Be Tried on Its Merits.

Nashville, Tenn., August 6.—(Special.)—The proposition to compromise the railroad state tax cases was rejected this afternoon. The proposition made yesterday was that the railroads pay taxes for 1897 on 75 per cent of the assessment, as ordered by the circuit court of appeals; the 1898 taxes to be the same, the pending litigation to be discontinued and all costs paid by the railroads.

A further offer was made today that the railroads would pay the fees of attorneys for the state, amounting to about $7,000. The legislature's resolution authorizing the railroad commissioners, board of equalizers and attorney general to compromise required that they be unanimous.

After considering the matter they announced that the proposition was rejected by a divided vote. The case will now be tried on its merits and involves the taking of 3,000 or 4,000 positions.

MANY CLAIMS ARE BEING FILED.

Damages Are Wanted by Cubans from the Spanish Government.

Washington, August 6.—The announcement that the United States government will assume liability for the claims of the insurgents against the Spanish government on account of injuries and damages sustained in the Cuban insurrection has caused the filing of a large number of claims with the state department. Very many of these are not based upon events occurring during the last rebellion, but date back for many years and relate to excessive custom collections, damages sustained through municipal maladministration, alleged illegal confinement and such things.

MASSACHUSETTS IS FLOATED.

Ships for the Spanish Prisoners Will Reach Santiago This Week.

Washington, August 6.—A dispatch was received today from General Gilmore at Ponce, saying the transport Massachusetts had been floated and that the extent of her injuries from going aground were not known, although at most they were not serious. Another dispatch from Ponce stated that the transport Panama had arrived with its extensive equipment for dock building, construction, etc. This construction outfit was originally sent to Santiago, but getting there after the surrender it was sent forward to Porto Rico.

May Have Been Numidian.

London, August 6.—There was a rumor at Lloyds today that the passenger steamer reported from St. Johns, N. F., on Thursday last, as having probably been lost with all hands in the vicinity of Belle Isle, was the Allen line steamer Numidian, Captain McNicoll, which sailed from Montreal on August 3d for the latter points. The officials here of the Allen line discredit the rumor.

Wheeler's Friends Meet.

Huntsville, Ala., August 6.—(Special.)—The political friends of General Joseph Wheeler held a meeting today at New Decatur to further his interests in regard to the democratic nomination for congress. The general's friends are jubilant over the favorable turn affairs have taken. They have reasons to believe he will be nominated by acclamation, or if not that, he will carry every county except one in the district.

Michigan Soldier's Wife Wants Divorce

Grand Rapids, Mich., August 6.—Mrs. John Vos, wife of Lieutenant Colonel Vos, of the Thirty-second Michigan volunteers, now at Fernandina, Fla., today began suit against Miss Rose Vandersluis for $10,000 damages for alleged alienation of her husband's affections. She had already filed suit against her husband for separate maintenance, declaring that he had contributed nothing to his family's support since his regiment asembled in April.

French Ship Released.

Washington, August 6.—The government has ordered the release of the steamship Manoudale, of the Campagnie General Trans-Atlantic, of France, captured by the American warships in West Indian waters and brought to Charleston, S. C. A decision has not yet been reached as to the Rodrigues, another French steamer captured under similar conditions and held at Charleston.

Missourians To Join Lee.

St. Louis, August 6.—The Sixth Missouri volunteers, now at Jefferson barracks, near this city, has been ordered to proceed at once to Jacksonville, Fla., where it will become a part of the corps under General Lee. Colonel Letcher Hardeman, formerly a lieutenant in the regular army, commands the regiment which was raised under the second call.

Cervera Returns to Annapolis.

Annapolis, Md., August 6.—Admiral Cervera and son returned to Annapolis this morning on the 10 o'clock train from Baltimore, having arrived there on the Norfolk steamer. They were accompanied by a Roman Catholic priest. The admiral and his son were granted only eighteen hours' leave.

Horses and Mules for Manila.

San Francisco, August 6.—The ship Tacoma, transporting horses and mules to the Philippines for the use of the United States forces, sailed for Manila today. It is expected that the voyage will occupy about sixty days. Every precaution has been taken to make the expedition a success.

Fruit Affected with Codlin Moth.

Vancouver, B. C., August 6.—The fruit inspector has seized forty boxes of pears that arrived yesterday on the steamer Walla Walla from California and a consignment of apples was ordered discharged on the claim that they were affected by the codlin moth.

Horses and Cattle Dying.

Fresno, Cal., August 6.—Cattle and horses that are pastured on Kings river are suffering from Texas or splenetic fever. With the last few days 200 head have succumbed to the disease, which is spreading very rapidly. It is stated cattle, horses and sheep are affected by it.

Earthquake in Sicily.

Messina, Island of Sicily, August 6.—There was a severe earthquake shock here at 2:33 a. m. today. The inhabitants were panic stricken, but there was no damage done.

Appointed Major of Colored Troops.

Huntsville, Ala., August 6.—(Special.)—John H. Theffey, captain om company L, which was recruiting in this city, was today appointed a major in the Third regiment, colored volunteers.

BISMARCK'S DEATH ENGROSSED PUBLIC

Government Circles Are Not Pleased with the Events.

THE EMPEROR WAS SNUBBED

Bereaved Family Showed Decided Dislike for the Kaiser.

THE PRESS COMMENTS GENERALLY

Son of the Prince Made It Plain That the Emperor Was Not to His Liking a Little Bit.

Berlin, August 6.—The death of Prince Bismarck has of course engrossed public attention throughout the week. While it cannot truthfully be said that the impression created by the sudden death of the great chancellor was as deep as would have been expected, and while there was nothing like a general mourning visible in Berlin, yet there were unmistakable evidences of widespread sympathy.

The publications and revelations which so quickly followed the death of the prince and which have already been cabled to the Associated Press, have naturally created a sensation and deep anger in government circles, and there is still greater surprise and resentment at the attitude of the Bismarck family. The emperor left nothing undone that could testify to his personal grief or to the sense of the greatness of the loss of Germany. His proclamation, addressed to the imperial chancellor, Prince Hohenlohe, has given high satisfaction throughout the country and it is generally admitted that no little magnanimity was required to enable his majesty to preserve such unruffled serenity in the face of the evident sullenness of the family. He devised most splendid public honors for the deceased statesman and when his efforts to place the latter's remains beside his grandfather's were refused, the emperor carried out what was possible in the shape of a public funeral, regardless of the absence of any of the Bismarcks. On the whole, the emperor has shown great tact in the face of open rebuffs.

The Vossische Zeitung, referring to the matter, says:

Emperor Was Turned Down.

"We do not wish to pass judgment and only chronicle facts. The notice of the death, addressed to the emperor, did not bear the signature of the son, but of the doctor. The emperor commissioned Professor Begas to take a cast of the features, but the emissary of the sculptor was obliged to leave Friedrichsruhe without fulfilling his mission. The emperor desired to see the body, but the coffin was closed before he could do so, although, according to the testimony of Professor Lenbach, neither were the features of Prince Bismarck disfigured nor were there any signs of decomposition.

"When the monarch arrived at Friedrichsruhe the ex-minister of state, Prince Herbert, did not appear in uniform or wear his decorations, but he appeared only as a private gentleman.

"It cannot but be that the nation will have drawn definite inferences from these facts."

But it was not against the emperor alone that Prince Bismarck's family acted. The reigning German princes, the peers and the nation were prevented from taking any part in the funeral. To the grand duke of Saxe-Weimar and to the grand dukes of Hesse and Oldenburg, Prince Herbert wired to remain away. Even Prince Hohenlohe, although a personal friend of the deceased and whose coming had been heralded in time, was not allowed to see the body. The coffin was soldered down fifteen minutes before his arrival, to the intense sorrow of the aged chancellor.

Coffin Closed When Emperor Came.

Persons who were present in the house at the time affirm that Prince Herbert issued orders to solder the coffin down as soon as the telegram from the emperor arrived announcing his majesty's coming to Friedrichsruhe.

A number of German papers affirm that the causes for all this strange behavior are partly because Prince Herbert is seriously indisposed and partly because there were about the house a large number of highly important and sensational papers, mostly letters to Prince Bismarck, and that there was fear that these might be stolen in the bustle.

The order countermanding the public obsequies was received here with consternation. The Bismarck family, on their part, gave out that the peculiar methods of conducting the arrangements for Prince Bismarck's temporary interment were wholly in conformity with his wishes, adding that the deceased had remarked that "he wanted a rest at least after death."

The correspondent here of the Associated Press had an interview with the foreign office officials regarding all these matters and the following statement was made to him:

"As to the emperor's countermanding his first order regarding the public obsequies, there was no specific reason for it. As to the epitaph, it is known that it was Prince Bismarck's wish to have it so worded and we cannot hinder it.

"As to the memoirs, there is no anticipation upon the part of the government that any unpleasantness will result from their publication and there is no intention to stop them. Among the public testimonials will be a gigantic demonstration today at Neiderwald, arranged by a number of Rhenish cities, and a large memorial meeting takes place at Stuttgart, and another at Hamburg, where a public subscription has been opened for the erection of a gigantic monument to Prince Bismarck at Sachsenwald. There will be similar ceremonies at Breslau, Dresden, Leipsig, Liegnitz, Augusburg, Munich, Carlsruhe, Koenigsburg and many other cities.

Sympathy from America.

From the Germans in Austria many signs of sympathy have come. In upper Austria, at a large representative meeting in Wols, a resolution was passed to wear black corn flowers until Sedan day.

The German Veterans' Association, of Chicago, of which Prince Bismarck was an honorary member; the Central Veterans' Association, of Chicago, and the German Veterans' Federation of North America, had splendid wreaths placed on Prince Bismarck's coffin.

The "passive assistance" of a Catholic priest at the recent wedding of Princess Dorothea Marie Henriette Augustine Louise of Saxe-Coburg and Duke Ernest Cuner of Holstein, brother of the empress of Germany, has caused a great deal of discussion in the ultra-montane press. The Cologne Volks Zeitung says:

"The priest committed a grave breach of faith and the princess was guilty, by marrying according to the Protestant rite, of a deadly sin."

The Ausburg Post Zeitung says: "The Coburg family has been guilty of another public nuisance."

Owing to the death of Prince Bismarck, the German newspapers this week have paid but little attention to the progress of the war between Spain and the United States. The Evangelical Chruch Gazette, though, in a leading editorial, remarks:

"The outcome of the war is a triumph for Protestantism and further proof of the deterioration of the Latin races."

Continuing, the paper mentioned the points in proof of its assertion, to the successive defeats of the Austrian, French and Spanish nations.

For this the leading organ of the German Catholics, the Cologne Volks Zeitung, takes the Evangelical Chruch Gazette very severely to task, arguing that Catholicism had nothing to do with the defeats referred to.

Generally speaking the German press expressed confidence that the war is about over and that the conditions of peace are acceptable to Spain, and that the latter would do well to conclude peace forthwith.

The Kreuz Zeitung draws attention to the unusually brilliant balance of trade in America's favor, as shown by the recent reports, and contrasted this with the showing for the same period of Great Britain and Germany, saying that for Germany the showing is the worst. The Kreuz Zeitung concludes its editorial with remarking:

"In the future commercial policy of the empire the deficit in the German balance of trade will have to be taken into account."

The United States ambassador, Mr. Andrew D. White, attended the closing exercises of the University of Berlin on Wednesday, by special invitation, and on Thursday gave a dinner in honor of Mr. Irving Scott, of San Francisco, which was attended by the Turkish ambassador, the Chilean minister, Admiral von Knorr, the chief of the German navy, and others.

A large firm on the Rhine has offered, through the United States embassy, to send 10,000 bottles of their mineral water to the sick Americans. The waters are said to be valuable in yellow fever cases.

ENGLAND TAKES FIRMER STAND.

Russia's Attitude in Chinese Matter May Lead to Trouble.

London, August 6.—The extreme diplomatic tension exists between St. Petersburg and London is generally admitted today, though the officials deprecate the alarmist reports which were current yesterday.

It is hoped that the firmer stand adopted by the marquis of Salisbury during the last few days which seems to have already created some misgiving at St. Petersburg, will have the desired effect of arresting Russian aggressiveness. It is felt both here and on the continent that the outcome of the dispute in regard to the new Chwang railroad extension is the crucial point of the success or failure of Great Britain's policy of the "open poor."

As evidence of the fact that Great Britain well appreciates the gravity in the situation the Associated Press learns that the admiralty is preparing for all emergencies and that it will soon be ready to mobilize the entire fleet at the shortest notice. Every officer and man on furlough or on half pay has been assigned to a ship and instructed to be in readiness to join at the earliest moment. herefore, practically every ship in the British navy, whether in or out of commission at the present moment has its full war complement of officers and men ready to take her out to sea when the time arrives.

According to Paris advices Admiral Bedovilliere, commanding the French-China squadron, has cabled a demand for re-enforcements and for a large credit to be applied for erecting fortifications. The reasons given for these demands is that the natives of the Kwang Chou Wang region are showing signs of hostility. But there is some suspicion here that the action of the French admiral may be connected with a desire to back up Russian designs.

Charged with Killing Her Husband.

Clarendon, Ark., August 6.—A sensation was created here late tonight by the arrest of Mrs. John T. Orr, widow of the wealthy hardware merchant, who was assassinated a few days ago. Mrs. Orr was one of the most respected women in Clarendon and the arrest has created much excitement. She is charged with being implicated in the murder of her husband. Sheriff Jackson and Deputy Milwee today arrested four negroes, three men and a woman, charged with being implicated in the crime.

President of United Miners Enlists.

St. Louis, August 6.—James McArson, formerly president of the United Miners' Association of Illinois, today enlisted in the Sixth Missouri volunteers at Jefferson Barracks, which has been ordered to Jacksonville, Fla., to join Fitzhugh Lee's corps.

Back from Yukon Without Gold.

San Francisco, August 6.—The steamer Lenwa arrived today twelve days from St. Michaels. She brought seven passengers, who returned without any gold. Her passengers report the conditions existing at St. Michaels as being extremely precarious. They say that thousands of people are stranded and that relief must be sent by the government. Commercial companies control the only available landing places at St. Michaels and vessels are unable to land their passengers or their cargoes. The Yukon is getting too low for navigation and the distress will be very great unless the government takes energetic relief action.

Tariff Against Austrian Goods.

London, August 6.—The Vienna correspondent of The Observer says that Count Thun, president of the Austrian delegation, and Baron Banffy, the Hungarian premier, had a conference today regarding Austro-Hungarian affairs. Baron Banffy delivered an ultimatum to Count Thun, threatening to introduce a protective tariff against Austrian goods unless Count Thun shall induce parliament to enact the Ausgleich bill.

Passenger Steamer Disabled.

Manistee, Mich., August 6.—The passenger steamer Manitou, bound from Mackinac to Chicago, became disabled off this port last night. After she whistled signals for several hours a Canadian barge took her in tow. About fifty passengers were brought in her by a tug and today left for Chicago by train.

Troops Sail for Honolulu.

San Francisco, August 6.—The transport steamers Lakme and Charles G. Nelson, bearing five companies of the First New York volunteers and the Second United States volunteer engineers, sailed for Honolulu today.

Transports Sail with Troops.

Newport News, Va., August 6.—The transport Manitoba with Pennsylvania cavalry and artillery and United States mail for Porto Rico, has sailed. The remainder of General Grant's expedition is still waiting for transports.

DEATH OF MRS. W. J. TUCKER.

Died at the Family Residence, 129 Crew Street, at a Late Hour Last Night.

Mrs. W. J. Tucker, wife of Dr. W. J. Tucker, died at the family residence last night after a long illness.

Mrs. Tucker had a large number of friends in the city who will be greatly pained to learn of her death. She was of a sweet disposition and loved by all those who had ever come in contact with her. The sympathy of friends and acquaintances goes out to the family. The funeral arrangements will be announced later.

Dr. R. T. Hillman, Senoia, Ga.

Senoia, Ga., August 6.—(Special.)—Dr. R. T. Hillman, of this place, died this morning after three weeks' illness of typhoid fever. He was a son-in-law of Dr. I. H. Hand, of Leary, Ga., and came here several years ago. He was graduated from Atlanta Medical college, and was a bright star in his profession, holding a large and lucrative practice here. Dr. Hillman was a member of the Baptist church, an honored and upright citizen, and leaves a multitude of friends who will mourn with his widow and five children his untimely death. Funeral services were conducted by Rev. B. M. Pack at the Baptist church this evening.

B. P. Davis, Huntsville, Ala.

Huntsville, Ala, August 6.—(Special.)—B. P. Davis, city marshal of Huntsville, died today after a year's illness with consumption. Mr. Davis was forty-one years of age and has been in the service of the city fifteen years. All the city departments will turn out at his funeral tomorrow.

Mrs. W. H. Dismuke, Columbus, Ga.

Columbus, Ga., August 6.—(Special.)—Mrs. Minnie M. Dismuke, wife of Mr. W. H. Dismuke, died suddenly at their home at an early hour this morning after a very short illness. She is survived by her husband and a little girl. She was a member of the Methodist church and a most estimable lady.

PEOPLE HEARD THE CRASH.

Man Who Reported Loss of the Liner Got Story Second-Handed.

St. John's, N. F., August 6.—Inspector O'Reilly, of the revenue police, arrived here from Tilt Cove today. He states that he examined the man Jenkins who brought the news there respecting the reported loss of a line steamship. Jenkins, who lives at Bryant's Cover, thirteen miles across Penguin peninsula, says a schooner from Quirpon island, off the northern extremity of Newfoundland, at the entrance to the strait of Belle Isle, arrived there and reported that on the previous night while in the straits of Belle Isle she saw the lights of a steamer and heard a terrible crash, followed quickly by screams as of victims of a marine disaster. Then there was absolute silence, as if all had sunk.

Jenkins walked across the peninsula to convey the news, but had neglected to question the crew of the schooner closely as to details. He was sent beck by the officer to make further inquiries, but the schooner had sailed again for the fishing grounds. Inspector O'Reilly says that a majority of the people in that section believe a disaster has occurred.

ARGUMENT WAS CONCLUDED.

Judge Reserves Decision in Augusta Southern Case.

Augusta, Ga., August 6.—(Special.)—Argument in the petition for a receiver of the Augusta Southern railway, and the effort to break its lease to the South Carolina and Georgia railroad, was concluded today. Judge Callaway took the papers and reserves his decision.

The entire day was consumed in the arguments of counsel, which were able on both sides. No intimation was given by Judge Callaway as to when his decision will be rendered, or what it will be. Lawyers not connected with the case who listened to the trial, declared the petitioner made out an unquestionable case of the mismanagement of its property by the South Carolina, but the decision will depend on what the judge decides in the law governing such facts, and what is the real character of the lease contract between the two roads.

It was argued by counsel in the trial that the lease is an unusual one and creates a partnership between the roads or a trust on the part of the South Carolina road. Instead of the lease providing for the payment of a specific rental, and occupancy of the leased line by the lessee, the Augusta Southern continues in possession of its line, though operated by the Carolina, and is to have a stipulated share in the net profits.

The case excited considerable interest, and a number of the bar heard the arguments today. Messrs. Boykin Wright, J. B. Cumming and H. A. Taylor, of New York, all made speeches.

Steel and Wire Company Shuts Down.

Cleveland, O., August 6.—The American Steel and Wire Company posted notices today in the Garrett mill stating that the mill would be closed for an indefinite length of time to make necessary repairs. One hundred and twenty-five men are thus thrown out of employment. Everything points to a general tightening up at the American mill. Eight cots, two gasoline stoves, a supply of groceries and two cans of whisky were taken into the works last night, and the help working there sleep in the fine wire room. A dozen men were quartered there last night.

Big Fire in Jacksonville, Ill.

Jacksonville, Ill., August 6.—Rothschild's Clothing Company, Ellicock's auction rooms, Andree's carpet store, Joseph Tomlinson's clothing house and three other stores have been destroyed by fire. The Independent Order of Odd Fellows' temple occupied the upper rooms of the Tomlinson building and lost everything but the books. The total damage is $125,000.

Dupont at Brunswick.

Savannah, Ga., August 6.—The torpedo boat Dupont, Lieutenant Wood in command, arrived off quarantine at Brunswick, Ga., today from Guantanamo bay, bound for New York with mail and official dispatches. All well on board. This evening, after taking coal, the Dupont proceeded to her destination.

Stabbed the Defeated Candidate.

Knoxville, Tenn., August 6.—(Special.)—R. H. Shields, the defeated republican candidate for sheriff, in Sevier county, was today fatally stabbed by W. H. Greer, of that county. The men quarreled over the result of the election, and later over a whitecap allegation against Shields. Excitement is high in the mountain county.

Republican Primary Ordered.

Knoxville, Tenn., August 6.—(Special.)—The republicans of the second congressional district today decided to hold a primary election September 24th to select a candidate for congress. Hon. Henry R. Gibson, the present congressman, is confident of winning in the primary.

Delicacies for Soldiers.

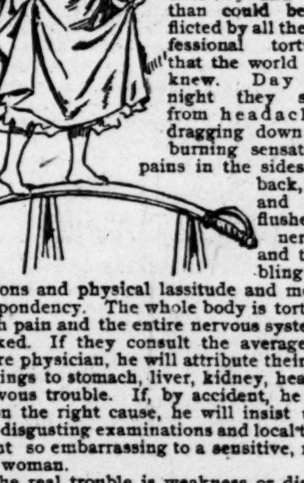
Boston, Mass., August 6.—The Red Cross hospital ship Bay State, sent to Cuba by the Massachusetts Volunteer Aid Association, left here today loaded with provisions and many delicacies for the soldiers at the front.

First Bale in Eufaula.

Eufaula, Ala., August 6.—(Special.)—The first new bale of cotton was received here this afternoon. It weighed 366 pounds, classed low middling and was sold to Mercer & Field at 7½ cents.

Engineers Leave for Porto Rico.

New York, August 6.—The First regiment United States volunteer engineers will sail tomorrow for Porto Rico on the transport Chester.



If a woman walked bare-footed on the sharp edge of a sword, she would not undergo one-tenth of the agony daily borne by thousands of women without complaint. They suffer greater misery and pain than could be inflicted by all the professional torturers that the world ever knew. Day and night they suffer from headaches, dragging down and burning sensations, pains in the sides and back, hot and cold flushes, nervous and trembling sensations and physical lassitude and mental despondency. The whole body is tortured with pain and the entire nervous system is racked. If they consult the average obscure physician, he will attribute their bad feelings to stomach, liver, kidney, heart or nervous trouble. If, by accident, he hits upon the right cause, he will insist upon the disgusting examinations and local treatment so embarrassing to a sensitive, modest woman.

The real trouble is weakness or disease of the delicate and important organs that bear the burdens of maternity. There is no necessity for examinations or local treatment. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription cures all disorders of this nature in the privacy of the home. It acts directly on the sensitive organs concerned, making them strong and well. It allays inflammation, heals ulceration, soothes pain and tones and builds up the nerves. It stops exhausting drains. It banishes the discomforts of the expectant months, and makes baby's coming easy and almost painless. It restores the beauty and vivacity lost through long months or years of pain and suffering. Thousands of women have testified to its marvelous merits. At all medicine stores. Avoid substitutes.

To cover mailing *only*, send 21 one-cent stamps for paper-covered copy, or 31 for cloth-bound copy, of Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser. Address, Doctor R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

Pimples

Are the danger signals of impure blood. They show that the stream of life is in bad condition, that health is in danger of wreck. Clear the track by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and the blood will be made pure, complexion fair and healthy, and life's journey pleasant and successful.

"While living in Newport News, Va., last summer I was troubled with hives, they came out in blotches all over my body. The itching was terrible. My husband got me a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla and I also used Hood's Pills. I have not been troubled since. I can recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla to any one suffering from hives." MRS. MARY IBBOTT, 255 S. Wolf street, Baltimore, Md.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Medicine. All druggists. $1; six for $5. Be sure to get Hood's.

Hood's Pills are the favorite cathartic. 25 cents.

FUNERAL OF LATE DR. PEPPER.

Private Services Were Held at the Family Residence.

Philadelphia, August 6.—The funeral of the late Dr. William Pepper, the eminent physician and scientist who died in California a week ago, took place here today.

Private services were held at his late residence, after which public services were held at St. James Protestant Episcopal church. Interment was made in Laurel Hill cemetery, and was strictly private. Only the members of the family accompanied the remains to the cemetery. The following were the honorary pallbearers: William Platt Pepper, General Isaac J. Wistar, Edward H. Clark, of New York; William J. Latta, Governor Daniel H. Hastings, Mayor Charles F. Warwick, Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, representing the trustees of the University of Pennsylvania; Frederick Fraly, of the American Philosophical Society; Joseph G. Rosengarten, of the Philadelphia free library; ex-United States Senator George F. Edmunds, of the Philadelphia museums; P. A. B. Widener, of the Philadelphia Exposition Association; Hampton L. Carson, of the General Alumni Society of the University of Pennsylvania, and Daniel Baugh, of the department of archieology and palentology of the University of Pennsylvania.

STRIKERS HAVE BEEN ARRESTED

Mill Owners in Oshkosh Swear Out Warrants for Labor Leaders.

Oshkosh, Wis., August 6.—The manufacturers have determined to try and fix responsibility for the labor riots here. Warrants were issued this morning for the arrest of Khadd, secretary of the National Woodworkers' Union, and George Zentner and Michael Troiber, two local leaders. The complaint was made by Mr. Paine, of the Paine Lumber Company, and the charge is conspiracy to do malicious injury to the said company by terrifying and intimidating its employees by means of threats.

Khadd and Zentner were arrested today and given an immediate hearing by Judge Goss in municipal court. The date of their trial was set for August 12th and bail fixed at $2,000 each, which was furnished and the prisoners were released. Troiber will be arrested as soon as he can be located. Secretary Khadd thrtatened a retaliatory suit for damages.

Everything is quiet here today and the mills are running with small non-union crews. Seventy-five special police have been appointed and Chief Weisbrod feels confident he can suppress any disturbance.

YOUNG MAN CRUSHED BY CARS.

He Was Sitting on the Track with a Companion.

Opelika, Ala., August 6.—(Special.)—Last night several young men came here from Moreland, Ga., where they have been packing peaches. They reached here at 7:35 p. m., and as no one knew them, no attention was paid to them. Two hours later one was lying on the ground cut half in two, and one was returning to Moreland as fast as the train could carry him. When the fast mail train from Birmingham reached here at 9:15 p. m. last night it stopped at the tank seventy-five yards from the union passenger depot and got water. On starting off the engineer was startled to hear the most terrorizing yells. They lasted only a few moments and died away as another soul went into the presence of its Maker. The train stopped and it was found that Thomas H. Gordon, of Moreland, aged twenty-three years, had been run over at the waist and cut half in two. Fletch Spratling, another young man from the same place, was badly bruised. They were both sitting on the track and it is believed they were intoxicated for the train had stopped within a few feet of them to get water.

Won't Force Resistance.

New York, August 6.—A dispatch to The Herald from Madrid says:

"The government has given orders that the minister of war shall not force resistance in Porto Rico to the utmost.

"This is at the instigation of Premier Sagasta, who deplores any unnecessary loss of life, knowing that Porto Rico will inevitably fall into the hands of the Americans.

"Captain General Macias has been instructed to obtain terms like those obtained by General Toral, or better, so as to save Spanish honor as much as possible."

Chasing a Negro Outlaw.

Knoxville, Tenn., August 6.—The eighteen-year-old daughter of J. M. C. Howell, a prominent citizen of this county residing ten miles from Knoxville, was tonight assaulted by a negro, who subsequently cut her throat, severed her fingers from her hands and otherwise butchered her body in a terrible manner. The negro made his escape and is now being pursued by police and deputy sheriffs from this city. The entire community is up in arms and the negro will be severely dealt with if captured.

New Pastor in Knoxville.

Knoxville, Tenn., August 6.—(Special.)—Mrs. Helen Kelley, aged 108 years, was burned to death at her home in Hancock county this afternoon. Half a century ago she lost several thousand acres of valuable mineral and timber lands in North Carolina, through legal enactments, when she came to Tennessee and lived alone until death.

Centenarian Burned to Death.

Knoxville, Tenn., August 6.—(Special.)—Rev. Robert Stewart, of Lexington, Ky., will tomorrow enter upon his service as pastor of the First Christian church in this city. Mr. Stewart is a young man and comes highly recommended to the local congregation. The church has been without a pastor for two years.

Elkes Beats Linton.

Philadelphia, August 6.—Harry Elkes tonight defeated Tom Linton in a twenty-five mile race at Willow Grove, going the distance in forty-two minutes and forty-two second. Elkes continued riding and broke the one-hour record, making thirty-four miles and 1,223 yards. Edouard Taylore lowered the mile record to 1:32 3-5.

One Death at Fort Thomas.

Cincinnati, August 6.—There was one death among the inmates of Fort Thomas military hospital today, making twenty since the removal of the troops to Fort Thomas, not including two that died on the first train. There are 348 patients enrolled at the hospital.

Gelding Does a Mile in 2:09 1-2.

Portland, Me., August 6.—At Rigby park today the gelding Nice, son of the $125,000 Arion, made a record of 2:09½, making him the fastest four-year-old of the year and the first of the Arion's to get into the 2:10 list.

SPAIN HAS NOT SENT ANSWER YET

Cambon and His Staff Await Reply Up to Midnight.

IT MAY ARRIVE TODAY

All Responsible Government Officials Sure America's Terms Are Accepted.

PRESIDENT MAY NOT BE ADVISED TODAY

Unofficial Announcement Is Made That the Sagasta Cabinet Has Agreed to All the Demands Made by President McKinley.

Washington, August 6.—Spain's answer to the American demands was not received by the French ambassador up to midnight tonight. M. Cambon and his staff, who had been waiting for it throughout the evening, at that hour were convinced that it would not arrive before tomorrow, and the ambassador retired and the members of his staff went to their homes.

It was just one week ago today that Ambassador Cambon received from the president the terms of peace that would be granted by the United States. When the state department closed its doors this afternoon the Spanish government had not signified whether or not it was prepared to accept these conditions. Every day during the past week an answer has been expected and the same feeling of expectancy prevailed at the close of the week.

It is significant that all responsible government officials are satisfied the reply will be an acceptance of our terms when it does come.

About half past 2 o'clock Secretary Thiebaut, of the French embassy, called at the state department, thus giving rise to the supposition that he was seeking to make an appointment for the ambassador to meet the president to deliver the Spanish answer. This, however, turned out to be erroneous, M. Thiebaut's business being connected with some of the recent seizures of French merchant vessels by the blockading fleet and relating in no way to the Spanish negotiations. The fact that Secretary Day, who had contemplated a trip to Atlantic City this afternoon, did not leave town, was also the basis for another guess that he had notice that the Spanish note was coming immediately and that his presence would be required here. As a matter of fact, the secretary was detained beyond his train time by his reception of the Italian ambassador, who had a long conference over the Cerruti case.

Altogether, though the expectation of an early answer is still cherished, it was the belief of the officials when the day closed that there is now little likelihood of its receipt by the president before Monday.

It was rumored in some quarters that the Spanish government had sent along a notice that it had accepted the principal American terms and would be prepared to make formal answer Monday, but the French embassy, who would be the recipient of any such notice, gave a very quick and effective denial of this story.

Sagasta Making Great Struggle.

While all this delay is deprecated, it is realized that Sagasta probably is making the struggle of his life to bring the Spanish party leaders to the point where they will agree to stand by him in his acceptance of the terms of peace. This fact tends to secure the indulgence of our government in some degree and this is more readily extended in consideration of the fact that so far from having surrendered any advantage in agreeing to discuss terms of peace, we are gaining something substantial every day in the prosecution of the campaign as revealed by the reports from Porto Rico. The naval plans of operations are also moving steadily forward and notwithstanding statements to the effect that the projected cruise against the Spanish coast by the eastern squadron has been abandoned, Secretary Long stated this afternoon that no change had been made in the plans of the department respecting the squadron. Up to this point not the slightest complaint has reached the department respecting the management of the Porto Rican campaign, a tribute to General Miles's ability. No word has come of soldiers without food or ammunition or of sick men without medicine nor is the onward movement of the American army delayed for lack of artillery, owing to General Miles's insistence upon keeping his artillery in the very vanguard and giving personal attention to the commissary and quartermaster departments.

Shafter's Army Now Returning.

The war department officials now say that Shafter's army will begin embarking in earnest tomorrow, the transports which are arriving being ordered to take on stores for the homeward trip. These, however, will be limited in quantity in order to avoid unnecessary delay and only ten days' rations will be placed aboard each ship. Colonel Hecker, in charge of transportation, said that he believed it would be scarcely necessary for the transports to make two trips, for in addition to the ships already at Santiago, there will be available for transport purposes the steamers which are carrying to Santiago the immune regiments which are to replace the Fifth army corps at that point.

The Merritt-Chapman Wrecking Company has informed the navy department that the wreckers have succeeded in floating the Spanish cruiser Maria Teresa and are about to start her under her own steam to Norfolk.

The navy has nothing to do with this voyage, the wreckers having contracted to deliver any of the vessels of Cervera's fleet that might be recovered at Norfolk. It is expected that the battle-scarred Spanish ship will attract thousands of curious visitors when she reaches Hampton Roads. It is fully expected at the navy department that the Maria Teresa will require very extensive repairs, having suffered not only from shot, shell and fire, but also from a month's submersion in the quickly fouling water of south Cuba. However, the repairs will certainly be made for the sentimental reason alone is strong enough to warrant the expenditure of sufficient money to put this ship into service.

GREAT CONCERN FELT FOR CLARK

Navy Department Anxious To Hear from the Oregon's Captain.

Washington, August 6.—A good deal of concern is felt at the navy department at the breakdown of Captain Clark, of the Oregon. Not the slightest information has reached here as to the nature of the captain's illness; all that is known is that Commodore Watson, his immediate superior, ordered a medical board to examine him, with the result that he was condemned and ordered home.

It does not state that the captain's collapse is permanent, and his splendid physique and usually vigorous health afford reasonable ground for the belief that he will regain his health in the north.

Captain Barker, who was in command of the Newark, has been assigned to the command of the Oregon in place of Captain Clark.

The vacancy in the command of the Newark has not been filled as yet. Captain Barker was one of the original members of the naval war board, and in that capacity rendered valuable service in preparing the navy for the excellent work accomplished by it. He commanded the Oregon while she was attached to the Pacific station, preceding Captain Clark.

MARINES ARE IN GOOD HEALTH.

Admiral Sampson Sends a Report to the Navy Department.

Washington, August 6.—The secretary of the navy tonight made public the following telegram from Admiral Sampson:

"Playa, August 6, 1898.—Marine battalion is in excellent health; sick list numbers 2½ per cent. Fleet surgeons report that they are in better condition for service in this climate than they were when they first arrived south in June. Health of the squadron at Guantanamo fairly good. Sick list numbers about 3 per cent. General tone of health of the ships' companies has fallen considerably since the 1st of July, not due to the prevalence of any disease, but probably to the release of the restraint they have been placed under. I do not think it necessary to send the marine battalion north. The marines have borne their privations in a manner beyond praise, those of three ships have not been ashore for seven months, and in this most debilitating climate. SAMPSON."

Secretary Long stated tonight that the purpose of the department was to order north those ships which are not required to blockade as soon as the exigencies of the war will permit.

WILL BE GIVEN PROTECTION.

Catholic Clergy at Manila Will Be Cared for as Other Denominations.

Washington, August 6.—Inasmuch as it has been stated that the archbishop of Manila has been directed by the vatican to place himself and his clergy under the protection of the American command, it may be stated that such protection will be offered on exactly the same terms and conditions that it will be extended to the clergymen of all religious denominations and to all non-combatants in Manila and the remainder of the Philippines.

It is known that the insurgents have particularly singled out the Catholic clergy as the objects of their vengeance, without doubt inspired by the powerful assistance afforded to the Spanish cause by the priests and friars in their efforts to repress the rebellion in its earlier stages. However, so long as the clergy refrain from taking up arms in the Spanish cause, the American commanders, navy and military, will afford them such protection as the rules of civilized warfare require.

Already General Merritt has been instructed by cable to investigate reports that some monks were made prisoners by the insurgents, and were about to be executed. This report came to the war department from Catholic sources here, and appears, according to Consul General Wildman's report, to have been erroneous. Still, had it turned out that the insurgents were about to violate the rule of civilization in this fashion, General Merritt would have promptly and firmly interposed, even thought the result had been to cause a rupture between himself and the insurgents.

Yale Battery Goes to Manila.

Washington, August 6.—The war department issued orders today for the Yale battery to proceed to Porto Rico. The battery is now at Niantic, Conn. It is recruited largely from Yale students. It will go with General Wade's troops to Porto Rico.

ARMY WILL NOT BE DISBANDED.

Only a Final Conclusion of Peace Will Bring That About.

Washington, August 6.—Assuming that Spain has decided to accept our terms for the negotiations of peace, it is expected that the peace agreement will be formally completed by the first of next week and that hostilities will be suspended at once.

This will not be followed at any earlier date by the disbanding of the army, but on the contrary, the period before the signing of the formal peace treaty and its ratification by the senate will be devoted to perfecting a compact and effective organization of the army and cleaning and repairing all the vessels of the navy. The sick and wounded of the army who are regarded as incapacitated for further service will probably be given their discharges at an early date. The men who are in good condition or are suffering only temporary disability will be held together and put in the best possible shape for service. A part of the forces sent to Porto Rico will be kept there and other sent to Havana and other Cuban cities for garrison duty. It is regarded as quite probable that some of the best of Shafter's army now recuperating in the United States may have to be sent again to Cuba.

The so-called immunes who will take the place of General Shafter's forces at Santiago are in many cases, it is believed, really immune, and it is therefore probable that some of the will not fail victims to the climate. The protest of Senator Bacon against sending the Georgia "immunes" to Santiago indicates lack of confidence in the locality from which the so-called immunes come in their ability to withstand the heat. Communications to the department from friends of some other "immunes" shows the feeling of anxiety which exists. The department, however, while anticipating that there will be sickness among the immunes and that some of them will have to be brought back incapacitated, does not feel that the great anxiety expected is warranted. The regiments sent to relieve Shafter's, whether actually immune or not, will land there under much better conditions than General Shafter's army and will be provided with every comfort possible.

NOT AFRAID OF YELLOW FEVER.

Canadian-American Legion Asks Permission To Go to Cuba.

Chicago, August 6.—Yellow fever has no terrors to the Canadian-American legion, and its officers and men are eager to fill the places of those driven from the front by the plague.

Many of the men in the regiment, including Lieutenant Colonel Baynes, acting commander, are fever immunes, having served in the British army in Egypt, India, South America and the West Indies. At a meeting of the officers today the following telegram was sent to Governor Tanner:

"The Canadian-American legion volunteers to relieve troops at Santiago. Large proportion of our officers and men immunes."

SAGASTA DECLARES FOR PEACE; AMERICA'S TERMS ACCEPTED

Spanish Premier and His Associates Submit Their Reply to the Queen Regent, Who Approves the Promulgation, Which Will Be Made Today or Tomorrow.

Madrid, August 6.—The Spanish reply to the United States, which it has been learned on high authority, accepts the American peace conditions, has been completed and was submitted to the queen regent this morning, previous to this afternoon's cabinet meeting.

The queen regent this morning conferred with Silvela, the conservative leader, with the duke of Tetuan, the former minister of foreign affairs, and with Marshal Martinez de Campos, the former captain general of Cuba. This afternoon her majesty received Senor Romero y Robledo, whose views are said to be shared by General Weyler.

Series of conferences between the premier, Senor Sagasta, and the leaders of the various parties, concluded this evening with interviews with Senor Canalejas and others.

Senor Barrios, the carlist leader, has not replied to Senor Sagasta's invitation to come to Madrid in order to discuss matters.

QUEEN REGENT SAID TO HAVE APPROVED REPLY TO THE UNITED STATES.

New York, August 6.—A Madrid special to The New York Journal says:

"The queen regent has approved the reply of the Spanish government to the United States accepting the conditions laid down by the latter under which peace will be concluded.'

SPAIN DECLINES FEATURE REGARDING CUBAN DEBT.

London, August 7.—The Madrid correspondent of The Sunday Times says:

"Spain's answer will accept all the American terms except that regarding the Cuban debt. The government will fight this point on the ground that in all other cessions of territory by one nation to another the ceded territory has carried with it its own debt or the proportion belonging to the nation by which it is ceded.

"President McKinley will receive the answer on Monday, or at the latest, on Tuesday.

"Senor Sagasta, in conferring with politicians and generals, follows the example of Senor Castelar in 1873. His objects are twofold—to provide the responsibility for the decision and to avoid the convocation of the cortes.

"The news from Porto Rico is received with great disappointment. The Spaniards are disgusted with the welcome the natives have given the Americans and the news that the volunteers have thrown down their arms. The general opinion is that it is not worth while to risk the lives and spend millions for the sake of territories which are worse than disloyal to the mother country. It is assumed that there will be no internal troubles over the evacuation of the West Indies. The war has cost $350,000,000."

KNOW NOTHING OF SANITARY LAWS

Spaniards in Santiago Will Not Obey First Rules of Hygiene.

THEY ARE NATURALLY FILTHY

Residents Won't Even Report Deaths Occurring in Neighborhood.

AMERICAN METHODS ARE INTRODUCED

Daily Paper Printed in Spanish Has Started Up Again and Is Printing Stories About New York. To Publish Declaration of Independence.

Santiago de Cuba, July 27.—The dirty condition of this city, the heaps of foul refuse that encumber the streets, the maladorous alleys and byways, the lack of sanitary arrangements and drainage of any description are all matters that will require remedying if this is to become an American city. It should be remembered that the weeks of blockade, the fear of bombardment, the scarcity of food and the general demoralization existing in a besieged town have done much to add to the conditions of filth and poor sanitation that normally prevail.

For generations the people have lived regardless of the first rule of hygiene, the lower classes are ignorant of all precautionary measures, and it is not surprising when our American officers issue an order through the civil governor of Santiago stating that all houses must at once be thoroughly cleaned, inside and out, the order is disregarded.

Orders are constantly issued to the people to report at once the death of any one in their household and threats of fine and enforced labor as a punishment carry little weight. Extreme measures will have to be taken to bring about a proper condition of affairs in this respect and it will take many months of example and stringent enforcement of regulations to bring the people to an observance of what is clearly best for their health.

Sick in Hospitals.

In the military hospital of the city there were on July 26th 552 cases of the prevalent malarial fever, 121 cases of dysentery, 86 cases of diarrhoea, 274 cases of aenemia and 19 cases of yellow fever. The yellow fever cases are all among the Spanish soldiers. A week ago there were six cases of this fever and among the total of nineteen cases there have been six deaths since the American occupation. Sixteen of the 488 wounded Spanish soldiers in the hospital have died since the United States troops took possession of the town. To the city of Santiago there is this advantage from the rains of the wet season: The water rushes down the steep streets and sweeps away all manner of refuse and rubbish. Flushing the streets as the rains do, is like flushing the sewers in an American city.

Since July 16th until July 22d the city was without a daily paper. On July 23d The Espectador made its first appearance and printed the full Spanish text of President McKinley's proclamation to the people of Cuba. The Espectador is running a series of articles on New York city, the subject being supposedly of prime interest to its readers at this time. A three column article on the inscriptions of the Egyptian obelisk in Central park appears in the last issue and the publisher promises the declaration of the independence of the United States in the near future.

Only Paper Free of Spanish Censorship

Espectador enjoys the distinction of being the only Spanish paper published in this island free of Spanish censorship.

A newspaper printed in Spanish and English is promised soon, and company F, of the Thirty-third Michigan volunteer infantry, has brought out a paper called Company F Enterprise, which is the first American paper published in the city of Santiago de Cuba.

Already the enterprising American is present. There is around town a ragged man with a small smattering of Spanish who has turned several dollars by buying up swords and machetes from Spaniards and the city pawnshops to sell them again to American relic hunters. There is the man with the capital to invest who awaits but a sure and remunerative opportunity and there is the man who buys up bargains in American horse flesh from sick or wounded officers going home, and hoping to sell the animals at a profit.

The first steamer from the United States has brought many men to look over this new field for business opportunities and there will be American sharpness and enterprise pitted against the Cuban and Spanish. If Santiago prospers (and money is easy there will be a good field here for the gambler and his outfit if the laws will allow him to operate. With prosperity and a good hotel there is promise in Santiago of a wide open town that will be a sure attraction to men of a certain stamp.

Hotel Badly Needed.

The arrival of so many strangers in Santiago during the last two weeks had taxed the town's accommodations, which were never ample, to the utmost. The lack of anything like proper hotels and restaurants will continue to be a detriment to the city until some one with a knowledge of what Americans want steps in and opens a hotel.

The Anglo-American Club, of Santiago, an institution founded over three years ago by the English-speaking residents of this place, has been the salvation of many Americans since the occupation. The club affords a limited number of cool, clean rooms to American officers and correspondents.

Many of Santiago's American visitors will remember most gratefully the club's cool garden and the stone paved shower bath. Since three days after the occupation the club has served meals and while what is eaten comes mostly in cans, the long white table set twice a day with china plates and bottles of wine has been a most welcome sight to many an officer who has ridden in from the front to experience the novel sensation of a civilized meal. Old friends meet at this common center and the fighting of the 1st, 2d and 3d of July is told and told again by men who were on the right or the left, or who came up late. Naval officers from the ships have come to the club dinner and then their brother officers from the field hear tales of what the ships have done. Many of the refugees from Santiago and the eastern end of Cuba who slipped over to Jamaica during the troublous times, are coming back. Opportunities to do so are scarce, however, as steamers are not frequent from Jamaica, but slowly the town is filling up and the country people are coming in to buy certain necessities. But their money is not plentiful as yet. They depend upon the crop of sugar and coffee and tobacco, and until agricultural work is resumed and the money that was sent back to Spain for safe keeping during the war finds its way back to Cuba under an assured confidence in the future, money will not be as easy as it was in the old days.

There is much talk in town of the exorbitant prices charged by storekeepers for clothing, food and drink. Prices are today three and four times as high as they should be. Storekeepers are charging at the rate of two American dollars for what sold formerly for one silver Spanish dollar. It has been found necessary to ordain that bread shall not be sold for more than 20 cents silver a pound and the announcement that there will be established soon an American bakery to sell bread at prices prevailing in New York is received with delight.

Summer Prices That Surprise!

Big Shoe Bargains Continue All This Week!

We offer, to close out quickly; the following SPECIALS and have many more honest values that we will be pleased to show you.....

Men's Oxblood and Tan Shoes, formerly $5.00, now only..... $3.50

Men's Cordovan Shoes in plain and cap toe, formerly $6.00, now only..... $3.00

Ladies' Black and Tan Oxfords, all sizes, reduced to 75c and..... $1.00

Children's Black and Tan Slippers, reduced to 50c and..... 75c

R.C. BLACK

Sign Brass Tracks---35 Whitehall St.

AT THIS TIME OF THE YEAR YOU ARE ASKING

Where can I get good Vinegar for your Pickling purposes? You can get good Vinegar by sending to us for . . MOTT'S PURE CIDER VINEGAR SIX YEARS OLD. . . . . .

A. W. FARLINGER,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER. - - 321-323 PEACHTREE STREET



Murray Hill Club Whiskey

Is prescribed by the best physicians, when a stimulant is needed. Why? Because it is known to be the PUREST. If you use Whiskey, why not buy the BEST? If your dealer does not sell MURRAY HILL CLUB, write us, and we will tell you where to get it.

JOS. A. MAGNUS & CO., CINCINNATI, OHIO

TRADE MARK

MORE TROOPS FOR PHILIPPINES.

Brigadier General King Will Sail from San Francisco This Week.

San Francisco, August 6.—Brigadier General King has announced his intention of sailing with the troops on the transport Arizona, which he expects will be ready next week.

Colonel J. C. Loper, of the Fifty-first Iowa volunteers, has received a telegram from Congressman Hall, of that state, advising him that his regiment would certainly be sent to Manila. As soon as the news was communicated to his command the band paraded through the streets of the camp.

The quarterly report of the Manufacturers and Producers' Association shows that the war has caused contracts of various kinds to be made in this city for about $5,000,000. The ship Tacoma, conveying horses and mules to Manila, is detained in the harbor while repairs are being made to the engine used to work her condensers and electric light plant.

Quartermaster Sergeant Wortham, company G, First Tennessee, who recently assaulted Private Neal, of the same company, with a hatchet, has been sentenced by the Second brigade courtmartial to pay a fine of $10 and to serve twenty days at hard labor. He must also descend to the ranks.

YACHT CARRIES ARMY SUPPLIES

Boxes of Food and Barrels of Bacon Fill the Staterooms.

Philadelphia, August 6.—The steam yacht May, carrying sixty tons of supplies sent by the national relief commission to the American army in Porto Rico, sailed today. The May is the property of Mr. and Mrs. Renssaeler, who placed the yacht at the disposal of the national relief committee about a week ago.

The luxurious staterooms and dining rooms were converted into freight rooms and piled with boxes of food and barrels of bacon. The cargo of the May also includes all kinds of medical supplies and surgical instruments and an ice machine and plant having a capacity of 500 pounds daily and cold storage facilities.

Those who sailed on the May were Mrs. Van Renssaeler and her daughter, Miss Fell, and national relief commissioner Hon. William Potter, Alexander Van Renssaeler, L. C. Vanuxem and S. S. Proff.

TO LEAVE FOR NEW YORK TODAY

Illinois Negro Regiment Will Go to Santiago on the Yale.

Springfield, Ill., August 6.—The Eighth Illinois infantry, colored, will probably leave tomorrow for New York, where it will be transported by the steamer Yale direct for Santiago de Cuba.

Governor Tanner received a dispatch from H. C. Corbin, adjutant general, today directing that the Eighth leave in time to take the Yale on Tuesday next. The quartermaster general has wired the quartermaster in Chicago instructions as to furnishing railroad transpotation.

The adjutant general states that the main trouble with the American troops now in Cuba is that they are suffering from exhaustion and exposure incident to one of the most trying campaigns to which soldiers have ever been subejcted.

READY TO RECEIVE TROOPS.

Secretary of War and Surgeon General Have Camps in Shape.

Washington, August 6.—Surgeon General Sternberg today received the following cable dispatch from Lieutenant Colonel Harvard, chief surgeon at Santiago:

"Necessary medicines purchased and all present needs supplied. Report about overcrowded transports furnished as soon as possible. Similar things will not again occur."

The reference to the overcrowded transports relates to the telegraphic inquiry made by General Sternberg for particulars as to the Seneca and Concho.

The secretary of war, Surgeon General Sternberg, Dr. Wyman, of the marine hospital service, and Quartermaster General Ludington conferred today relative to preparations for receiving General Shafter's army at Montauk point. It is purposed to make all necessary arrangements for insuring the comfort and recovery of the troops and at the same time to insure proper isolation, so that there may be no possible element of danger to those outside the garrison.

In addition to Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., and the barracks at Plattsburg, N. Y., which the surgeon general has in view for convalescents, he has now determined to use Madison Barracks, N. Y., located on Lake Ontario, where the lake air will be conducive to speedy recovery. Madison barracks has accommodations for about 1,000 men.

These three points will be the main ones for convalescents, but a number of other places will be used for taking smaller numbers of troops well along toward recovery. Fifty tents, with five beds each, will be established at Fort Wadsworth, N. Y., harbor; fifty tents at Fort Hamilton, N. Y., harbor, and the barracks at Governor's Island, N. Y., also will be utilized.

The local hospitals of New York city have shown generous willingness to care for the wounded soldiers and it is said that about 2,000 could be looked after in this way.

Accommodations for convalescents will be made also at once for the military reservations here, mainly for the purpose of relieving the hospital at Fortress Monroe, which will be needed for the sick coming from Porto Rico. The surgeon general has provided a 1,800-bed hospital at Fortress Monroe.

Getting Camp in Shape.

New York, August 6.—The work of getting the camp ready for General Shafter's army is being rushed. Brigadier General Samuel M. B. Young is at Montauk with Captain J. K. Patton, quartermaster of the volunteers, and Chief Engineer Smith, of the quartermaster general's office, superintending the work. An army of carpenters are now at work on the storage building, and the work will be carried on day and night as long as necessary. The camp will have an extensive electric light plant and there will be also telegraphic and telephone connections. A corps of postal clerks will arrive in a day or two to open a postoffice for the accommodation of the army. Trainloads of tents, stores, medicines and provisions are on their way to Montauk.

Americans Open Bank in Santiago.

New York, August 6.—The North American Trust Company's office received a cablegram from S. M. Jarvis, its vice president, now at Santiago, in which it is stated that the company has secured the banking rooms formerly occupied by the Bank of Spain at Santiago, and that the office has been fully equipped. Business will begin Monday morning.

GEN. MILES INFORMS WAR DEPARTMENT THAT HE ENCOUNTERS SLIGHT RESISTANCE

Washington, August 6.—Late today, the first news in the shape of a teelgram came to the war department from General Miles. It was as follows:

"Ponce, August 6, 1898.—General Brooke reports Hains's brigade, Fourth Ohio and Third Illinois, captured Guayamo yesterday; slight skirmish with enemy in and about town; enemy's strength estimated at about 500; not ascertained if any of them regulars; resistance not strong. Private John O'Cordonor wounded below the knee; C. W. Riffee, both legs below the thigh; T. W. Woolcott, right foot; none serious, all of the Fourth Ohio. One Spaniard killed; two wounded, as far as known. "MILES."

Fruit Not Good for Soldiers.

Writing from Camp Merritt, San Francisco, Mark H. Evans, clerk of company F, Fifty-first Iowa, says: "When I left Des Moines I had with me two bottles of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. The fruit out here has not exactly agreed with a majority of the boys and my two bottles have been in great demand, so much so that it is all gone." Mr. Evans has since been supplied and will take a good lot of the remedy along to the Philippine Islands. There is no danger from bowel complaint when this remedy is used. It always cures. For sale by Frank Edmondson, 53 Whitehall street.

The Boys at Chickamauga Delighted.

Before leaving for Chickamauga Park, Ga., Lieutenant George E. Bass, Fifty-second Iowa volunteers, procured a few bottles of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. The boys were delighted with the quick cure of diarrhoea which it effected. To meet the demands Lieutenant Bass ordered four dozen bottles more by express and sold the whole of it in one day, except three bottles kept for his own use and for personal friends. It never fails to effect a cure and is pleasant and safe to take. It is the most successful medicine in the world for bowel complaints. For sale by Frank Edmondson, 53 Whitehall street.

"I have used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in my family for years and always with good results," says Mr. W. B. Cooper, of El Rio, Cal. "For small children we find it especially effective." For sale by Frank Edmondson, 53 Whitehall street.

BATTLESHIPS IDLE IN GUANTANAMO BAY

Rear Admiral Sampson's Fleet Finds Itself with Nothing To Do.

INJURIES ARE BEING REPAIRED

Traveling Blacksmith Shop the Vulcan Alone Has a Busy Time.

BROOKLYN IN THE HANDS OF WORKMEN

Ships Are Being Touched Up in Spots Where Spanish Shells Took Effect During the Battles.

Guantanamo Bay, July 31.—For a whole week the bulk of the North Atlantic squadron, under Rear Admiral Sampson, has lain in this pleasant, land-locked harbor and with peace term ceremonies, the bugle call to quarters and drill, the painting of ships, the visiting parties from one war vessel to another to give little hint to war or its turmoil outside.

But on the big battleships was a slightly different scene. Injuries to the ships from battle and from extra hard usage were being repaired, and the Vulcan, the traveling blacksmith repair shop, was busy indeed.

On the Brooklyn a work of almost stupendous character was being performed. The mounts to all the five-inch guns, the guns that did such splendid work in the battle of July 3d, were injured and were being replaced by more substantial modern ones. This meant the dismounting of every one of the big five-inch guns, the removing of the gun itself from the jacket and carriage. Twelve guns in all had to be replaced in addition to a six-pounder that had been bent and spoiled. The work began on Tuesday, when the Armoria arrived with the new mounts and in charge of Gunner Applegate the work, done entirely by the crew of the Brooklyn, proceeded so rapidly that on Friday night all were finished.

The diary of the week may prove interesting.

Battleships at Guantanamo.

On Saturday, July 24th, the Brooklyn and the Vixen left Santiago for Guantanamo, and for the first time in eight weeks the frowning Morro looked down upon the Caribbean sea free from menacing war vessels. The Brooklyn was in bad condition and was ordered to repair at once. The Texas was ordered to New York, her decks being in a dangerous condition, and she signaled the flagship that she would be ready to start on the morrow. She transferred in the meantime such stores and ammunition as could be used by other ships. Under the order of the department detailing all the armored vessels for an European voyage, the Brooklyn, Iowa, Oregon, Yankee, Prairie, New York and Indiana began taking coal and supplies.

On Tuesday it became known that the Brooklyn had been added to Admiral Sampson's fleet and Commodore Schley had been ordered to select another flagship from the small vessels to be left on the blockade.

On Tuesday night the Texas bade farewell to those with whom she had fought so nobly and started for New York. It was just at sunset and the bugles were blowing "retreat," while officers and men on the quarter-deck of the vessels stood bareheaded as the flags came down. Then the Texas was reported as being under way and the order was again given to raise the flag while the crews of all the big war ships were ordered to prepare to cheer the ship.

Given a Grand Send-Off.

As the Texas got under way and passed the other ships there were throat-splitting cheers for her and they were returned with a will by Captain Philip and his gallant crew.

On Wednesday all the ships were busy repairing and coaling for their long voyage and it was understood that the fleet would be ready to sail on Monday.

On the Brooklyn a very sad accident resulted from a disobedience of orders. Karl Anderson, twenty-four years of age, had smuggled aboard a 1-pounder shell which he had taken from the Socapa battery, near the entrance of Santiago bay. The shell was loaded and had a time fuse. He had removed it from the cartridge case, but finding the plunger which explodes it hard to unloosen, began hammering it. It exploded, fortunately, however, in a direction opposite to that of a number of men in the apartment.

Two pieces struck Anderson in the abdomen and death resulted in a few hours. He died on the twenty-fourth anniversary of his birth.

On Tuesday a funeral party went ashore and with the usual honors buried Anderson. The body lay in a stained pine box dressed in his best clothes and an American flag softly draped his coffin. His comrades carried him to his last resting place while the flags on the fleet went to half-mast. A firing party of marines sounded "retreat" for him with a volley and an oak slab in Cuban soil marks his last resting place.

In the afternoon the news came that Spain had sued for peace and the men went almost wild with excitement, hoping that peace would be concluded.

On July 31st the Massachusetts arrived to coal.

Commodore Watson's fleet cannot be ready before Wednesday at the earliest.

ALABAMA COUNTY RETURNS.

Birmingham, Ala., August 6.—(Special.)—The official count of last Monday's election for this county was made today, and the following is the vote: For governor, Joseph F. Johnston, democrat, 5,020; G. B. Deans, populist, 782; A. J. Warner, colored republican, 107; W. B. Witherspoon, prohibition, 49. For the state legislature, Burkhalter, democrat, 4,133; Davidson, democrat, [illegible]260; Gibson, democrat, 4,264; Houston, 4,180; Huey, 4,159; McQueen, 4,323; Brake, populist, [illegible]7; Bryan, republican, 176; Cobb citizens' party, 1,135; Enslen, republican, 966; Jones, citizens' party, 667; Parsons, republican, [illegible]1; Spencer, populist, 730.

All other democratic candidates were elected by similar majorities in this county. Last year 12,000 votes were polled in this county.

Center, Ala., August 6.—(Special.)—Cherokee county official vote for governor shows Deans, populist, 1,190; Johnston, democrat, 1,184; Deans's majority 6.

Ashville, Ala., August 6.—(Special.)—St. Clair county's official vote for governor gives Deans, populist, 1,408; Johnston, 728; Deans's majority 680.

Anniston, Ala., August 6.—(Special.)—The official count today of Monday's ballots gave Johnston 2,643; Deans, 1,580; Witherspoon, 150; Warner, 59, for governor. Of the county ticket, however, the democrats elected only one man, Louis N. Downing, for commissioner. For probate judge, Emmett F. Crook, the present incumbent who was running as an independent with populist and republican indorsement, received 2,535, and W. A. Scarbrough, the democratic nominee, 2,107.

The remainder of Crook's county ticket, including W. F. McCain, and M. W. Maddox, for representatives, which was straight populist, was elected by smaller majorities. For chancellor, R. B. Kelly, democrat, 1,824; H. R. Golson, populist, 2,016; for circuit judge, George E. Brewer, democrat, 2,062; George W. Parsons, republican, with populist indorsement, 1,473; T. V. R. Matthews, independent, 381; M. D. Ivy, independent populist, 84; for the Birmingham amendment, 2,843; against the amendment, 1,250. The defeat of the county democracy is due to Crook and his friends.

THE DEMOCRATS ON EXPANSION.

Missouri Convention Will Declare for or Against More Territory.

St. Louis, August 6.—The paramount issue at the coming democratic state convention, which meets at Springfield on August 10th, will be territorial expansion.

Democrats of New York in particular and the east in general are, it is said, anxiously awaiting the action of this conventions on the question of territoral expansion. Ex-Governor Stone, who recently in a speech at the Jefferson Club favored such a policy on the part of this country and who is a delegate to the convention, is looked upon as a leader of the expansionists in Missouri.

The state administration and a majority of Missouri's congressmen are opposed to any such policy.

FOURTH DISTRICT CONVENTION.

It Will Meet at Warm Springs on Next Wednesday.

Columbus, Ga., August 6.—(Special.)—The congressional convention for the fourth congressional district will be held at Warm Springs on Wednesday, August 10th. It will be a mere formality, as Judge W. C. Adamson, the present representative of this district in congress, will be unanimously renominated—and this means that he will be re-elected. A few years ago the populists made quite a respectable showing in this district, but at present the strength of the combined opposition to democracy is comparatively insignificant. Last time the opposition nominee was a republican, who was defeated by a large majority.

The convention of next week at Warm Springs will doubtless be in great contrast with the one of two years ago, held at the same place, when some of the strongest democrats, not only of this district, but of Georgia, contested for the nomination. The convention lasted several days and the proceedings were enough to fully justify the title of the "fussy fourth" which has been bestowed upon the cluster of counties forming this famous district. Hon. Warner Hill, Judge Joe Dunham and Hon. Charles Moses were among those whom Judge Adamson had to combat. At one time Judge Dunham came very near getting the nomination,—missing it by merely a scratch. Judge Adamson's friends worked earnestly and indefatigably, however, and the result was his nomination.

Judge Adamson has made a representative who has given satisfaction to every portion of the district—looking after "below-the-mountain" interests with the same energy and determination which he has bestowed upon homefolks and neighbors who live in that territory politically described as "above the mountains." In calling the attention of congress to the needs of the Chattahoochee river and in working with committees at the national capital on this matter he has displayed a peculiar and personal interest which has been appreciated by Columbus people. Judge Adamson has always found time to look after the commercial interests of his section and it is said in Washington that he and Representative Livingston, of linen duster fame, can "get there" on more occasions than any other members of the Georgia delegation. Recently Judge Adamson secured an order for wagons from the war department for a Columbus concern. On another recent occasion he obtained an order for a collar factory in the northern part of the district. These are but two instances of the manner in which he looks out for the interests of his constituents.

Judge Adamson is generally recognized as one of the most able men from the south in congress and he has made a fine impression in legislative halls. The very fact that a congressman should have no opposition for renomination in the fourth congressional district will no doubt be regarded in Georgia as a shining testimonial to his fitness.

HUMAN FREAK NEAR COLUMBUS

Child with One Body, but Has Four Legs.

Columbus, Ga., August 6.—(Special.)—A queer piece of humanity has just begun existence in Lee county, Alabama, a few miles from Opelika. It is one of the queerest human freaks on record. About a month ago a child was born to the wife of a white farmer of the locality. Down to the waist the child was like any other baby, but the lower part of the body was duplex in every particular. There were two complete formations from the waist down, male and female, the whole being attached to the main body. There are four legs, three well developed, being the normal size, but the fourth was shrunken and deformed. The child appears to be well, and it has already lived a month, and may exist for months or years. Reliable persons in Columbus today from the community in which the child was born, gave information regarding it.

CUBAN PLAYS PRACTICAL JOKE.

Newspaper Reporter Thought He Was the Insurgent General.

Columbus, Ga., August 6.—(Special.)—A day or two ago Fred Gonzales, a Cuban resident of Jacksonville, who is a cigar maker and bartender, struck Columbus, coming here on a visit to relatives in Girard. Gonzales is more or less of a practical joker, and the report got out due to the fact that he was a Cuban by birth and bore the name of Gonzales that no less a distinguished person than General Gonzales, the famous insurgent leader, was in town. The cigar maker was hunted up by a representative of one of the local papers and the result was a column and a half interview with the distinguished visitor. That the story of the visit of the "general" here should be both headed and leaded was natural. Gonzales entered into the affair with zest and gave an interview which would no doubt have been read with peculiar interest by the genuine general.

COMES TO SOLDIER FIANCEE.

Miss Winnie Comes to Augusta To Marry Lieutenant Colonel Withrow.

Augusta, Ga., August 6.—(Special.)—Augusta is about to be the scene of the consummation of a military romance. Lieutenant Colonel Withrow, of the Tenth volunteer regiment, in camp here, it seems, left a sweetheart behind him in New York. The following invitation which he has just issued to Augusta friends tells the sequel:

"Lieutenant Colonel Charles L. Withrow requests the pleasure of your company at his marriage to Miss Evelyn Shea Winne, on Tuesday, the 9th day of August, at 12 o'clock, high noon, at St. Paul's church, Augusta, Ga."

The time having arrived for their marriage and Colonel Withrow being on duty here, Miss Winne comes from New York to be married in Augusta. She will arrive tomorrow.

SOME BIRMINGHAM GOSSIP

Captain O'Brien's Book in Memory of His Daughter.

TO FIGHT THE TAX INCREASE

Allowed by the Birmingham Amendment Voted on by the People of the State Last Monday.

Birmingham, Ala., August 6.—(Special.) "In Memoriam" is the title of a beautifully bound volume issued by Captain Frank P. O'Brien and Dr J. D. S. Davis, in memory of Mrs. Dr. J. D. S. Davis, nee Miss Margaret O'Brien, daughter and wife respectively of the two named. Mrs. Dr. Devis died several weeks ago and her death was commented on at length by the press of the entire state and neighboring states As Miss Margaret O'Brien, the deceased was as well known as any young lady in the south. With literary talent that was second to none, her poetry and prose writings were read in many sections of the country. The little volume just issued in her memory by her bereaved parent and husband has an elegant photograph taken in the bride's dress. There are the accounts of her death from the Birmingham papers, the descriptions of the funeral, the expressions of editors and special writers, a poem by the deceased and a short sketch by some of her friends. The book is neatly printed and will be distributed among the close friends of the families and will be kept by them as a keepsake worthy of the bright person that she was. When Captain Frank P. O'Brien was proprietor and manager of The Birmingham Age-Herald his daughter, Miss Margaret, wrote the majority of the editorials for him. These editorials were copied far and wide and though having no practical experience, Miss O'Brien managed to write editorials on politics that would have done credit to one of the ablest of political editors.

This is the first time that a book of this kind has been issued in Birmingham.

Since the war began Birmingham has been quite a field for the recruiting officers. Recruiting officers for infantry, cavalry and artillery have operated in this city and in the district and have been successful. Major H. C. Davis, of the Third United States volunteer engineers, is here now in search of suitable men for the engineering forces, and he anticipates picking up no few. The recruits for this department have to be first-class in every particular and the examination that is given is a hard one. The Birmingham district has furnished its share to the war. Almost one-half of the First Alabama regiment came from the Birmingham district. This regiment is now in camp at Miami, Fla. The Second regiment Alabama volunteers, now in camp at Miami also, secured a number of recruits here. The Fifth immune regiment, now in camp at Columbus, Miss., received no few recruits from this district, and several of the captains and first and second lieutenants in the regiment are Birmingham young men. Quite a number of recruits were picked up for the artillery and now Major Davis expects to get a dozen or more for his branch in the army. So far only two young men from this place have died since the war started. One of them, Collins, was shot to death at Mobile by a negro hanger-on. The other was a young man of Woodlawn, who died of typhoid fever.

Though the Birmingham amendment, which is to allow the city of Birmingham to increase its tax rates above its present rate of one-half of one per cent, so that its interests on bonded indebtedness can be met always, was voted on by the people of Alabama last Monday, and a good majority given, there will be much opposition to the law right here at home, and the matter will be carried to the courts. Some of the largest property owners in Birmingham are fighting the measure, and avow their intention of carrying the contest as to the constitutionality of the law, and the manner in which it was voted for, to the highest courts in the land. Birmingham has the lowest tax rate in the state. There are not many cities in the United States that have as low a rate as Birmingham. The relief is badly needed. The repudiation of its honest debts can be avoided by this amendment, and those who are at the head of the great municipality are working hard to have the law become effective, and in a short while be in a position to meet every obligation without trouble. No definite steps have been taken to defeat the proposition of putting an amendment through completely, though broad insinuations have been made, and there seems to be no doubt but that opposition will develop before the matter has proceeded much further.

The Birmingham district never before had a more brighter future than than it has at present. With work going on with all haste on a million-dollar steel mill, a site being prepared for an eight-hundred-thousand-dollar wire, rod and nail mill nearby, the Birmingham Rolling Mills Company steel plant to be enlarged at an early date, and several smaller plants in embryo, the indications are exceedingly bright for the future of the great district. It is estimated that not less than 5,000 people will be given employment in the various industries at Ensley City. There will be a lively little town created there as soon as the steel mill gets more under way, though town lots are now being sold and quite a number of houses are being built. The large cotton mill at Avondale will soon be in full blast. Considerable machinery in this establishment is now running, and before long several hundred hands will be busily engaged in handling the twines and sheetings at this plant. The various coal companies announce that they are securing some good orders for the winter, and that the mines will run all through the summer, and also through the winter. The railroads in this district report good business, and a number of days recently, the Louisville and Nashville railroad, on the north and south division, which extends from Decatur to Montgomery, including the Birmingham district, found that it could have used from five to fifteen more engines than were in use, if they had had them. There are very few store houses for rent in Birmingham right now, while resident property is not standing vacant by any means.

Mr. W. E. Estes Promoted.

Columbus, Ga., August 6.—(Special.)—Mr. W. E. Estes, who for quite a number of years has been general freight agent for the Central of Georgia railway at this point, has been promoted to the place of chief clerk in the office of Mr. W. A. Winburn, at Savannah, the general freight agent of the company. Mr. Estes goes to Savannah in a few days. He is quite an efficient railroad man, and has many friends in Columbus who are congratulating him upon his promotion.

Stevens for Congress.

Houston, Tex., August 6.—Congressman John H. Stevens, of the thirteenth district, was today nominated by acclamation for re-election by the democratic convention held at Abilene. A plank in the platform favors the acquisition of the Spanish West Indies.

SICK BROUGHT BACK FROM CUBA

Transport Louisiana Reaches New York with Convalescents.

LIST OF ITS PASSENGERS

Fort Meyer Hospital Crowded with Sick Soldiers.

CAMP ALGER MAY NOT BE MOVED

General Shafter Reports on the Condition of the Army in Santiago. Movements of Troops.

New York, August 6.—The United States transport Louisiana, Captain Frank Kemble, which left Santiago August 1st, arrived at quarantine at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon.

The Louisiana brings forty convalescent officers and men, all in fair condition. The sanitary condition of the transport was excellent. The following is a list of the Louisiana's passengers:

Lieutenant Colonel E. Burr, United States engineers.

Major C. M. DeSalazar, of General Lacret's staff, Cuban army.

Captain Ellis, of General Lacret's staff, Cuban army.

Lieutenant Colonel Dr. William E. DeSalazar, of General Lacret's staff, Cuban army.

Lieutenant C. E. Pellew, signal corps, United States army.

Lieutenant A. T. Weybrecht, Eighth Ohio volunteers.

C. D. Crowl, artificer; W. W. Genella, quartermaster's clerk; W. D. Gardiner, surgeon in charge of Red Cross Society; Mrs. W. D. Gardiner, also the following privates: John M. Ransom, First Illinois; W. J. Lavoce, Twenty-first infantry; W. O. Meyers, Tenth infantry; M. Sabers, Third infantry; E. Bennett, Third cavalry; C. Williams, Sixth cavalry; D. Jackson, stevedore; G. Jackson, Third cavalry; J. H. Jennings, Fourth artillery; W. Felter, Thirteenth infantry; C. Petty, Eighth infantry; T. J. Beeching, Sixteenth infantry; T. Carr, quartermaster's department; J. McGovern, Third cavalry; H. Wanschaffee, Third infantry; F. Senn, Third infantry; C. O'Briton, Ninth infantry; J. Bourbel, Ninth infantry; J. A. Powers, Ninth infantry; A. McIntosh, Third cavalry; E. C. Scoems, Twelfth infantry; H. E. Green, Third infantry; H. M. White, Ninth infantry; E. Healey, pack train No. 3; J. F. Doyle, pack train No. 2; P. Howe, Tenth infantry; F. A. Madsen, stevedore; H. Stunwold, teamster; H. W. Thompson, pack train No. 2; J. M. Brown, engineer United States transport Mississippi; A. Seyas, servant; Charles E. Scudero, camp follower.

Among the officers on the Louisiana were Lieutenant Colonel Dr. W. E. DeSalazar and his brother, Major C. M. DeSalazar, and Captain Mitchell Ellis, all of General Lacret's staff, Cuban army. None of the above officers were at Santiago before the surrender of General Toral. They came direct from Cuban headquarters at Cubitas to Santiago, where they went on board the Louisiana. They declined to talk when seen at quarantine.

FT. MEYER HOSPITAL CROWDED.

First Division May Not Be Moved from Camp Alger.

Washington, August 6.—The question of the removal of the first division from Camp Alger depends upon the recommendation of General Butler, who is inspecting the ground at Manassas. The camp at Dunn Loring has proved so satisfactory that the troops may remain there for some time longer. The regimental surgeons report the typhoid epidemic well under control.

Today's record of typhoid in the first division includes sixteen cases. The paymaster today paid off the Third Virginia.

Seventeen patients were received at Fort Meyer, Va., during the day from the regiments ordered to Manassas. They were mostly men who, while ill, had been considered well enough to march when the camp was broken.

The hospital at Fort Meyer is now crowded and the commanding officer says it will be impossible at present to make room for any more.

GEN. SHAFTER'S DAILY REPORT.

American Commander Tells Condition of the Army at Santiago.

Washington, August 6.—The following is General Shafter's report for August 5th, made public tonight by the war department:

"Santiago, August 6.—Sanitary report for August 5th: Total sick, 3,697; total fever cases, 2,532; new cases fever, 434; cases fever returned to duty 601. Deaths August 5th: First Lieutenant James B. Steele, signal corps, yellow fever; Private Warren Green, Twenty-fourth infantry, yellow fever; Corporal George Haven, First Illinois, yellow fever; Corporal Martin C. Nottingham, Thirty-third Michigan, acute meningitis; Archie Beattie, First Illinois, yellow fever; Edward Penn, Twenty-fourth infantry, malarial fever; Private B. C. Hayes, Twenty-first infantry, malarial fever; Private Francis W. Caney, Ninth Massachusetts, malarial fever; Private Thomas V. Gilbert, Thirty-fourth Michigan, malarial fever; S. J. Major, Second Massachusetts, yellow fever.

"August 6th: Private Robert Ramsey, Twenty-fourth infantry, yellow fever; Sergeant Jesse G. Griffith, First Illinois, yellow fever; A. Wein, Seventh infantry, yellow fever. SHAFTER."

WILL REPORT TO GENERAL WADE

Troops at Chickamauga Designated for Porto Rican Invasion.

Chickamauga National Military Park, Ga., August 6.—Major General Breckinridge, commanding at Camp Thomas, received formal notice today from the war department designating the following regiments at this camp as a part of the force to go to Porto Rico under Major General Wade:

First Vermont, First New Hampshire, Third Tennessee, First Maine, First Arkansas, First West Virginia, Fifty-second Iowa.

The colonels commanding these regiments were directed to report at once by wire to General Wade, at Washington, for instructions. Since the inspection of the sanitary condition of Camp Thomas by Major Hopkins and Major Reed, an effort is on foot to improve these conditions and to guard against the indiscretions which have caused fever to make its appearance in a number of the regiments.

Upon this subject General Breckinridge wired to Washington, suggesting certain steps that should be taken to improve the health of the camp. Today the general received a telegram from the war department authorizing him to make such improvements as he deemed necessary to promote the health of the soldiers.

Acting upon this authority, General Breckinridge will lose no time in carrying out his plans, which include the flooring of all hospital tents and strict guard against every condition that might foster the germs of disease. To carry out General Breckinridge's plans, which have the hearty co-operation of the surgeons, a meeting was held today and a health organization was effected, with Brigadier General Sanger, commanding the Third division, First corps, chairman. No definite action was taken by this organization today, but there is to be another meeting on Monday, at which time the surgeons of the camp are expected to be in attendance.

The officers are now discussing a plan to take all the troops out of Camp Thomas for a week or more, with a view to benefiting them by the change. The railroad officials here have been notified that a Pullman with Red Cross nurses from Washington and a carload of hospital supplies will arrive in Chattanooga tomorrow night and are to be taken immediately to the park.

Major Charles P. Allison, of the engineer corps, has been ordered to report to General Wade at Washington.

Dr. Fred W. Byers, surgeon general of Wisconsin, who was here and took an active part in the battle of Chickamauga, has been at the park for a day or two on official business.

Under direction of General Boynton, a chemical analysis of the water from the various wells and springs at the park has just been completed and found to be absolutely pure and wholesome. The result has been formally reported to the secretary of war.

FIVE DEATHS ON TRANSPORT.

Lampasas Reaches Hampton Roads with Sick from Porto Rico.

Fort Monroe, Va., August 6.—The government transport Lampasas arrived in Hampton Roads this afternoon. She came from Ponce direct, and brought with her two officers and 102 men who are suffering from typhoid and malarial fever, the former predominating.

There were five deaths from typhoid en route from Ponce. The men aboard her are largely from New England and Wisconsin. They will probably not be landed at the field hospital here, owing to insufficient accommodations. The medical staff of the transport consists of Dr. Miller, Red Cross physician, in charge; Dr. Cline and Dr. Booth. Unlike the other transports which brought wounded up without any nurses, the Lampasas had aboard twenty-six Red Cross nurses, under Miss Rutby.

This afternoon the body of Morris Cosburg, of the Third Wisconsin regiment, was buried ashore. Among the sick are a number of members of the Sixth Massachusetts regiment.

The names of the men who died on the steamer are:

ERNEST MARSHALL, company F, Sixth Massachusetts, typhoid, buried ashore at Guanica.

WILLIS PAGE, company F, Sixth Massachusetts, typhoid; buried at sea.

ALFRED OBERG, company G, Sixth Illinois, typhoid; buried ashore at Guanica.

WILLIAM HAYN, company H, Second regiment, typhoid; buried at sea.

J. VON BLADEN, company H, Second Wisconsin, buried at sea.

WITH TROOPS AT JACKSONVILLE.

Tarheel, Alabama and Texas Regiment Go to Porto Rico.

Jacksonville, Fla., August 6.—Orders have been received for the First North Carolina regiment, in camp here, and the First Alabama, Second Texas regiments, now at Miami, to communicate with General Wade at Washington and to hold themselves in readiness for early departure for Porto Rico. These orders were sent from Washington before the prospects for peace were so favorable as they are now, and it is surmised that there may be a change and that the regiments will remain in the state.

Brigadier General W. W. Gordon and staff, of the First division, Seventh army corps, have come up from Tampa and taken up their headquarters here.

Major Harrison, as provost marshal, has had five companies on duty today doing provost guard duty. The fact that the troops are being paid off and the natural inclination at such times for more or less boisterousness to display itself has made a precaution of this kind expedient.

Corporal Trace, of company I, Second Virginia regiment, is in the division hospital, seriously injured from being struck over the head with a heavy stick in the hands of Private Page, of the same company. Page became incensed at Trace for ordering him to do some light work and following him to an outhouse, struck him over the back of the head. While seriously injured, the skull was not fractured, and he may recover. Page will pleadtemporary insanity.

The condition of Sergeant Garrett, of company G, Second Alabama regiment, who was stabbed by Sergeant Robinson, of the same regiment, on Friday, is critical.

The Second Virginia regimental band made its first appearance at the regimental concerts tonight and gave a most excellent programme. The attendance was unusually large.

The Second Texas regiment is expected to arrive here in the morning from Miami, and the Ninth Illinois in the evening from Springfield, Ill.

MARINE CAMP IS BROKEN UP.

Battalion Transferred to the Auxiliary Cruiser Resolute.

Playa del Este, Guantanamo Bay, August 6.—The marine camp here was broken up on the afternoon of August 5th, and the marine battalion was transferred to the auxiliary cruiser Resolute for service in other parts of Cuba. As indicated in these dispatches the main body of the fleet will remain here ready for any kind of service, awaiting orders from Washington. The idea rather gains ground that the navy's active part in the war is nearly over.

Rear Admiral Sampson, as he watched the flames at Camp McCalla lighting the hills paid high encomiums to the marines, which were echoed by all the naval officers. Admiral Sampson said:

"I don't know what we would have done without Guantanamo bay, which is better as a harbor and base than Santiago or any other place in south Cuba. Nothing could have been better than the results accomplished by the marines, backed up by the ships, and in their next undertaking they will doubtless do just as well."

The Frolic has arrived from Key West.

Chief Master-at-arms Gratz, of the battleship Oregon, yesterday committed suicide by shooting himself.

The Scorpion has arrived from Cienfuegos.

MANILA TRANSPORTS ARE DUE.

Vessels Will Soon Be Ready for Another Trip to the Philippines.

San Francisco, August 6.—The ships of the first transport fleet to Manila are expected to return in about ten days, and with the Scandia and Arizona, now in preparation, will form the next expedition for Manila. This expedition will be under the command of Brigade General Kean.

The Scandia and Arizona will take the Seventh California regiment, two battalions of the Eighteenth and Twenty-third regiments and 900 recruits for the regiments which have already departed.

Before September 15th all the troops now in camp here will probably have been dispatched to Manila, for with the return of the first transport fleet and its second departure, the bulk of the men in camp can be taken care of.

The second fleet will probably return before the end of August and these ships, consisting of the China, Colon, Zealandia and Senator will more than suffice to take the troops left in camp after the Australia, Peking and Sydney have sailed.

EXCUSES THE 71ST NEW YORK.

Secretary Alger Explains Conduct of Volunteers at El Caney.

Washington, August 6.—Secretary Alger said today that the information reaching him showed there were extenuating circumstances in the case of those troops of the Seventy-first New York regiment accused of not advancing promptly to the attack on Santiago. Men returning from Santiago told the secretary the irregularity occurred amid the noise and confusion of the opening of the engagement, when the enemy was directing a heavy fire against this point of our lines and a number of our troops carried black powder guns instead of the more serviceable Krag-Jorgensen. While the secretary does not seek to justify the regiment, yet he feels that they are entitled to have their course viewed in the light of all the adverse circumstances which operated against them at the time of the battle.

Speaking of the Porto Rican campaign, the secretary said that the entire force there would be supplied with Krag-Jorgensen guns or else smokeless powder to use in such few Springfields as might be carried in connection with the Krag-Jorgensens. The purpose, however, is to arm the active troops as rapidly as possible with the high class modern arm.

AMERICAN TROOPS START HOME.

Gate City Sails from Santiago with Detachment of Cavalry.

Santiago de Cuba, August 6.—The United States transport Gate City sails this afternoon for Long Island loaded with cavalrymen, and the transports Miami and Matteawan will leave here tomorrow. Each vessel will sail individually as soon as loaded.

WITH THE GEORGIA ARTILLERY.

The Two Batteries Camp Next to Each Other at the Park.

Chattanooga, Tenn., August 6.—(Special.)—The boys of battery A, Georgia artillery, have completed the arrangement of their new camp, and enjoyed a much needed rest today. Captain Bradley has an eye for beauty, and since the gravel street has been laid and the camp thoroughly cleaned, his camp presents the neatest and prettiest appearance of any in the park. Battery B, Georgia artillery, has moved next to battery A, and there promises to arise considerable rivalry between the two batteries as to the neatness and healthfulness of their respective camps.

Private Charles E. Gammon is in the hospital, suffering from a slight illness. His physician thinks he will be out in a short time.

The usual Saturday morning inspection was held today by Captain Bradley, assisted by First Lieutenant Morris, and the battery made a handsome appearance. The batter has the honor of having the orderly, and orderly trumpeter for brigade headquarters for the ensuing week. Corporal Beck and five men have also been detailed for special daily duty at headquarters for one week.

The Misses Barwald and Neville, of Atlanta, were at the camp today, visiting Lieutenant Morris.

The officers of the battery have received their new kharki uniforms, and as has been expressed by the lady visitors, they present a very swell appearance

Privates Sappington and Davidson, company B, are indisposed and are in the hospital.

Private B. B. Giffen, company E, will very likely be discharged from service on account of physical disability.

George D. Peavy, of Valdosta, is a late recruit of company G.

J. R. Forrester, of Albany, was a welcome visitor today to companies C and H.

In the absence of First Sergeant Ward, company K, Sergeant Reese is acting "top" sergeant.

A FLAG RAISING IN MACON.

Employees of the Central Show Their Patriotism.

Macon, Ga., August 6.—(Special.)—This afternoon the employees of the Central railroad shops at Macon ran up a large, new United States flag on the high pole that had been erected on one of the new shop buildings. The raising of the flag was accompanied by the firing of cannon salutes by the gunners, Victor Meanard and Phil Stephean. As old glory floated proudly to the breeze it was greeted by great shouts from the throats of a large crowd of workingmen and citizens generally who had assembled to witness the raising of the flag.

By special invitation of the committee of arrangements speeches wehe made by John T. Boifeuillet, Congressman Bartlett and Judge John P. Ross. Mr. Boifeuillet acted as chairman of the occasion and introduced the various speakers. The exercises were held in the yards of the shops.

TESTED THEIR WATERWORKS.

Calhoun's Citizens Satisfied Over the Result—Hose Company Organizes.

Calhoun, Ga., August 6.—(Special.)—The Calhoun waterworks plant has been completed, and the final tests were made today. The system complete costs $12,500, and is one of the best in the state. The water is obtained from a group of springs in the northern section of town, from there being pumped into a reservoir located on Mt. Alto, which borders the town on the east. In the tests made today in front of the courthouse, a pressure of 120 pounds was indicated on the gauge, sufficient power being obtained to put a stream through a one and one-inch nozzle over the courthouse.

The necessary hose to equip a fire company have been bought by the city officials, but a reel has yet to be purchased. A fire company with twenty-five members has been organized, and just so soon as the new reel arrives nightly practices will begin by the boys.

No Foundation for Rumor.

Columbus, Ga., August 6.—(Special.)—Columbus water works officials were considerably annoyed today by irritating reports circulated all over the town to the effect that the body of a negro had been found in the reservoir of the company. It was stated emphatically that there was not the slightest foundation for the rumor, which was started by malicious persons. The nature of the rumor was enough to cause considerable excitement. Just how the report originated seems hard to tell, and the water works officials are naturally quite indignant over it. If intended as a practical joke, it was one that caused a great deal of annoyance. When later in the day rumor had increased the number of alleged bodies to two, their feelings were not improved.

Fire in Columbus.

Columbus, Ga., August 6.—(Special.)—Fire originated last night in the top story of one of the buildings at the plant of the City Mills Company. It is thought that the bearings connected with one of the corn elevators became hot from friction and ignited the wood casing around it. The fire was extinguished almost immediately, but several hundred dollars' damage was done by water. The mill is running as usual, the damage having been repaired.

Columbus's First Bale.

Columbus, Ga., August 6.—(Special.)—Columbus received her first bale of cotton for the new season yesterday. It came from Dawson, weighed 550 pounds, was classed middling, was received by the W. C. Bradley Company, and was afterwards sold by that company to J. B. Holst & Co. at 6 cents.

Primary in Schley County.

Ellaville, Ga., August 6.—(Special.)—Democratic primary for representative here today. H. H. Singletary was nominated; no opposition.

DISEASES OF WOMEN

MRS. ROSA F. MONNISH M.D. GRADUATE OF GERMAN AMERICAN COLLEGES

20 YEARS EXPERIENCE. THE ONLY FEMALE SPECIALIST IN THE SOUTH. 3 CHURCH ST. ATLANTA, GA.

TO WEAK MEN.

DR. SANDEN, THE GREAT NERVE SPECIALIST, SPEAKS—WHY MEDICINES FAIL.

His Book, "Three Classes of Men," Sent Free Upon Request to Men Only.



Dr. Sanden in an interview said:

"What I shall speak of are facts, based upon my thirty years' experience as a specialist in weaknesses of men, young and old.

"For convenience and order I divide the symptoms as they usually develop into three stages, which are as follows:

"THE FIRST STAGE.

"At this stage the patient has discovered that he is the victim of a disease which saps the very foundation of life, impoverishes the blood and robs the body of the elements of manhood.

"THE SECOND STAGE.

"In this stage the weakness increases. The sufferer now begins to experience a gradual failure of his usual strength and power of endurance, and in some cases there is a loss of flesh and various abnormal symptoms, headache, dyspepsia, low spirits and melancholy, weak back, gloomy forebodings, etc.

"THIRD STAGE.

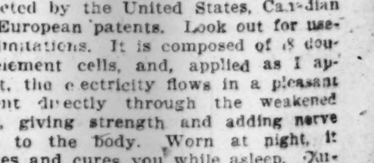
"This involves 'Atrophy,' extensive 'Varicocele' etc. The vitality continues to decline until finally there is a total loss of power. During this state the mind may become diseased, the nervous system wrecked and the life blighted. This has been the sad end of many a once ambitious and promising life.

"Finding himself in this condition, a person casting about for relief only too often falls a ready victim to the snares of some unscrupulous quack advertising 'Free Medicine,' 'Medicine on Trial,' etc. He soon finds, however, that their worthless nostrums are anything but 'free,' and at the end of two months he is in a worse condition that when be began.

"WHY MEDICINES FAIL.

"I do not pretend to say that honest drug treatment always fails, but every true physician will tell you we must rely upon a stimulant if medicines are used, and that is not what a weak man requires. He needs strength. Quacks invariably give for QUICK results a strong aphrodisiac, which immediately stimulates; but such can result only in a permanent injury if persisted in. The treatment I use must appeal to the common sense of every one who will but give the matter a moment's thought. My remedy is universal and handed by Nature to man direct. I speak of that great force, the one element most important to life in man or beast—ELECTRICITY!

"To weak men, young or old, who may have the least foundation left to build upon, let me say as man to man, as physician to patient: Electricity, properly applied and faithfully used, will cure you as sure as night follows day. There are but two scientific applications—one, the 18-cell system, used in our great city hospitals; the other, its exact duplicate, in convenient form, the DR. SANDEN ELECTRIC BELT.



"This appliance combines the efforts of my life-long study, and is thoroughly protected by the United States, Canadian and European patents. Look out for useless imitations. It is composed of 18 double element cells, and, applied as I apply it, the electricity flows in a pleasant current directly through the weakened parts, giving strength and adding nerve force to the body. Worn at night, it soothes and cures you while asleep. Current instantly felt or I forfeit $1,000. Over 5,000 last year were restored to manly power by its use. Drains, losses, lame back, nervousness, varicocele, etc., permanently cured.

"FREE CONSULTATION.

"To those who live near by I invite a personal visit, and shall be pleased to give free consultation and demonstrate how the belt works.

"FREE BOOK.

"If you live too far to call, write for book, 'THREE CLASSES OF MEN,' explaining all. Sent sealed free upon request. I send these Belts to all parts of the universe, and give in 'HEALTH WORLD,' sealed with book, over 400 voluntary testimonials, new every month."

DR. T. A. SANDEN,

826 Broadway, New York.

1,000 regular size cotton top and excelsior Mattresses, used three nights by old veterans at reunion; to the trade only, cheap. Atlanta Mattress Co., 10 Trinity avenue.

MISS THORNBURY'S

English, French and Classical Boarding and Day School and Conservatory of Music.

(Incorporated.)

428 PEACHTREE STREET, ATLANTA, GA.

Atlanta's foremost school for Young Ladies and Children.
Thorough Course in English, French, Music, Art and Elocution.
(French free in all Departments.)
Apply for Catalogue and full particulars.

MISS S. H. THORNBURY, Principal.

MOODY DECLARES FIRM WILL PAY

Says Nearly $400,000 of Assets Are Absolutely Good.

MADE STATEMENT YESTERDAY

Exonerated Himself and Told of His Connection With Moody & Brewster.

DIFFERED MATERIALLY FROM OTHERS

Much Evidence Was Heard During the Day and Argument Will Be Commenced on Monday—Testimony for the Defense Grows Stronger.

"I BELIEVE EVERY CREDITOR OF Moody & Brewster, the Southern Pacific Guano Company and the Moody Loan and Banking Company will be paid off in full. There are $294,000 in notes and collateral that Moody & Brewster have, and about $100,000 in stock, which will run, with some individual property of the members of the firm, the assets of the firms up to nearly $400,000. I do not believe there will be lost in collection as much as 5 per cent of the notes and collateral; in fact, I consider them absolutely good."

This was a part of the statement made by John T. Moody on the stand yesterday afternoon. He made a remarkably clear and exonerating statement and one that had its perceptible effect on the jury. He told minutely his part in the failure of the concern, and the apparent complete collapse of all the assets of the concern. He explained the part Mr. Brewster played in the affairs of the concern and laid the greater amount of the blame of the failure at his door, although he did not make any direct charges against his partner's business integrity.

He said that he had nothing whatever to do with the dry goods department of their business and that he knew nothing of the business. He managed the fertilizer trades and left the other to Mr. Brewster. He explained the manner in which he had been connected with the concern and threw more light on his ignorance of any financial mismanagement than had been placed there before.

He consumed nearly two hours in his statement and told of his relations with Mr. Hiler and said that a number of the assertions of the latter were entirely false. He denied having told him that the carriage he had cost $2,000 and that he had driven Mr. Hiler over the city and showed him a large number of houses and lots, claiming that the real estate was his property.

Mr. Moody was placed on the stand at 4 o'clock, and it was nearly 6 o'clock when he finished. After the conclusion of his statement the defense closed its case. The state replaced Mr. Hiler upon the stand to rebut some of the statements of Mr. Moody, which he did. Upon cross-examination by Mr. Rosser, the two statements were made to agree in many particulars, but differ widely in other particulars as to what passed between them during Mr. Hiler's visits to this city to learn the standing of the firm.

Monday morning the argument will commence and will consume the day. It was said by some at the close of the court yesterday that there was little chance for a conviction, as Mr. Moody in his statement had explained every point of his alleged crookedness and cleared himself where the testimony of the case had left anything doubtful. All the accounts, notes, bills, bills of lading, and those parts of the several sets of books kept by the firms which related directly to accounts, and bills receivable and payable were concerned were introduced as evidence. There was considerable wrangling between the attorneys as to what should go into the evidence. The books of the firms are very voluminous and the attorneys wished to facilitate the work as far as possible.

Financiers on the Stand.

A large number of witnesses testified yesterday. Dr. R. H. Bell was the first witness yesterday morning. In hearing his testimony a deviation from the usual line of evidence was indulged when Dr. Bell expressed some doubt as to whether he believed in a hereafter. This was done in order to learn if he had the proper and binding regard for an oath, according to the law. He said that he knew if he testified falsely he would be guilty of perjury and punishable by law. He said that he wanted, for the sake of justice, to tell the truth. He reiterated what he testified in regard to the conversation between Mr. Hiler and Mr. Moody that he had heard in the store.

Mr. T. D. Meador was replaced on the stand. He testified that the Lowry Banking Company held collateral in the shape of cotton to the amount of about $11,500 for a debt of $8,763. Captain James W. English testified that he thought Mr. Moody's character was good and had never heard anything against him. He said his bank, the Fourth National, held security for the firm's indebtedness to about $73,000. He said Brewster had taken from the bank a few days before he left the city about $3,000 in cash. He said he had been afraid of Brewster, but had extended the firm credit on account of the confidence he had in Moody.

Mr. Joseph A. McCord, cashier of the Third National bank, was placed on the stand. He said his bank held cotton notes to the amount of 105,448 pounds and money notes to the amount of $3,841.72. Mr. McCord identified a check that had been cashed at his bank signed by the Southern Pacific Guano Company and G. S. Brewster for $3,500.

Mr. Jacob Haas, of the Capital City bank, was introduced. He said his bank held collateral in security of Moody & Brewster's indebtedness to the amount of $13,673. He identified a check which he said Brewster had cashed on May 28th for $4,000.

Mr. C. I. Ryan, cashier of the Fourth National bank, identified a check for $3,000 which he said he paid on May 31st to Mr. John A. Spalding, the bookkeeper for Moody & Brewster.

Clerks Tell of Moody.

Mr. W. J. Davis, paying teller for the Lowry Banking Company, identified two checks, one for $3,000 and another for $2,500, which had been paid to Mr. Brewster on May 27th and 28th. Judge E. B. Rosser identified two checks which his bank, the Exchange bank, had paid one for $1,700 and another for $1,800, which were signed by Mr. Brewster.

Mr. T. L. Williams, shipping clerk for Moody & Brewster, testified that Moody had nothing to do with the dry goods business. He said it was entirely in the hands of Mr. Brewster. Mr. William Kerr, stock man for the firm, corroborated the statement made by Williams.

Mr. John S. Spalding, the bookkeeper for Moody & Brewster, was placed on the stand. He said Mr. Moody had handled the fertilizer business and Mr. Brewster the dry goods business. He told how the books were run and the methods, but threw little light on the case. He pointed out in the books the number of notes the firm had made and said that these usually passed through his hands. He said that he made out checks, but many of those which were cashed just before the failure he could not identify and said they did not pass through his hands. He saw Brewster in the store just before the failure and the latter had a satchel and large roll of money.

Mr. Moody's Statement.

A large part of the books of the concern to which Mr. Spalding had referred in the delivery of his testimony was placed in the record of evidence. Mr. Moody was then called to the stand to make such statement of the facts as he desired. Mr. Moody held a little memorandum in his hand by which he refreshed his memory. He began by telling of his connection with Mr. Brewster. In referring to him he spoke with bitterness as though he had regretted the relationship. He was cool and collected and measured his words.

"I became acquainted with Mr. Brewster," he said, "about 1892. He asked me to go into the dry goods and notions business with him, and after some consideration I did so. He was to manage the dry goods business and I the fertilizer business, as I knew nothing in the world about the former. During the time the dry goods business was running I never bought but two cases of goods, and these were with the assistance of our clerk. The first year we made $30,000 out of the fertilizer business. The dry goods business was started in July and August, 1897."

Mr. Moody continued to state how the business was run.

"Mr. Brewster was to go to New York," he said, "and buy $60,000 worth of dry goods. We had that understanding. He went there and returned and told me that he had done that."

Mr. Moody told about his relations with the business. He dwelt for some time on the visit made by Mr. Hiler here and the conferences they had.

Tells of Hiler's Visit.

"Mr. Hiler came to see us and asked about our credit. I told him all I knew. He said Mr. Brewster had bought about $100,000 worth of goods in New York and that this fact had caused some comment. I was greatly surprised to learn this and told Mr. Brewster if such was the case he ought to countermand some of the orders.

"He said that he would and in order to do so would go to New York and reduce the purchases. Mr. Hiler said he would be glad to help him to do this and do all he could for us there. I told Mr. Hiler that I thought the orders of Bacon & Co. should be countermanded, but Mr. Hiler said not to do that, saying he would rather that the orders of some other firm be taken away."

Mr. Moody told of the conversation in the store when Mr. Hiler asked if the reports of Bradstreet's was made by him. He said he replied no, and Mr. Brewster said he made the report. Mr. Moody, in his statements, differed very much from the testimony delivered by Mr. Hiler on the same conversation.

The famous carriage ride and the $2,000 carriage that has been commented upon in the case, Mr. Moody said was not at all like the statement made by Mr. Hiler of it. Mr. Moody said he never did tell Mr. Hiler that the carriage cost $2,000. Mr. Hiler was replaced on the stand and said that Mr. Moody did make that statement.

"I wished to show Mr. Hiler the city and for that reason drove him through the best residence portion of it. I carried him down Forrest avenue and showed him where I lived, but did not tell him that the houses and property there belonged to me. I said that they were the property of my wife's mother and that they would be willed to my wife by virtue of a former will. I spoke of some other lots on the Boulevard that were the property of my wife's mother. I showed him two houses on Capitol avenue that I had built."

Argument on Monday.

Mr. Moody intimated that he would not have treated Mr. Hiler so nicely if he had have known that he would be persecuted by him. He said he thought Hiler was sore because he thought he would lose his property.

The argument of the case will be taken up tomorrow morning and will consume the day. If Moody is convicted the penalty is a $1,000 fine, six months in jail or in the county chaingang, one or all three of the penalties.

HERO OF THE MERRIMAC.

Many Attentions Shown Him That He Will Remember with Pleasure. Points of Interest Visited.

Lieutenant Richmond Pearson Hobson, he of Santiago fame, has come and gone. He was shown many attentions while in the city and visited many points of interest. Lieutenant Hobson expressed himself as highly gratified with his visit to Atlanta, and spoke in glowing terms of the beauty of Atlanta's daughters, the progressiveness of the city, at the appearances of its up-to-date mercantile establishments. Possibly the only house in the city that got any of Hobson's cold cash was John Thompson's, 11 West Alabama street. While the Gate City Guard band was rendering one of its delightful concerts at Thompson's place Hobson drove up, purchased two clear Havana smokes, drank a glass of delightful, pure and unadulterated coco-cola, such as is served only at John Thompson's, dropped a 25c piece in the tile and was driven rapidly away as the crowd began collecting. Mr. Thompson values the coin as a very fine souvenir, as Hobson told him he had it in his pocket the day he sank the Merrimac, and had carried it through all his trials and troubles since then. He has refused an offer of $50 for it. This money is on exhibition at Thompson's, and can be seen by any one who calls. While there you will hear a delightful concert, can get a good smoke and a cool, refreshing drink of the unadulterated coco-cola.

CITY HALL TEAM DOWNS FIREMEN

It Was a Great Game of Ball at Brisbine Yesterday.

THE CLUBS ARE BUNCHED

The Race for the Pennant Grows Exceedingly Warm.

IT IS ANYBODY'S FLAG NOW

League Adopts a New Schedule and Some Great Ball May Be Expected from Now On.

Standing of the Clubs.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Merchants	6	4	.600
Firemen	6	4	.600
Southern Shops	5	5	.500
City Hall	5	5	.500

National League Standing.

Clubs.	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Per Ct
Cincinnati	96	64	32	.667
Boston	93	58	35	.623
Cleveland	93	58	35	.623
Baltimore	89	52	37	.584
Chicago	95	53	42	.558
New York	91	50	41	.550
Pittsburg	93	49	44	.527
Philadelphia	90	42	48	.466
Brooklyn	90	34	56	.377
Louisville	96	36	60	.375
Washington	91	32	59	.351
St. Louis	95	28	67	.295

JUDGING from the game that the City Hall team put up yesterday, it is going to take nine very fine players to head it off in the race for the pennant. The City Hall team and the Southern Shops team are now only one game behind the Merchants and the Firemen, and the race for the pennant grows exciting.

As the way the clubs stand now, it's anybody's pennant, and it will be a fight to the finish before the rag is awarded. The game yesterday was one of the prettiest games of amateur ball ever put up by any team, and while the Firemen played good ball, it was simply a case of the City Hall playing a little bit better.

The game that the City Hall team put up yesterday was about as near perfect as a game of ball often gets to be. Defeated as they were, the Firemen put up a game that would have won nine times out of ten, but the City Hall team could beat almost anything the way they played yesterday. In the field their work was superb, and it would have been impossible to discover any errors with a magnifying glass. While they did not make any very great number of hits, they came at the right time and went to the right place.

The City Hall boys had nearly everything with them. The greater part of the crowd as well as the greater part of the luck was with them, to say nothing of the best part of the good playing and all of these things conspired to make them win a great victory.

Several times the Firemen had a chance to win and it looked as they would certainly get in several runs, but the superb pitching of Richardson held them down and they could not score until the ninth inning. In the seventh inning the Firemen had three men on bases and only one out and it looked as if they would surely score. Lawshe came up with three men on bases, and while he is usually a sure hitter he could not find Richardson, and after making three attempts to hit the ball he retired, much to the delight of the City Hall hooters. Howard hit a short fly to third and was put out at first, ending the inning. In the sixth inning the Firemen also had three men on bases vainly waiting a chance to come home when the last man was outed. After those two innings the score was 6 to 0, and it was enough to discourage any team, and while the Firemen played hard after that they seemed to lose the greater part of their ginger. They barely saved themselves from a shut-out by making one run in the ninth inning.

The battery work of Richardson was probably the best feature of the game. Richardson will be remembered as the young man who pitched for the University of Georgia team when it was at its best, and he is doing better work now than he was then. Moore caught a beautiful game, but he did not have on his hitting clothes yesterday and he failed to get his hit, something that will not occur many times in a season. Collier, McBride and Tichenor led in the hitting. Collier and McBride are easily among the best hitters in the league. They have been up against the best class of pitchers and they both have splendid averages that are not apt to decrease much from this out. Tichenor is also climbing up in the batting average and before the season is over he ought to be among the leaders. A great crowd saw the game yesterday. The grand stand was well filled and there was a large crowd on the bleachers. The ladies were out in full force and it was one of, if not the largest, crowd of the season. Following is the official score:

FIREMEN—	ab	r.	bh.	po.	a.	e.
Garrett, 1b	4	0	1	9	1	1
Lawshe, ss	4	0	1	4	3	0
Howard, cf	5	0	1	2	0	0
Harris, 2b	4	0	1	2	2	0
LaFitte, c	2	0	0	3	1	1
Werner, 3b	4	0	1	1	1	0
Sewell, lf	4	0	1	0	0	2
McCall, rf	4	1	1	2	0	0
Short, p	1	0	0	1	0	0
Totals	32	1	7	24	8	4

CITY HALL—	ab.	r.	bh.	po.	a.	e.
Tichenor, 2b	4	1	2	2	3	0
McBride, ss	4	1	2	2	4	0
Moore, c	4	0	0	7	1	0
Harrison, 1b	3	2	1	12	0	0
Baldwin, lf	4	0	0	2	0	0
Erskine, cf	3	1	1	1	0	0
Collier, 3b	4	1	2	1	3	0
McLeod, rf	4	0	0	0	0	0
Richardson, p	4	1	1	0	3	0
Totals	34	7	9	27	14	0

Score by innings:

Firemen ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—1
City Hall ....2 0 1 0 0 0 3 1 x—7

Summary: Earned runs, City Hall 1. Two-base hits, Sewell, McCall. Double plays, McBride to Tichenor to Harrison. Stolen bases, Firemen 1, City Hall 2. Struck out, by Richardson 6, by Short 3. Bases on balls, off Richardson 5, off Short 2. Hit by pitched ball, Richardson 3. Left on bases, Firemen 12, City Hall 5. Umpires, Gentry and Lester. Scorer, Smith.

The league is now in an excellent fix. There is plenty of money in the treasury and all of the teams are now very strong and all evenly matched. The league season lasts until the 10th of September and between that time and now the Atlanta fans will see some of the best amateur ball ever played. It has been decided to charge 10 cents admission to all of the games. Since the withdrawal of the Press and Commission Men it was necessary to adopt a new schedule and the following schedule has been adopted for the rest of the season, giving two games each week:

Schedule of the City Baseball League.

August 2d Merchants vs. Southern Railway.
August 6th Firemen vs. City Hall.
August 10th City Hall vs. Merchants.
August 13th Southern Railway vs. Firemen.
August 17th Firemen vs. Merchants.
August 20th City Hall vs. Southern Railway.
August 24th Southern Railway vs. Merchants.
August 27th Firemen vs. City Hall.
August 31st City Hall vs. Merchants.
September 3d Southern Railway vs. Firemen.
September 7th Firemen vs. Merchants.
September 10th City Hall vs. Southern Railway.

NATIONAL LEAGUE GAMES.

Cincinnati 2, Boston 1.

Cincinnati, August 6.—The Reds won the most exciting game of the season from Boston today. Willis was not hit as hard as Dwyer, but the latter was invincible with men on bases. With two out in the ninth, Steinfeldt doubled and scored on Peitz's single. Attendance, 6,50. Score:

		R	H	E
Cincinnati	1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1	2	4	1
Boston	1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	1	8	2

Batteries—Dwyer and Peitz; Willis and Bergen. Umpires, Gaffney and Brown. Time, two hours.

Louisville 5, Brooklyn 4.

Louisville, August 6.—The colonels, by defeating Brooklyn today, moved up to ninth place. Cunningham was hit hard, but good fielding kept the trolley dodgers' score down. Miller lasted but four innings. Score:

		R	H	E
Louisville	1 0 0 3 0 0 0 1 x	5	10	3
Brooklyn	2 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0	4	12	2

Batteries—Cunningham and Kittridge; Miller, Yeager and Grim. Umpires, McDonald and O'Day. Time, two hours.

Pittsburg 2, Baltimore 1.

Pittsburg, August 6.—The Baltimores were shut out up to the ninth inning, when by a wild throw by Gray and a hit by Robinson, one run was scored. In no inning did the visitors make more than one hit. Kitson pitched well, but his support was slow. Attendance, 3,500. Score:

		R	H	E
Pittsburg	0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 x	2	7	2
Baltimore	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1	1	5	2

Batteries—Tannehill and Bowerman; Kitson and Robinson. Umpires, Snyder and Connolly. Time, one hour and fifty minutes.

Chicago 1, Philadelphia 0.

Chicago, August 6.—Thornton's good pitching and backing allowed but one Quaker to reach third today. Donohue also did good work until the eleventh, when two singles and an attempted sacrifice that resulted in the Phillies' only error gave the orphans the game. Attendance, 5,200. Score:

		R	H	E
Chicago	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1	1	10	3
Philadelphia	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0	7	1

Batteries—Thornton and Donohue; Donahue and McFarland. Umpires, Swartwood and Warner. Time, two hours and twenty minutes.

Cleveland 5, Washington 1.

Philadelphia, August 6.—Cleveland easily defeated Washington today. The senators could not hit Powell opportunely. Score:

		R	H	E
Cleveland	4 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 x	5	7	1
Washington	0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0	1	6	3

Batteries—Powell and Crigera; Donovan, Mercer and McGuire. Umpires, Lynch and Andrews. Time, two hours and fifteen minutes.

Giants and Browns Tie.

St. Louis, August 6.—Today's game between St. Louis and New York was called on account of darkness at the end of the tenth inning. The locals tied the Giants by a rallying in the eighth and ninth. Bad decisions by Hunt cost the Brown's the game. Attendance, 3,000. Score:

		R	H	E
St. Louis	0 0 0 0 0 0 3 3 0	6	12	2
New York	0 1 0 2 0 1 1 1 0 0	6	14	2

Batteries—Taylor and Clements; Rusie and Warner. Umpires, Emslie and Hunt. Time, two hours and thirty minutes.

LIPTON'S CHALLENGE WIRED.

English Yachtman Wants To Meet the American Sports.

London, August 6.—According to The Star, the challenge of Sir Thomas Lipton for a race for the American cup will be dispatched this afternoon by the Royal Ulster Yacht Club to the New York Yacht Club.

Continuing, The Star says an arrangement has been reached in regard to a certain condition suggested here which the challenger disapproved of.

Mr. Charles S. Russell, Sir Thomas Lipton's representative, is conferring with Mr. William Fife, Jr., the designer on whose plans the challenging yacht will be built at Belfast. They are at the country seat of Sir Thomas Lipton. Sir Thomas Lipton, in the course of an interview with a representative of the Associated Press this evening, said:

"A deputation of three members of the Royal Ulster Yacht Club met me and Mr. Russell in London this morning and drew up the challenge, which was forthwith cabled to the New York Yacht Club, whose reply I hope to receive on Monday.

"The challenge is absolutely conditional, and as I am perfectly satisfied that the race will be conducted with the same impartiality as are the Cowes races and that all Americans desire the best boat to win, as my colleagues and myself do, the details of the races, if the challenge is accepted, will be arranged by the New York Yacht Club and Mr. Russell, who expects to sail on Wednesday and prepare the ground for three members of the Royal Ulster Yacht Club, including Secretary Telly, who will proceed to New York later.

"My boat will be a ninety-footer, cutter rigged. The design and model of the Shamrock are already completed, as I have been working for months to consummate my purpose. The yacht will be completed by the end of February. There have been some efforts to secure the services of Captain William O'Neill as skipper, but this has not been definitely settled. I hope also that Mr. John Jameson, owner of the Ivernas, will help race the Shamrock."

MICHAEL DEFEATS McDUFFIE.

Two Cyclists Race for Twenty-Five Miles at Willow Grove.

Philadelphia, August 6.—Jimmy Michael this evening defeated Eddie Duffie in a twenty-five-mile paced race, but McDuffie will probably protest the race. He signed a contract to race Michael fifteen miles. The American Racing Association, however, advertised the race to be twenty-five miles, and over 15,000 persons traveled to Willow Grove to witness it. There was considerable dissatisfaction when the spectators learned that the race was to be but fifteen miles. It was finally announced that McDuffie had consented to ride the twenty-five miles in order not to disappoint the crowd. There was nothing remarkable about the race and no records were broken.

During the entire race neither rider got within ten seconds of a record. It was 5.35 o'clock when the men came to the scratch. McDuffie had the pole. Michael was mounted on a wheel geared at 116, while McDuffie's was 120, Michael took the lead at the start and increased it. On the second lap of the second mile one of Michael's pacing machines broke a chain, which allowed McDuffie to gain on the midget. Michael, however, soon caught another fast team and at the end of the third mile led by 100 yards. McDuffie then began to cut down Michael's lead, until on the sixth mile Michael was but twenty-five yards in front.

On the eighth mile Michael made a slow pick up and McDuffie had a chance to pass him, but slowed up rather than take the lead. It was evident that neither man was trying his best and the spectators several times hissed the riders. At the eleventh mile McDuffie afforded the spectators a little excitement by passing Michael. From the twelfth to the eighteenth mile the men "loafed." On the nineteenth mile Michael spurted and regained the lead. From here to the finish the race became exciting. Both men did their best. Michael led by fifty yards at the beginning of the twenty-first mile. Try as he would, the Boston boy could not catch the little rider and Michael crossed the tape the winner by thirty yards. Time, 4:24 1-15.

STAR POINTER DOES MILE IN 1:59 1-4

Big Stallion Equals His Record Made One Year Ago.

THE TRACK NONE TOO GOOD

Paced by a Running Mate, the Great Trotter Never Falters.

QUARTERS WERE ALL RUN QUICK

Five Thousand People See the Horse Try To Break the Record He Had Made.

Columbus, O., August 6.—This was getaway day at the Columbus park. In order to clear up the card, racing was begun at 10:30 a. m., and although continued until dark, only four of the five events were finished on account of several of the races being badly split.

The weather was fine and the track in fine condition, although soft in spots. Fully 5,000 people were in attendance in the afternoon, attracted by the announcement that Star Pointer would attempt to lower the track record of 2:01½, made last year by Joe Patchen in his race with Pointer.

The track was not as fast as it ordinarily is under favorable conditions and teams were working it between heats all day. It was hardly expected that Pointer would lower the track record, but from the time he got away it was evident he would make a very fast mile, and when it was announced he had equaled his record of 1:59¼, made last season at Glens Falls, the crowd went wild with enthusiasm.

It was after 4 o'clock when Pointer was brought out for the test. There was an absence of wind. The first time Pointer was brought down to the wire he did not have his stride and went almost to the half before he turned back. It was about 4:20 when Geers brought Pointer down the second time. The stallion was as steady as a machine and Geers nodded for the word. George Spear drove the pacemaker, a runner hitched to a sulky, and the start was a beautiful one. The crowd was on its feet before Pointer was under the wire, and when the stallion reached the quarter the announcement of time, :29½, brought forth a cheer. There was another shout when Pointer reached the half in :58½, and still another when he reached the three-quarters pole in 1:28¾, for it was then certain that the mile would be under two minutes.

As Pointer came into the stretch his feet plowed up the dust as the bow of a tug plows up smooth water. There was a smile on Cleary's face, and when the runner moved up at the finish Pointer pushed his nose ahead and kept it there until he passed under the wire. A mighty cheer went up from the crowd, for the next instant this time, 1:59¼, was announced.

The 2:05 pace was easily won by Cheualis, although Bumps and Pearl Onward both sold for more money in the pools. The second heat, 2:04¼, is the fastest heat paced in a race this season.

There was a lot of stayers in the 2:14 trot, Belle J was the favorite, but it took seven heats for her to win. In 2:09 trot Briton was the favorite, but Fred B won the race. Summaries:

2:08 paced, $2,000—Anaconda, by Knight; the Haggin Mare, by Algona (McHenry). 1, 2, 3, 1, 3, 1. Salley Toler, 3, 6, 1, 2, 1, 2. Nocol B, Bessie Leach, Giles Noyes, Milton S and William Wallace Scriber also started. Best time, 2:06¼.

2:09 trot, $2,000—Fred B, by Reveille, Cupid, by Black Squire (Cochran and Hudson). 4, 4, 1, 1, 1. Tommy Briton, 1, 1, 4, 4, 2. Pilot Boy, 3, 3, 2, 2, 3. Dan Cupid also started. Best time, 2:09¼.

2:05 pace, purse $2,000—Chehalis, blk h, by Altamont-Tecora, by C. M. Clay, Jr. Frazier, 1, 1, 1. Bumps, 2, 2, 3. Frank Bogash, 4, 4, 2. Ananias and Pearl Onward also started. Time 2:07½.

2:14 trot, purse $2,000—Belle J, by Ben Johnson, dam untraced (Spear), 9, 10, 10, 2, 1, 1, 1. Rose Croix, 4, 1, 1, 2, 1, 5, 4, 4. Wilbur, 1, 3, 7, 9, 7, 7, 3, 2. Thorn, Red Bee, B B M, Medium Wood, Rosso Greek, Caracalla and Alves also started. Best time, 2:11¼.

To best the track record of 2:01½, purse $3,000. Star Pointer squaled world's record, 1:59¼. Time by quarters: First quarter, :29½; second, :58½; third, 1:28¾; mile 1:59¼.

Miss Tenny Beats Ogden.

New York, August 6.—The usual half-holiday crowd was at Brighton Beach today. The Test handicap was the medium of very heavy betting. Ogden was a shade better than Miss Tenny at the opening, but she was well backed and at one time was first choice. The start was good and Miss Tenny went to the front and won by four lengths.

FIRST RACE—Selling, one mile: High Priest, 3 to 1, won; Frohman, second; Lansdale, third. Time, 1.41¾.

SECOND RACE—Selling, five furlongs: Belgravia, 20 to 1, won; Tyrba, second; Sir Florian, third. Time, 1:03.

THIRD RACE—Selling, five furlongs: Inspection, 15 to 1, won; Fenotta, second; Mrs. Trumbridge, third. Time, 1:03.

FOURTH RACE—Mile and a sixteenth, selling: Burlesque, 8 to 1, won; Marito, second; Free Lance, third. Time, 1:47¾.

FIFTH RACE—Test handicap, one mile: Miss Tenny, 11 to 5, won; Ogden, second; Sailor King, third. Time, 1:40¼.

SIXTH RACE—Futurity trial, six furlongs: Autumn, 2 to 5, won: Cannell, second; Tenderness, third. Time, 1:15½.

SEVENTH RACE—Handicap, steeplechase, full course: Royal Scarlet, 6 to 5, won; El Cid, second; Olindo, third. Time, 5:16.

One Winning Favorite.

St. Louis, August 6.—Seven races constituted the programme at the fair grounds today. The feature of the day was the Owners' handicap. Sir Rolla was the only winning favorite.

Jockey Snell had his license revoked today on account of several recent bad rides. Weather pleasant; track fast.

FIRST RACE—Selling, seven furlongs: Watchmaker, 6 to 1, won; Mound City, second; Lady Hamilton, third. Time, 1:28¾.

SECOND RACE—Mile and three-sixteenths: Prince of India, 14 to 5, won; Eva Rice, second; Sunburst, third. Time, 2:02¾.

THIRD RACE—Handicap, five and a half furlongs: Nan Dora, 30 to 1, won; Mona B, second; Sir Gawain, third. Time, 1:10.

FOURTH RACE—Owners' handicap, mile and a sixteenth: Ed Farrel, 11 to 5, and Forbush, 3 to 2, dead heat; imp. Skate, third. Time, 1:48¼.

FIFTH RACE—Six furlongs: Gibraltar, 4 to 1, won; Belle of Memphis, second; Purity, third. Time, 1:15.

SIXTH RACE—Mile and twenty yards: Sir Rolla, 2 to 1, won; Pinochle, second; Kisme, third. Time, 1:42¼.

SEVENTH RACE—Mile and seventy yards: Foncliffe, 13 to 5, won; Silver Set, second; Confession, third. Time, 1:42½.

A Good Crowd at Saratoga.

Saratoga, N. Y., August 6.—Two stake events on the card at Saratoga today attracted a good attendance. Sir Hubert was a prime favorite for the Grand Union stake, which was captured by Kentucky Colonel by six lengths.

The Bromley entries, Boha Dea and Kenmore Queen, had the call in the betting for the Henric stake, but they were unplaced, Martha II winning by four lengths.

FIRST RACE—Five furlongs: Dr. Eichsberg, 2 to 5, won; Frances Booker second, Ellerdale third. Time 1:04½.

SECOND RACE—Six furlongs: Damien, 5 to 2, won; Ben Hadad second, Water Girl third. Time 1:17.

THIRD RACE—Grand Union stakes, $4,000, six furlongs: Kentucky Colonel, 3 to 1, won; Martimas second, Sir Hubert third. Time 1:11.

FOURTH RACE—Henric stake, mile and a sixteenth; Martha II, 4 to 1, won; Laverock second, Lillian Belle third. Time 1:53.

FIFTH RACE—Steeplechase, about two miles: Shillelah, 12 to 1, won; Plutarch second, Hurry Up third. Time 3:33¼.

Gaudier Issues a Challenge.

Winnipeg, Man., August 6.—Jake Gaudier has issued a challenge to row any oarsman in the world, previous to his retirement from professional rowing.

IMPROVEMENTS AT JEKYL.

Millionaires To Build an Elegant Apartment House—Incorporating a Pleasure Club.

Brunswick, Ga., August 5.—(Special.)—A syndicate of multi-millionaires, composed of J. Pierpont Morgan, William D. Rockefeller, Henry B. Hyde, J. Scrymser, Joseph Stickney and Julia W. Anderson have just spent about $100,000 building an apartment house on Jekyl island, and they are now petitioning for incorporation as a pleasure club. It is to be known as the "Sans Souci" Club and is to be for the exclusive use and pleasure of the incorporators and their invited guests. The idea was conceived by J. Pierpont Morgan and William D. Rockefeller, both members of the Jekyl Island Club, on a visit they made the island some months ago. The club house was not as quiet as they liked, owing to the large number of guests it daily entertained, and they commenced plans for erecting a club of their own where they could retreat for rest and quiet in the evening hours when the younger set was making the time pass merrily away over at the club.

James Garrard Stevenson, editor of The Individual, of Chicago, is now on Sapelo island figuring on a colony site. This is the western colony idea referred to in these dispatches several days ago. The projectors seem very much pleased with Sapelo and will probably trade for it entire.

TWO TRAINS RUN TOGETHER.

Passenger and Freight Collide and Three Men Are Fatally Hurt.

Crawfordsville, Ind., August 6.—Last night the northbound passenger train on the Logansport division of the Vandalia railway had a head-end collision with the second section of a southbound freight train, just south of Waveland, on a sharp curve.

John Higley, engineer of the passenger train, and Fireman Ed Witig, of the freight train, died this morning as a result of injuries, while Henry Bairsdorff, engineer of the freight train, will probably die. The passengers all escaped serious injury.

Daniel Donovan, of the freight, was severely burned and bruised. Baggageman Trout, of Terre Haute; Express Messenger Warwick, of St. Joe, and James Conneley, of Terre Haute, freight brakeman, were also bruised and cut. The baggage car and five freight cars were badly broken, the wreck being the most damaging in the history of the division.

COMMITS MURDER AND SUICIDE.

Woman Kills Her Husband and Then Takes Her Own Life.

New Brunswick, N. J., August 6.—A murder and suicide which occurred late last night was discovered this afternoon in South River, a village six miles from here. Charles Yohansen, a blind man, forty-three years of age, and his wife, Christia, three years his junior, were both found dead. It is the general opinion that the woman killed her husband and then committed suicide.

The Yohansens managed the Hoffman house, a little hotel on Main street. The two did not live happily together, after quarreling about money. The house was not opened for business this morning as usual. When the noon hour came and the hotel still remained closed, the neighbors became suspicious and broke into the hotel. Lying on a stairway leading to the floor upstairs the villagers found the body of the blind landlord. There was a piece of clothes line about his throat, showing plainly the way in which he had been suffocated.

Continuing their search the party went into the kitchen and found Mrs. Yohansen dead; her throat was cut. The theory that the wife committed the double crime is strengthened by the fact that the knife with which her throat had been cut was found in her hand.

Gold Found in the Philippine Islands.

On Mindanao, one of the Philippine islands, gold is found in the river beds, but owing to the primitive conditions prevailing there it is not known how rich these deposits are. With the advance of civilization this matter will be fully investigated by shrewd prospectors. Great discoveries may be made, but no discovery was ever greater than Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which civilization long ago investigated and found to be all that is claimed for it. In cases of loss of appetite, indigestion, biliousness and constipation it acts in a truly wonderful manner. The bowels are made to act mildly, the desire for food is increased, sour stomachs are sweetened and a healthy color is given to the face. A trial is recommended.

Voting on Prohibition.

Ottawa, Ont., August 6.—The Official Gazette contains a proclamation announcing that voting on the plebiscite for prohibition will take place on September 29th and the writs which are dated August 5th will be returnable on November 3d.

ULCERS

Symptoms:

SORES DISCHARGING PUS, SIMPLE SORES OF A RED COLOR, PAINFUL, FIERY, INDOLENT, SLUGGISH SORES, PRODUCING ITCHING, TINGLING PAIN, SWELLED, ULCERATED LEG, FLESH FEELING DOUGHY AND PUFFED.

DUE TO DISEASED BLOOD.

CURED BY

Botanic Blood Balm (B.B.B.)

The Great Blood Remedy.

In curing ulcers Botanic Blood Balm (B. B. B.) stands in the front rank of medicines. We feel thankful and proud of its success. B. B. B. never yet has failed to cure an Ulcer, no matter how chronic it was, or how long it had been running.

By taking Botanic Blood Balm (B. B. B.) and following directions, which accompany every bottle, the patient will feel delighted to observe the gradual healing of the sores. The Ulcer first begins to fill up from the bottom—the up-turned, red edges take on a white appearance. This white edge is the first appearance that a cure has begun. Don't stop when you get the cure started. Keep right on with Botanic Blood Balm (B. B. B.) as directed and don't let up until cured. We have cured old, stubborn, running sores or Ulcers of thirty to fifty years' standing.

A Large Ulcer Cured.

GLEN ALPINE STATION, N. C.

This is to certify that three years ago I had my left leg amputated four inches below the knee, caused by blood poison and bone affection. After it was amputated there came a running ulcer on the end of it that measured 3½ inches one way and 4½ inches the other, and continued growing worse every day until a short time ago. I was given up to die by the best doctors in Charlotte. I heard of the wonderful Botanic Blood Balm (B. B. B.) I resolved to try that. My weight at the time I commenced B. B. B. was 12) pounds. When I had taken three bottles I had gained thirty-seven pounds in weight; when I had taken twelve bottles I was sound and well, but continued taking until I had taken fifteen bottles. I now weigh 180 pounds and measure five feet three inches high. I contend that your medicine has no equal as a blood purifier. It certainly worked like a charm. J. R. WILSON.

The case given above is only a sample of what B. B. B. is doing every day. So if you suffer with any form of ulcer, old running sores, giving off an offensive matter, swelling of the leg, making it feel doughy and puffed up, it is due to diseased or poisoned blood, and Botanic Blood Balm (B. B. B.) should be taken at once.

Botanic Blood Balm (B. B. B.) is a scientific vegetable preparation compounded by Dr. Gillam. Can be taken with absolute safety by old and young, from the nursing babe to the aged and feeble.

Pregnant women can take it with perfect safety. Baby will surely be free from sores.

The medicine has been on the market now for 17 years, and it enjoys a large sale because it

CURES! CURES! CURES!

For sale by all druggists for $1 per large bottle. Book of cures free. Six bottles sent, charges prepaid, to any one on receipt of $5. Address

BLOOD BALM CO., Atlanta, Georgia.

PIANO DEALERS STUNNED

Forty-Four Pianos Sold to One Party at One Time.

A CLEAN VICTORY FOR THE KINGSBURY.

The Largest Piano Sale Ever Made in the South Was Closed Between the Cable Piano Co. and the Southern Female College Yesterday.

The strongest piano house in the south has made the largest sale of pianos to the best female college in the south.

The Cable Piano Company, of this city, branch of the Chicago Cottage Organ Company, of Chicago, Ill., has just completed a deal that will electrify the musical world. They have sold to the Southern Female college, or Cox's college, forty-four Kingsbury pianos, and one Conover concert grand, making a total sale of forty-five pianos at one time and to the same party. This is probably the largest sale ever made in this country to any college. The Southern Female college is known all over the country, and has a large patronage from all the states in the union. It is known for its enterprise in providing the newest and best equipment and seeking continually the highest advantages. Recently it concluded to add forty-four pianos to its outfit in the music department. Mrs. Sallie Cox Stanton and Mrs. Alice Cox Crenshaw, after careful investigation and thorough trial, have selected the Kingsbury, style B. The order includes forty-four new pianos of this design and one Conover concert grand. So pleased are the authorities with the merits of these instruments that the college will now use only the pianos manufactured by the Cable Piano Company. These new pianos are all to be in place by the opening of the next session, September 14th, and no institution in this country now has a better and more extensive equipment in music.

The Southern Female college, or Cox's college, was founded in 1843, and has recently been removed to College Park, Atlanta's growing suburb. The building has all modern improvements, as electric lights, elevator, steam heat, water works, electric bells and tower clock. The faculty numbers about thirty. The unusual advantages and high character of the school have attracted patronage from nearly all of the states.

In music especially the Cox college has occupied a prominent position among its sister institutions. In this department there are ten teachers, a ladies' orchestra of thirty-one, mandolin club, choral union, and a large number of advanced pupils. The concert tours over the south by the college have attracted attention, and its entertainments always win large and cultivated audiences. With this new equipment of pianos, in addition to the pipe organ and other instruments, the school will make strides to still higher excellence.

The Cable Piano Company certainly have cause to feel proud of their victory. 'Twas a glorious one over their competitors. The Kingsbury is just the piano to win a victory of this kind. It is an ideal instrument, with unvarying uniformity in workmanship, precise action and remarkable purity and sweetness of tone. It is fast becoming known as the perfect "college instrument." The Cable Piano Company, under the able management of Mr. H. B. Morenus, has startled the dealers in the south with their progressiveness and up-to-date methods of doing business. Their sale record since January 1st has been phenomenal. Backed by the Chicago Cottage Organ Company, the largest manufacturers in the world, with a capital of $2,000,000, they can offer you inducements and terms that no other house can. If you are on the market for a piano, or if you have any intention of buying one, don't fail to see them before you buy.

DON'T EVER READ

While lying down. If possible sit with the lamp at your back so that the light will pass over your right shoulder to your book or paper. If you need glasses get the best. Kellam & Moore, scientific and manufacturing opticians, make reliable glasses. Salesroom 40 Marietta street, Atlanta.

M. M. Mauck, 42 Peachtree Street,

Paints, wall paper, brushes, glass, etc.

Gold Output Exaggerated.

Ottawa, Ont., August 6.—Captain Constantine, who has been in charge of the northwestern mounted police in the Yukon for the past four years, returned here today. He is preparing an official report to the government and refuses to speak in regard to the mining regulations and other matters of a similar kind which affect the Yukon population. He considers reports of the gold output have been grossly exaggerated. Americans seem to have almost a monopoly on the carrying traffic into the Yukon.

Japanese Deny Society.

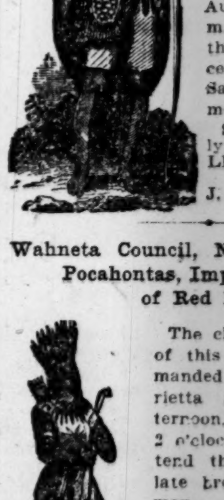
San Francisco, August 6.—The existence of societies of High Binders in this city, reported to Immigration Commissioner North, is denied by S. K. Mitsuse, editor of The New World, a Japanese newspaper. He claims that all the organizations of his countrymen in this city have been formed for the mutual benefit of their members.

MEETINGS.

Notice.

Members of Capital Lodge No. 60, I. O. O. F., are requested to assemble at Odd Fellow's hall, corner Broad and Alabama streets, Sunday, 7th instant, at 1 p. m., sharp, to attend funeral of Brother E. S. Harmond. Sister lodges are especially invited to attend.
W. T. JOHNSTON, Noble Grand.
J. W. RICE, Secretary.

MEETING NOTICE.



Chiefs and members of Comanche Tribe No. 6, Improved Order of Red Men, are commanded to assemble at Red Men's Wigwam, corner of Broad and Alabama streets, on Sunday, August 7, 1898, at 1 p. m. sharp to attend the funeral of our deceased brother, Past Sachem E. S. Harmon.

Sister tribes cordially invited.
LEOPOLD FRESH, Sachem.
J. L. CRENSHAW, Chief of Records.

Wahneta Council, No. 1, Degree of Pocahontas, Improved Order of Red Men.



The chiefs and members of this council are commanded to meet at 973 Marietta street, Sunday afternoon, August 7, 1898, at 2 o'clock, in order to attend the funeral of our late brother, E. S. Harmon.

Tallulah Council No. 4, Degree of Pocahontas, cordially invited to attend.
MISS ETTA GREEN, Pocahontas Pro Tem.
WM. F. SCHMITZ, Keeper of Records.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Confederate Reunion Association.

There will be a meeting of the Confederate Reunion Association at room 104 Kimball house Monday afternoon next, the 8th instant, at 4 o'clock. This will be an important meeting, winding up the affairs of the reunion—hearing final reports, etc.—and every member is urged to attend.
CLEMENT A. EVANS, President.
JOHN O. WADDELL, Secretary.

RESIGNED UNDER CHARGES SAYS RAY

Colonel Ray Charges Colquitt with Incompetency.

MADDOX WANTED A FIGHT

Third Regiment Left Macon for Santiago with Flying Colors.

GENERAL BREAK-UP IN REGIMENT

Colonel Ray States That Several Resignations Among the Officers Will Be Asked for and That Competent Men Will Be Put In.

THE THIRD REGIMENT OF UNITED States volunteers has left Macon for Savannah, where transports will carry the enthusiastic Georgians to Santiago. The regiment managed to leave, despite the hard pressure that has been brought to bear upon the war department at Washington to rescind the order sending the men to the ferver-infected island.

Before boarding the train at Macon, Colonel Ray, commander of the regiment, created a sensation by announcing that the reason for Captain Hugh Colquitt's resignation, which was handed in together with that of Captain Maddox, was incompetency.

Colonel Ray states that Captain Colquitt resigned under charges which will be brought before a board appointed by the war department, in the city of Santiago, shortly after the regiment arrives there. The commanding officer hints that other resignations in the regiment will follow, and the best men are to be put in the vacant places, regardless of rank.

Captain C. K. Maddox states that he resigned simply because the war was over, and that the fear of yellow fever had nothing to do with his action. His resignation was a surprise to Colonel Ray, who requested him to withdraw it. Captain Maddox gives as his reason for insisting on his resignation that he entered the service to fight and does not care to go to Cuba after the war is over.

The charge against Captain Colquitt is that of incompetency in controlling the men of his company. Colonel Ray informed the representative of The Constitution that he was being sent to a place where disciplinarians are needed at the head of the men, and that all officers who do not come up to the mark will be summarily dropped and others put in their places.

Macon Glad of Wiley's Promotion.

Constitution Bureau, Brown House, Macon, Ga., August 6.—(Special.)—All Macon rejoices in the promotion of Sidney R. Wiley, of this city, from first lieutenant to captain in the Third regiment of United States volunteers, Colonel P. H. Ray commanding. He held the position of first lieutenant in company A, Marion Harris, captain. On the resignation of Captain Colquitt, of company K, Colonel Ray nominated Lieutenant Wiley for the position, and the recommendation was immediately telegraphed to Washington, and the gallant Macon soldier's commission is en route. Captain Wiley is a son of Colonel C. M. Wiley, of the Second Georgia regiment, as it existed before the war commenced with Spain. Captain Wiley is a young man, but he is one of the best drilled officers in the state. A few years ago when he was a private in the Macon Volunteers he was elected first lieutenant of the Floyd Rifles of Macon, and when the Spanish war began he was very anxious to go to the front with his company, but he was supplanted as first lieutenant by state officials and the position given to a non-member of the company and a non-resident of Macon, and Wiley was offered the second lieutenancy of the Rifles, which he declined. He then enlisted as a private in the Macon Volunteers and enrolled for the war and went with the Volunteers to Camp Northen, where he remained about a month, when he was transferred to Colonel Ray's regiment with the position of first lieutenant in company A. He now becomes the captain of company K. This is true valor and patriotism rewarded.

Lieutenant Jones, of Atlanta, who has been holding the position of first lieutenant of company M, has been promoted to the captaincy of company M, vice Captain C. K. Maddox, of Atlanta, resigned.

The resignations of Captain Colquitt and Captain Maddox have been the talk of the camp all day.

Reasons for Resignation.

Colonel Ray states that Captain Colquitt has resigned under charges and that the resignation of Captain Maddox was a complete surprise to him and that he would not have accepted it unless the captain had insisted on it.

Something mysterious is connected with the regiment and no one will talk. The officers do not feel inclined to give their views on the matter.

Colonel Ray was seen and asked about the matter, and he said:

"There have only been two resignations of captains so far, and one of them had to come. I have requested the secretary of war to order some of the officers before a board to examine them on the charge of incompetency. I do it for a reason of the greatest importance. I have officers here who are inefficient and who are unable to control the men.

"I need officers who can control the men, as the place to which we are now going is infested with something worse than Spaniards—something that bullets cannot stop. The sanitary conditions of the camp, the safety of the men and the food and the personal habits of the men depend a great deal upon the lives of the soldiers, and these things cannot be enforced without competent officers.

"The board will probably be called as soon as we reach Santiago, as I am now waiting a reply from the secretary of war."

Colonel Ray said that there would be numerous promotions in the regiment, as some of the officers would be dropped. He said that the promotions would be made according to rank.

He was asked about the other promotions and said:

"Mr. Dunn, of Rome, who was displaced by the appointment of Lieutenant Estill, will receive the place made vacant by the resignation of Lieutenant Jelks.

"Sergeant Major Garden will probably receive a second lieutenancy, as he is one of the ranking non-commissioned officers, and I have nominated him. He will probably receive his commission after we reach Santiago."

The colonel says that his regiment is in fine shape and th ready to stand the siege of fever. The regiment is, unlike other regiments, as it is going into battle with an enemy that cannot be killed out and that will not surrender until cooler weather sets in.

What Charley Maddox Says.

Captain Maddox was asked this afternoon by The Constitution correspondent why he resigned. He replied:

"I resigned because the war is at an end and I did not care to go to Santiago and simply do police duty. The eclat and excitement of a campaign are now impossible and there is no opportunity to serve in battle. I enlisted in the regiment because I was spoiling for a fight and desired to face the enemy on the battlefield. The reasons for my going, therefore, have passed away. I did not resign for fear of yellow fever, as I do not think there will be much of that and the fatalities from it there are not as great as they are in Camp Alger or at Chickamauga. My association with the regiment has been very pleasant indeed. Colonel Ray earnestly requested me not to resign."

Colquitt Is Reticent.

Captain Colquitt had nothing to say on the subject of his resignation when seen by The Constitution correspondent, but it can be stated that he did not resign because of yellow fever in Cuba.

Private R. L. Park, of company A, thus expressed himself on the subject of the Santiago trip:

"I don't wish to go to Santiago and would much prefer going somewhere else, but I must go where duty calls. I think the telegram of Senator Bacon to Secretary Alger was right and it is appreciated by the privates generally. There are not six immunes in the entire regiment."

Private Johnson, of company M, said:

"I think a majority of the regiment want to go. There are some who are bound by home ties and don't want to leave. I don't like the idea of facing fever and did not know I would be called upon to fight yellow fever and nothing else when I enlisted."

Other privates expressed themselves in about the same way.

Colonel Ray's Thanks.

Colonel Ray has furnished the following card of thanks:

"To the Public—I desire to thank the citizens of Georgia, and especially citizens of Macon, for unusual cordiality and kindness extended to me and my regiment since its organization. I highly appreciate the great honor done me and so fine a body of men enrolling themselves under a stranger, particularly at a time when state officers were engaged in raising the state's quota of volunteers. P. H. RAY.

"Colonel Commanding Third Regiment United States Volunteers."

Colonel Ray and his regiment left tonight via the Central railroad for Savannah, from where they expect to embark tomorrow for Santiago. The first section, consisting of stock, tents, etc., left at 7 o'clock, followed by three other sections containing soldiers. There was a large crowd of citizens at the depot to bid the soldiers goodby.

A Little Romance.

Just before the last sections left Private Franklin Carroll, of company L, and Miss Minnie Elizabeth Fuller were united in marriage while standing in the yard of the Central. The ceremony was performed by Ordinary Wiley. Mrs. Ray, Mrs. Sidney Wiley, Mrs. Major Gordon and Mrs. Wylly went to Savannah tonight on the regular train in order to bid their husbands goodby before sailing. If conditions at Santiago will warrant, Mrs. Ray and Mrs. Sidney Wiley will join their husbands there.

Corbin to Bacon.

Senator Bacon this morning received the following telegram from Adjutant General Corbin in response to his telegram sent to the secretary of war yesterday afternoon:

"Your telegram in reference to the Third regiment of United States volunteers is received and will be brought to the attention of the president and secretary of war. "H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant General."

Senator Bacon was not inclined to talk on the subject of his action yesterday when he was seen this morning.

On all sides he has received congratulations on his course in requesting the department to revoke the order sending the regiment to Santiago.

It is the general opinion that the officers of the regiment were right in sending the dispatch which persisted in the offer of their services to the government even under the conditions that exist at Santiago, but every one recognizes the fact that the senator was acting not in behalf of the officers, but of the privates, who have to run risks greater than the officers and who have to bear the brunt of the privations.

THE FUTURE NAVAL POLICY.

Fleet Now Commanded by Sampson Will Remain Large.

Washington, August 6.—If the navy department contemplates any further change in the composition of the eastern squadron, which was destined for a cruise to Spanish waters, the matter has not taken form as yet. This statement applies to the ships themselves, and the talk of sending Admiral Sampson in charge of this eastern squadron consequently is rather speculative at this time.

Of course it is well understood that in the event peace is restored there must be a complete reorganization and distribution of the United States naval forces and this will involve undoubtedly the separaton of the four naval commanders of high rank now on duty in connection with the north Atlantic fleets, namely: Admiral Sampson, Commodore Watson, Commodore Schley and Commodore Howell.

The north Atlantic fleet comprises about a hundred vessels, the most numerous and powerful force ever commanded by an American admiral. Such a gigantic force would not be maintained in one station in time of peace. Many of the auxiliary vessels and the monitors which are unfit for general cruising will be retired from commission and laid up in the navy yard or in case of the former, will be sold. A sufficient force of the remaining vessels will be retained on the north Atlantic station to maintain it as the most important naval command. The others are to be distributed between the various other stations, Pacific, Asiatic and south Atlantic. The European station, which was vacated completely just prior to the war, will be rehabitated.

But with the exception of the eastern squadron the north Atlantic fleet is not to be diminished as long as the war continues. More clearly than ever it is now perceived to be the strong arm of the country and the naval officials are congratulating themselves that they were able to resist the pressure brought to bear at one time upon them to expose this tremendous force to dissipation by profitless attacks upon strongly defended forts.

"American Boy" Projectors at Work.

Washington, August 6.—W. Rankin Good and Harry Price, of Cincinnati, who are endeavoring to secure $3,000,000 to build a battleship to be called the "American Boy," called on Postmaster General Emory Smith today and talked with him about the project. The postmaster general approved the enterprise and gave the young men a letter commending their purpose.

Queen Louise, of Denmark, Ill.

London, August 6.—The Berlin correspondent of The Sunday Times telegraphs that private advices from Copenhagen say that the condition of Queen Louise of Denmark is most serious.

GEORGIAN IN THE BIG NAVAL BATTLE

Lieutenant Hodgson of Athens Took a Prominent Part on Cruiser Brooklyn.

COMMENDED BY CAPTAIN COOK

Georgian Fired the Guns That Scattered the Spaniards.

WAS ON THE BRIDGE OF THE BROOKLYN

Standing Next to Him Was Yoeman Ellis, Who Was the Only Man Killed in the Engagement.

WHILE the Georgia volunteers are waiting at the national encampments ready at any moment to defend the honor of the flag, it is pleasing to know that Georgia was not altogether out of the big naval engagement off Santiago in which Cervera's fleet was destroyed.

Lieutenant Hodgson, of the Brooklyn, a Georgia boy and a son of the state university, was in the thickest of the fight on board Admiral Schley's flagship, where he displayed remarkable courage and coolness in the difficult task of ascertaining the ranges for the guns.

Lieutenant Hodgson is a native of Athens and his family, living in that town, is justly proud of the record made by one of their number in what will go down in history as the greatest naval battle since Trafigar. The lieutenant is well known in Atlanta, having visited in this city several years ago before his entrance into Annapolis, and his friends were delighted to hear of the way in which he conducted himself when the shots were flying all around him.

In the official report of Captain Cook, of the Brooklyn, giving in detail the part taken in the battle by his cruiser, Lieutenant Hodgson is referred to in the highest terms. The following is an extract from the short and succinct report of Captain Cook:

"Lieutenant Hodgson was on the bridge coolly and deliberately taking bearings and measuring and giving ranges. He was assisted in getting ranges and noting time by Chief Yoeman George Ellis with a stadimeter until Ellis was killed by a passing shell."

Such words of praise as these when found in a matter of fact report from a captain who means to give only a plain and correct report to the navy department, tells more than all the praise that can be heaped upon a man months afterwards by those who were with him.

The task performed by lLeutenant Hodgson is one of the most difficult of any during an engagement at sea. Upon him alone depended the success of the fire of the Brooklyn, since all the ranges for the guns were ascertained by him on the bridge of theship. He had vast responsibility upon his shoulders and had he for one moment lost his coolness, the fire of the Brooklyn which proved so terribly to the enemy would have amounted to nothing.

It was learned for the first time from Captain Cook's report that Yoeman Ellis, the only man killed in the engagement, was at the time standing side by side with Lieutenant Hodgson on the bridge aiding him in finding the ranges. The accounts of the battle say that Ellis's head was literally severed from his body by the passing of a large shell over the bridge and throughout the rest of the engagement it must have been a difficult task for Lieutenant Hodgson to control his nerves.

The record of the Brooklyn in the fight is one of which the whole country is proud and while other ships have tried to underestimate the part taken by the gallant cruiser, the report of Captain Cook speaks for itself. The Brooklyn bore the brunt of the enemies' fire, it being considered by Admiral Cervera the fastest of the American ships and the one to be the most feared for that reason. Accordingly as the four Spaniards sallied off, the shells from all of them were for a time concentrated on the Brooklyn. The part played by every man on the cruiser met with the satisfaction of the captain, but one of the highest compliments paid by that officer was to Lieutenant Hodgson for his splendid work on the bridge.

The task of finding the ranges for the guns during an engagement is one of the most difficult, if not the most difficult, to be found on shipboard. While the greatest excitement prevails among the crew and the noise of battle would seem to drive all ideas out of mind the range-giver must remain perfectly cool and collected and make his calculations for the gunners below him. It is generally the case that the clearest-headed men among the officers are assigned to this difficult task, since the efficiency of a ship in battle depends largely upon the way in which the work is done.

Lieutenant Hodgson prior to the declaration of war with Spain had been navigator of the Brooklyn and in that capacity made an enviable reputation for himself.

There will be many to shake his hand with pride and congratulation when he returns to this state on his next furlough.

THE DUPONT AT BRUNSWICK.

Torpedo Boat Arrives on Its Way from Cuba.

Brunswick, Ga., August 6.—(Special.)—The arrival of 249 North Carolina troops from Fort McPherson is being looked forward to. Colonel Burgwyn has received notice of their coming and they will probably get here before daylight tomorrow. They will be encamped on St. Simon's with the balance of the troops. There is also a well defined rumor that several thousand troops will be sent to Brunswick from Fernandina. No official information has been received to that effect, but later information is expected to confirm it. These troops will probably be encamped near Pellicanville, a Brunswick suburb, where there is plenty of good bathing and drinking water.

The torpedo boat Dupont arrived off quarantine this morning fresh from the south coast of Cuba. She left Guantanamo bay sixty hours ago, making the run to Brunswick, of 900 miles, in that time, under an average speed of eighteen knots and only one engine working at a time. Lieutenant Spencer S. Wood is commander, with Ensign P. H. Clark and a crew of twenty-five men. Every man on board is well and in good spirits. After a few hours in quarantine the Dupont was allowed to come up to the decks, where she began taking on forty-eight tons of coal. This will carry her to New York, with what she has on board. Acting under orders from Quarantine Surgeon Burford, no one was allowed to boad the Dupont, but later I secured an interview from Lieutenant Wood. He said, in substance:

"We are from Guantanamo bay, Cuba, about nine hundred miles from here. Our final port is New York, where we will dock. Since the 21st of September or about, when we passed south, the Dupont has covered 14,800 miles, and she has not suffered an accident or needed repair. Our work was practically over on the Cuban coast. We have been doing blockade duty all around Cuba since the war began, but with the destruction of the Spanish fleet our occupation is practically gone during the course of present hostilities. The men are all in good health, but anxious to get home, and a sight of the states sets them in fine spirits. We brought mail and have sent about seven hundred pounds to the local postoffice. We have no dispatches and are only after rest. After taking on coal here we will proceed to New York."

The arrival of the Dupont brought out a crowd of anxious citizens. Her arrival at quarantine has been heralded over town since a few minutes after her arrival, she dropped anchor, and when she started up stream the inhabitants began making for the docks. Business men vied with each other in doing what they could to assist the officers and they in turn were well pleased with their reception.

The men on the Dupont were besieged with questions from those who lined the docks. One of the jackies expressed their sentiments in response to questions propounded somewhat thusly:

"Do we want to get back? Well, say, just ask Billy the goat. We got him off Mantanzas, just after the Spaniards shot at us, and even he has improved since getting in God's country. That's a dirty hole down there in Cuba, and you don't want to be hurrying away from your feather beds to get into it, either. Do you understand? But we didn't do a thing to them, did we? Maybe they haven't such a navy after all; but they can't beat us, and don't you forget it. The American flag goes anywhere now."

This delivery met with hearty responses from its hearers and if the men could have been taken up town nothing would have been too good for them.

HE SUES FOR $5,000 DAMAGES.

Dr. L. A. Rhyne Claims He Was Injured on Collins' Park Railroad.

On yesterday Dr. L. A. Rhyne, through his attorneys, Arnold & Arnold, filed in the superior court a suit for $5,000 damages against the Collins Park and Belt Railroad Company.

The plaintiff claims that on July 4, 1898, he was a passenger on one of the defendant's cars on its river line, and that on account of the crowded condition of the car he was forced to stand on the running board, which he did with the knowledge of the conductor. While standing on the running board a post, which was placed too close to the track, struck him and knocked him from the car and very severely injured him. The suit is brought to the fall term of the superior court.

THE DEATH OF MR. HARMON.

Succumbed Friday Night After a Short Illness—Made Funeral Arrangements Before Death.

Mr. E. S. Harmon died at his home, 973 Marietta street, Friday night. Before death came to him he called his family and friends around him and made arrangements for his funeral.

He was a prominent member of the Red Men and Odd Fellows of this city and requested that three members of the Comanche tribe of Red Men and three of the Capital lodge of Odd Fellows should act as pallbearers. The funeral will be conducted from St. James's Methodist church this afternoon at 2 o'clock. Rev. A. W. Pharr will officiate. Interment in Oakland.

The following will act as pallbearers: W. H. Coppage, C. J. Bowen, J. R. Kidd, A. M. Erwin, E. Manly and J. A. Bohanan.

Mr. Harmon was for years car inspector of the Southern railway and was well known among railroad men.

Returns Home.

Mrs. W. T. Camp, of Fort Worth, Tex., who has been visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. P. Camp, returned home yesterday, accompanied by her mother and Miss Eva Yarbrough, a charming young society woman of Nashville.

Mr. Horace King has returned to Rome, after spending a month with his father in Atlanta.

Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Williamson are at Lithia Sweetwater Park hotel, where they have been for some time.

An Opportunity for Everyone To Visit Camp Hobson at Lithia Springs Today.

Special Sunday schedules put in effect by the Southern railway.

Leave Atlanta 9:15 a. m., arrive Lithia Springs 10:05 a. m.

Leave Atlanta 4:15 p. m., arrive Lithia Springs 5:05 p. m.

Returning, leave Lithia Springs 6 p. m., arrive Atlanta 6:50 p. m.

Leave Lithia Springs 9:50 p. m., arrive Atlanta 10:45 p. m.

The Tallapoosa accommodation, under the present schedule arrangement for today only, will leave Atlanta 7:20 p. m. for Tallapoosa, passing Lithia Springs at 8 p. m.

Low round trip rates via the Southern railway.

Austell and return 55 cents.

Lithia Springs and return 60 cents.

Tickets sold today good to return on any train until tomorrow.

Visit the boys at Camp Hobson and see them in their camp life.

A GOOD OFFICE PENCIL.

Is that what you want? Call on Kellam & Moore. They are agents for Johann Faber's pencils and carry in stock a line of supplies for draughtsmen and other office men. Salesroom 40 Marietta street.

John M. Miller Co., 39 Marietta St.

Blank books, school books and all kinds

Mills Won't Shut Down.

Fall River, Mass., August 6.—The movement which was begun here last month for the purpose of closing twenty-five or thirty of the principal cloth mills of this city for four weeks has failed. The Fall River Cotton Manufacturers' Association held a meeting this forenoon and voted to abandon the attempt to agree on a general curtailment policy. In view of the decision not to push the agreement nearly all the mills will continue in operation, though many may stop independently for a time. About 200,000 pieces of cloth were disposed of here this week, thereby considerably lessening the surplus on hand.

RECRUITS LEAVE IN LARGE NUMBERS

Detachment of the Seventh Infantry Left Yesterday Afternoon.

CAVALRYMEN GO TOMORROW

First, Ninth and Tenth Regiments Will Leave for Long Island.

TWO DEATHS AT THE FORT YESTERDAY

It Is the Desire of the War Department To Take the Recruits from Presence of Typhoid Fever.

THE number of soldiers at Fort McPherson is being rapidly reduced and by the middle of this week only the detachments intended to garrison the camp will be left.

Three hundred and fifty-six recruits for the Seventh infantry were marched on cars in front of the barracks yesterday afternoon and carried to Camp Hobson at Lithia Springs. Later in the afternoon companies F and M, of the Second North Caroline volunteers, numbering 216 men, bid farewell to their friends at the post and started on the journey to St. Simon's island, where they go to join their regiment. Several of the North Carolinians were left in the hospital and the comrades of the sick men parted from them with regret. Arrangements were made, however, with the officers of the hospital for the patients to join their companies as soon as they are able to travel.

The most important movement of troops from Fort McPherson will begin tomorrow morning with the departure of three detachments of cavalry recruits, consisting in all of 500 men, for Montauk point, L. I. The order for the removal of the cavalrymen was issued from the department of the gulf yesterday morning and was received with surprise by the officers, and the men themselves. It was generally understood that the cavalry recruits would be among the last to leave the barracks, since their regiments were nearly all sent to Cuba and have not as yet returned to this country.

The cavalry recruits now at the post are for the First, Ninth and Tenth regiments, and the fact that they are to be sent to Long Island would indicate that the three regiments to which they belong are to be carried to that place upon their return from Cuba and Porto Rico.

The detachment of the First cavalry will be under Captain Edwards, the only officer of that regiment now at the post. The detachment of the ninth cavalry will be commanded by Lieutenant Parsons and the men of the Tenth by Captain Woodward.

A large body of recruits for the Eleventh and Nineteenth infantry will go during the first part of this week to Newport News, where they will take transports for Porto Rico to join their regiments now on that island.

The sick soldiers who arrived on the hospital train from Tampa during the middle of last week are doing well and the hard work of the nurses and physicians is bringing them around once more. Two of the men who were considered the worst off died yesterday. They were Joseph Gisler, private in company E of the Rough Riders, and William Strauss of the Twelfth New York, both of whom were stricken with typhoid fever.

SALESMEN GIVE A BARBECUE.

Wholesale Grocers Are Complimented by Their Friends with a Very Pleasant Evening.

The city salesmen of Atlanta gave an elegant barbecue to the wholesale grocers and their employees at Cold Springs yesterday afternoon. The occasion was a very pleasant one and greatly enjoyed by all those present.

There were about 250 present and the juicy viands served were heartily partaken of by the salesmen and their friends. The committee on arrangements was: L. B. Morgan, chairman; Morris Schlesinger, J. H. Tankersly, and A. L. Tidwell. The party took the train out of Atlanta at 2:20 and returned to the city about 5 o'clock, saying that they had had one of the pleasantest times in their lives.

A number of speeches were made and a splendid orchestra furnished sweet music for the pleasure seekers. Dancing was indulged in by many.

Fat Folks, Get Thin.

Dr. Edison's Obesity Remedies, sold at Jacobs' Pharmacy, Atlanta, are the only remedies that take off surplus fat quickly, safely and permanently. They improve the health and leave no wrinkles.

COLLEGE OF OPTICS.

Nothing will pay a jeweler better than to become a theoretical and practical optician. Kellam & Moore's school of optics, in Atlanta, will give him the most thorough course possible. The instruction in theoretical optics is comprehensive and the student is carefully drilled in mechanical optics. Write to Kellam & Moore's College of Optics (incorporated), Atlanta.

Office Stationery.

And office supplies of all kinds at John M. Miller Co., 39 Marietta street.

SMITH & HIGGINS,

246, 248, 250 PETERS ST.

COUNTER OF MEN'S STRAW and CRASH HATS AT 10 CENTS

SPECIALS —FOR— MONDAY'S SELLING

COUNTER LADIES' BLACK and WHITE SAILORS AT 10 CENTS.

1 case 4-4 fine soft finish bleached Muslin at..... 4½c

5 bales 4-4 fine Sea Island, smooth finish, good quality, at..... 3⅞c

1000 doz. J. & P. Coats Spool Cotton at 40c per doz. or 3 spools 10c

Ladies' Knit Vests at..... 3c

Gent's Negligee Shirts at..... 15c

Gent's Drill Drawers, all sizes at 15c

Gent's Suspenders, good web, Harris' wire buckle, grip back, at 8c

Large Cotton Towels at..... 3½c

Ladies' Bordered Handker'fs at 1c

Ladies' and Gent's Hose, fast colors, at..... 4c

Ladies' Leather Belts, silvered buckles, at..... 10c

Infant's and Children's Mull Caps at..... 10c

Infant's Kid Shoes at..... 19c

Boys' Knee Pants, good quality 15c

Boys' Percale Waists, well made at..... 15c

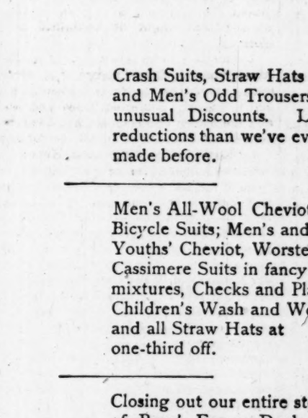
THE DEPARTMENT STORE.

NO CURE, NO PAY!

A Chance of Which Diseased Persons are Gladly Availing.

DOCTORS GIVING AMPLE PROOF OF THEIR PROFESSIONAL SKILL.

A sensation has been created in Atlanta by the new departure of the Washington Medical and Surgical Institute. From time immemorial the people have been paying physicians for what they were never sure to get, that is, FOR A CURE. When they were not cured of course they were so much "out" so that a doctor's fee has always been looked upon very much like buying a lottery ticket.



CONFIDENT IN THEIR OWN SKILL and in the splendid resources of their Institute this Faculty have reversed the old way by agreeing to wait for their fees until the cure is actually accomplished, their patients in the meanwhile having nothing to pay but for medicines

ACTUALLY SUPPLIED.

It is needless to say that large numbers of patients are booking themselves for treatment under this exceptional offer. The staff of the Institute are getting all the chance they wish to show what they can do as Specialists in the healing art. Naturally they will accept no case that they KNOW TO BE INCURABLE, so that the sick can at any rate have a FREE examination and an expert opinion on the curability of their case. What the Washingtonians book for treatment it is certain they MEAN TO CURE, as that is the only result that will earn their fees.

AMONG THE AFFLICTIONS that will be cured by virtue of this arrangement are Diseases of the Eyes and Ears, Deafness, Cataracts, Diseases of the Throat, Lungs and Bronchial passages, Ailments of the Stomach and Liver, including Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Jaundice, etc., All Kidney and Bladder troubles, Blood and Skin Diseases, Scrofula, Eczema, Pimples, Ulcers, all Chronic, Nervous and Private Diseases of Men and Women, Insomnia, Hysteria, Female Weaknesses, Varicocele, Stricture and all Deformities of the Spine, Limbs, Body or Features, REMOVAL OF SUPERFLUOUS HAIR BY ELECTROLYSIS.

MAIL TREATMENT is provided for any of these cases by means of suitable Question Blanks furnished on application. The whole arrangement may be considered A BOON TO ATLANTA.

Sufferers should call at or address

The Washington Medical & Surgical Inst.

No. 500—501 Austell Building, Atlanta, Ga.

J. L. RILEY & CO.

LOANS AT 5, 5 1-2 AND 6 PER CENT.

We loan the cheapest money offered in Atlanta, but want as security choice improved property in desirable locations.

Over $1,000,000.00 Invested for Our Clients. See Us.

Crash Suits, Straw Hats and Men's Odd Trousers at unusual Discounts. Larger reductions than we've ever made before.

Men's All-Wool Cheviot Bicycle Suits; Men's and Youths' Cheviot, Worsted and Cassimere Suits in fancy mixtures, Checks and Plaids; Children's Wash and Wool Suits, and all Straw Hats at one-third off.

Closing out our entire stock of Boys' Fancy Duck and Marseilles Vests, sizes 6 to 15 years. Pretty, neat effects. Bargain prices that don't often occur.

Closing out our entire stock of Boy's Fancy Negligee Shirts. Percales, Madras, Cheviot and Oxford Cloth in effective patterns and fast colors.

No Shirt Waist made for Boys' is as widely known or as excellent as "Mother's-Friend." Our stock of them is complete. We show all the latest styles in the best materials. Exceptional values.

Get the young hopeful a Hobson Suit. You'll please him and save money for yourself. Made of good Blue Denim, trimmed with White Braid, complete with a Cap to match for dollar and quarter.

See our Serge Suits. Black or Blue, Lined, fractional lined or not lined at all. Specially low prices.

Take Elevator for Boys' Clothing and Merchant Tailoring Departments

STORES { Atlanta, 15-17 Whitehall Street, Washington, cor. Seventh and E Streets. Baltimore, 213 W. German Street.

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DEFENSE OF FORT M'PHERSON

Major Macdonald of the Volunteer Force Talks of Hospital.

SANITARY ARRANGEMENT GOOD

Officer Explains the Method of Treating Cases of Typhoid Fever.

PRAISES MAJOR BLAIR TAYLOR

He Says the Sanitary Conditions at Fort McPherson Are Better Than Those at Any Other Encampment in the Country.

THE PRESENCE OF NEARLY HALF a thousand cases of typhoid fever in the hospitals of Fort McPherson has excited some uneasiness among the citizens of Atlanta and has led the war department at Washington to issue orders for the removal of the large body of soldiers now stationed there, but there is absolutely no danger to Atlanta.

While the wise precautions that have been taken by the officers in charge have precluded the possibility of the spread of fever germs in the city, there is no certain safeguard against the disease taking a fast hold among the recruits at the post who daily come in contact with the inmates of the hospitals, so the officials say. For this reason principally the authorities have seen fit to order the removal of the men and reduce the garrison as soon as possible to its living number.

The barracks were intended, both in the matter of rooms and water supply to accommodate 1,000 men, but in the narrow limits of the reservation there are now about 2,800 persons, counting recruits, officers and the sick and wounded. Sometime ago the number went up as high as 4,000 and for the space of two weeks accommodations were furnished that many men. While the sanitary conditions of Fort McPherson are known to be the best of any barracks in the south, still it is recognized as unwise and unsafe to mass so many men together. Where 500 cases of typhoid fever are located, there is little wisdom in maintaining a large garrison, the hospital surgeons say.

It is known that the presence of the large number of recruits at the post has given considerable mental worry to the officers in charge of the hospital and they have earnestly advised that as many as possible be moved at once.

So far it is the opinion of the surgeons that no case of typhoid fever has originated at Fort McPherson and those cases that have developed there have come from a distance as the result of conditions elsewhere.

Major Macdonald Talks of Conditions.

Probably no one would be better able to explain the real conditions of affairs at Fort McPherson than Major W. G. Macdonald, of the volunteer service, the head surgeon at the hospital.

Major Macdonald is one of the best known surgeons in the state of New York, occupying as he does a position of prominence in the surgical college of Albany, N. Y., and having a large experience in hospital work. He has been at Fort McPherson three weeks and has made a thorough examination of the conditions existing at that place. Major Macdonald, in reply to an inquiry, said:

"Atlanta will be made the general hospital depot for the war and the majority of the sick and wounded that are treated in the south will be located here. Before leaving Washington I was informed of this fact by Surgeon General Sternberg, who gave as his reason for this selection the excellent sanitary conditions of the post.

"Since coming here I have had opportunity to look over the equipment and condition of the barracks for myself and I believe the sanitary provisions to be better here than at any other fort in the country. In every respect the conditions for the proper treatment of diseases are excellent and the management of the hospital the best in many respects that could be obtained.

"There are now four general hospitals, each capable of providing for 220 men, together with the post hospital, which is reserved for the sick and wounded officers. Besides these there has been erected a double row of hospital tents on the drill ground giving a capacity all told for 1,000 soldiers.

A Splendid Water Supply.

"The question of water supply is one of the most important to be considered where typhoid cases are treated. In this respect Fort McPherson cannot be surpassed, for the supply of water is not only large, but it is amply protected from pollution and infection of fever germs. Artesian wells, going to a depth of 2,200 feet, and the water brought to the surface through continuous metal pipes, is proof against infection of any kind. The pipes carrying the supply to the different buildings are all continuous, and the water that comes out of the faucets is bound to be pure. This point is one that would commend the post as the place for typhoid cases, if in other respects it was deficient.

"Then, the soil is readily absorbant, taking in all the moisture and keeping the surface dry. This is a great advantage to any camp. The system of sinks is good, but it will be only a question of time before the whole camp will become infected. No precaution can be taken against this danger unless the garrison is reduced to its living number. The whole surface of the ground will finally be covered with the poison. To guard against this danger, I understand the number of soldiers here will be largely reduced, and there will be nothing to fear.

Even in the matter of laundry work for the fort, the utmost precaution is observed to prevent the possible spread of fever germs. All the clothing to be laundered is first subjected to an anticeptic before it leaves the premises, killing any germs of disease that might be contained in the cloth.

"I understand the water supply at Camp Alger and at Chickamauga has already been polluted by the fever germs as a result of poorly protected pipes and wells, and the sooner the men are got away from both places, the better it will be for them.

Did Fever Originate Here?

"It is an open question whether any real typhoid cases have originated at Fort McPherson, where the cause of the disease was local. I am inclined to believe that there has not been one that was caused by the conditions here. That recruits coming to the post to be equipped should be taken with the fever after arriving here, does not necessarily indicate that the disease was contracted in the camp. Men come here from different points over the country, bringing the germs of fever and other complaints with them, and the trouble only manifests itself after they arrive. The vast majority of cases of fever, of course, are brought by hospital trains from Tampa and Chickamauga, where the water supply is more or less impure.

"As regards the method of treating typhoid by the army physicians, the system adopted by this country is recognized as the best. It is the method used in the German army, as exemplified by Dr. Osler, of Johns Hopkins university, and is known as the Brand treatment. It is practically a bath treatment, and the patient is subjected to the water whenever his temperature reaches a certain point. He is kept under the water until his temperature falls to about that of the liquid.

"Trained nurses and good surgeons attend the patient, and the sick receive just as good attention as they do in any civil hospital in the country. To every twenty patients one female nurse and two hospital men are provided, and every need and desire of the patient is responded to promptly. One quart of milk a day is given regularly to every soldier with the fever, and at least five eggs to each convalescent is furnished. Both are essential in the treatment of the disease, and I know that they are regularly given."

His Opinion of the Ladies' Work.

Major Macdonald spoke well of the efforts of the Atlanta ladies who have spent much of their time in attending to the wants of the sick, but feared that at times they had favorites among the patients, who received more attention than others who needed their aid more. Major Macdonald said:

"Hard nursing does not consist in the distribution of smiles or flowers to the sick. Clean bodies and full stomachs are far more practicable, but involve a vast deal more of labor.

"I am not opposed to the work of the ladies' societies—not at all—but it has always struck me that they are the kind of people to give three suits of pajamas to one soldier while his two brothers have to do without.

"There has never been a day at Fort McPherson when a man could not have been given a fresh suit of clothes and a suit of pajamas when it was seen that he needed them.

"There is one man at the hospital now who only heard the whiz of a bullet in the big fight at Santiago, who gets his every whim answered by the ladies, and on the cot next to him lies a chap who felt the sting of the Mauser bullet in the front ranks of the fight, but who is passed by and forgotten in the distribution of charities. But the ladies, nevertheless, are doing a noble work and they have my hearty commendation.

"I know that the lack of sheets and pillow cases, which was felt some time ago, was due alone to delay in transportation and not the fault of the officers at the post. Orders for supplies of this character were made during the latter part of May sufficient for all possible needs, and the blame for their non-arrival falls on the railroads and express companies of the country.

"A dietary kitchen is one of the best adjuncts to a hospital where typhoid fever is being treated. Soup made up in quantities of a hundred gallons at the time is not fit for a sick man's stomach and is bad enough for the ordinary army rations. Here the ladies can be of vast benefit to the hospital surgeons, as they can prepare dainty soups and other necessities for the sick better than most men can.

"The general kitchen at Fort McPherson is one of the best things about the camp. All the meals are cooked according to the regular army cookbook and by men who have had years of experience in the art. The food now served is better than that given to the soldiers in times of peace.

A Word for Major Taylor.

"Major Taylor has been placed in command of a hospital of 1,000 beds and his position has been a very trying one. As the head of the hospital he has been harassed by the recruit camp and the danger of the spread of fever germs among the men. In drilling on the parade ground the recruits have time and again disturbed the patients in the tents.

"Major Taylor has handled his men well, but he has had much to contend with and deserves the highest commendation. He is a valuable man.

"The executive officer of the hospital, Captain Flagg, is a physician of great value to the post. He has had the experience of five years' service and has done some excellent work.

"Dr. Norton, who is the son of Professor Norton, of Harvard, is one of the best doctors in the service at Fort McPherson. He has shown up as one of the cleverest men there in the treatment of typhoid."

Major Macdonald, whose duty at the post was to see to the wounded men, has done all that can be done for the men and will probably be recalled in a day or two. During his stay at Fort McPherson there has been only one death among the wounded, and all the rest are doing well. Major Macdonald expresses the opinion that the treatment of fever is the great problem of the war and that wounds made by gunshot practically amount to nothing. He has under his charge one-fourth of all the men who were wounded in Cuba.

Three Hundred Spaniards Killed.

If 300 Americans can kill 200 Spaniards in 200 days, how many Americans will it take to kill 100 Spaniards in 100 days? One thousand dollars will be paid to the persons answering the above problem correctly. Many other prizes of value. All of which will be announced in the next issue of Upton's Illustrated Weekly. As a positive guarantee as to my reliability I refer to any mercantile or commercial agency. As the object of offering these prizes is to attract attention to my popular family magazine, each person answering must inclose with their answer five two-cent stamps (or 10 cents silver) for sample number containing full particulars. Send today. To be first is a laudable ambition; you may secure the thousand dollars. Ten dollars in gold will be paid for the best original problem, to be published in a future number. Address C. M. Upton, 324 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.

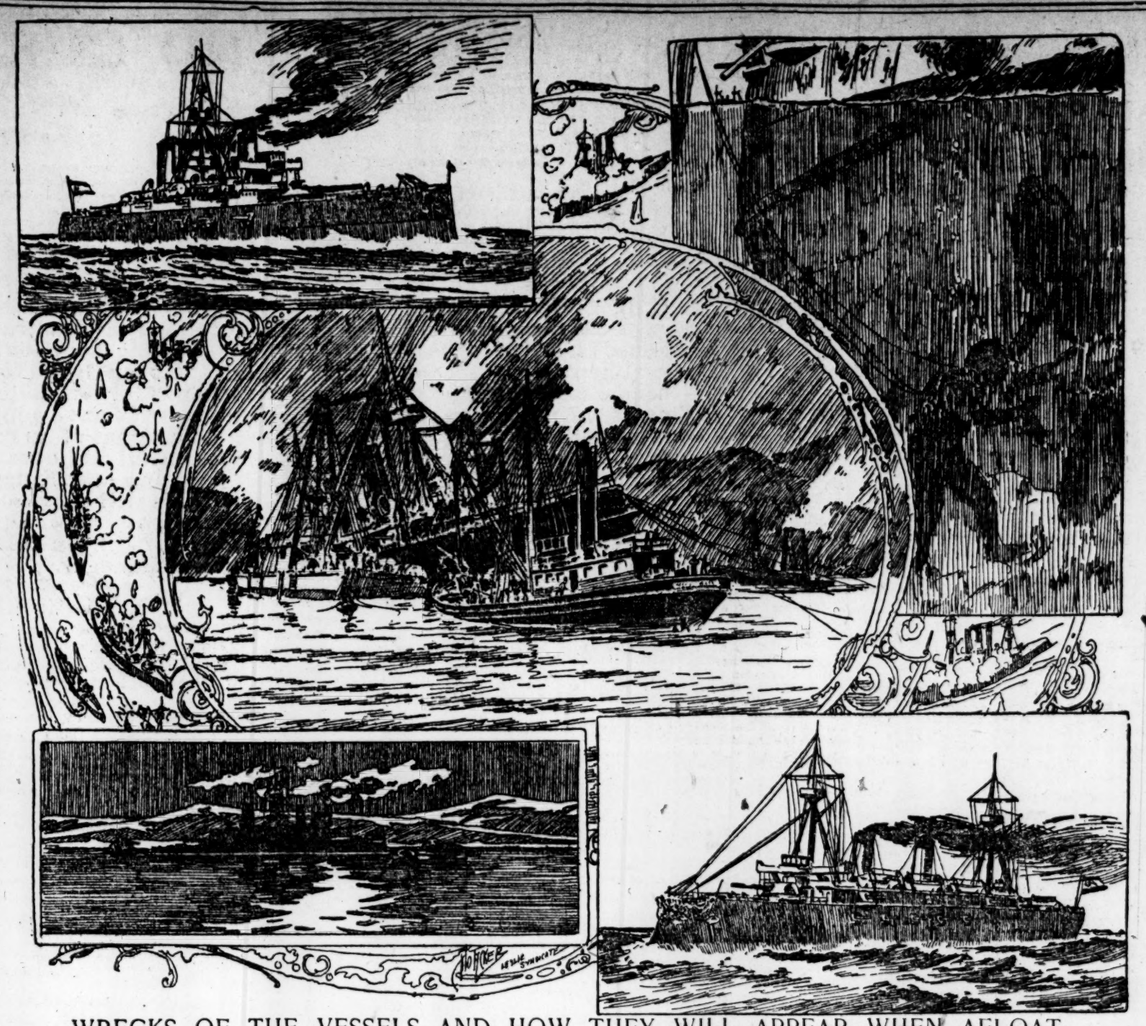
Denounced as a Falsehood.

San Antonio, Tex., August 6.—To the Members of the Travelers' Protective Association—A dastardly falsehood has been circulated by certain ticket scalpers of Omaha, Neb., against a prominent member and officer of our association and for no other reason than because of the action taken by you at the last national convention in regard to the anti-scalping bill.

This committee does not care to dignify it any further than to say that it is an outrageous, damnable and revengeful lie. Fraternally.

ED H. EVERETT,
Charmain National Press Committee Travelers' Protective Association.

DELKIN'S
FINE
DIAMONDS
10 Peachtree Street.



WRECKS OF THE VESSELS AND HOW THEY WILL APPEAR WHEN AFLOAT.

NEWS OF THE CITY IN BRIEF

DRUMMERS LEAVE SATURDAY.—The second annual seashore excursion of the Travelers' Protective Association, of Atlanta, will leave the city Saturday night, August 13th, for Tybee, leaving Savannah Monday. The special train consisting of sleeping cars and day coaches, will leave Atlanta at 10 o'clock. Invitations will be issued by the committee to those who desire to take the trip. The excursion promises to be one of the largest that has left Atlanta in some time.

CHARGED WITH MOONSHINING.—Dempsey Oliver, of Campbell county, was tried before Judge Broyles yesterday morning on a charge of illicit distilling and bound over under a $200 bond which he gave. He was found at a still which was raided a few nights ago while all others at the place managed to escape.

THESE GET GOOD PLACES.—Notice has been received by Superintendent L. M. Terrell, of the United States railway mail service of the appointment of Messrs. M. H. Bunn, Robert L. Stever and William Trounsegard, of Atlanta, to places in the postoffice which has been established in Santiago. All three have been connected with the railway mail service for some time.

BOARD OF HEALTH FRIDAY.—The board of health will hold its regular meeting next Friday afternoon at 5 o'clock in the office in the city hall. Chief Veal, who has been absent from the city on a short leave, will return Monday morning.

ISSUING BUILDING PERMITS.—Building Inspector Pittman has issued a large number of permits this month. The permits are for small buildings and for additions and alterations to buildings. The amounts are small, ranging from $50 to $500.

EXTENSION OF SEWERS.—One of the matters which will probably be discussed by council at its next meeting will be the extension of the mouths of the sewers. This question has been agitated and has met with a considerable amount of approval.

MITCHELL STREET VIADUCT.—Work on the Mitchell street viaduct seems to be progressing rapidly. A large number of masons are at work on the east end foundation and it will soon be completed.

NEW COUNTY JAIL.—It will be only a matter of a very short while before the prisoners of Fulton county will be moved into the new jail. The work is rapidly drawing to a close and it is expected that the building will be turned over to the county in the course of the next two weeks.

MAYOR COLLIER TO RETURN.—Mayor Collier and those who accompanied him to the Detroit convention are expected in the city in the course of the next few days. From all accounts the Atlanta party was well received and was treated royally.

ARRANGING DISTRICTS.—Judge William T. Newman and Mr. Colquitt Carter are at Arden, N. C., engaged in dividing the Northern district of Georgia into bankruptcy districts. The work is of great importance and requires considerable care and attention on the part of those arranging the districts.

MAYORALTY RACE—The race for mayor promises to be exceedingly warm and those in political circles are anticipating some developments during the course of this week. It is said that the race will be a three-cornered one and may even be four-cornered. When asked who will be the third and fourth candidates, the knowing ones smile and keep silent. Several well known men are prominently spoken of.

CITY ELECTION.—Interest in the city election is increasing and the various candidates are lining up and their friends are hard at work. The candidates for council from the various wards are on the alert and those who have opposition are especially hard at work. The election promises to be an unusually warm one and it is believed that a number of the races will be exceedingly close.

GOOD TEMPLARS TODAY—The Good Templars will have a temperance rally at their hall, 72½ North Broad street, at 4 o'clock this afternoon. There will be a number of prominent speakers and a good musical programme.

MEN TO FORM LEAGUE—The young men of the city have been interested, through the effort of Mr. Tom Patterson, in the auxiliary to the Army and Navy League to be formed at a meeting to be held at the executive mansion on Monday night. Mr. Patterson will be at the meeting at the Young Men's Christian Association hall today and invite the young men to attend this meeting. A large number have already signified their intention of joining the movement and will do all they can to help the ladies in their efforts to aid the boys at the front.

DeKALB COURT TOMORROW—Judge Candler will convene the DeKalb county court tomorrow morning and try some important cases that have been pending there since the adjournment of the spring term of the superior court of that county. Pig Hardin is one of the offenders against the law that will be arraigned. He is charged with murder and this trial will be the largest attended case that will come up for a hearing. A number of uncontested civil cases will be heard.

MANY JUDGES SIGN—Papers have been filed in the clerk's office of Fulton county since the absence of Judges Lumpkin and Candler, signed by seven different superior court judges. The papers are those that necessitate the signature of a superior court judge and are taken to the one most available. The following judges have signed papers in the last few days that have been filed in this court: Judges Janes, Harris, Fite, Gober, Beck, Candler and Lumpkin.

WILL ADJOURN THIS WEEK—Judge Berry will adjourn his court as soon as the Moody trial is finished. The jail has been cleared of a large number of cases and nothing remains for a hearing at the regular August term.

PREPARING THE BOOK—Expert computers are now engaged in the preparation of Tax Receiver Armistead's book and will finish in a short time. They have been engaged in the work since the close of the tax books on July 1st.

MANY FLAGS LOWERED—Since the nation's determination to have peace culminated many of the beautiful flags that have been floating over the city for several months have been taken down. A great number still remain, however, and the holiday appearance they give to the city is very marked.

A Reverie.

There aint no fun in drivin'
After money all ther time;
Ruther be a-settin' 'round
A-makin' up a rhyme.

Ruther take a fishin'-pole
An' go trippin' up ther lane,
Jes like ther little country kid
Wid "fishin'" on ther brain.

Ruther be a-loafin' 'round
A-wadin' in ther stream,
Or rollin' in ther clover like
Ther little boys 'at dream.

Jes gazin' at ther thunder clouds
A-sailin' in ther skies,
'Till ther sun jes make ther water come
A-rollin' out yer eyes.

Jes reachin' after apples 'at
Are hangin' 'bove yer head,
A-waitin' fer yer hands ter tech
Their mellow cheeks o' red.

Jes gazin' at ther melons ripe
A-floatin' in ther pool;
A-waitin' fer ther little boy
'At's trampin' home from school.

—ALTON McDANIEL.
Calhoun, Ga.

SPANISH SHIPS WE WILL SAVE

They Will Be Vessels, Too, That the World Will Fear.

THEY WILL FLOAT OLD GLORY

Were Known as the Cristobal Colon and the Maria Teresa.

ARE TO BE RENAMED AND MANNED

Hobson To Raise Them—They Are Both Fine Ships, and in Proper Hands Will Be Great Fighting Machines, Second to Few in Their Class.

Washington, August 6.—(Special Correspondence.)—With at least two of the ships of Admiral Cervera's famous fleet, it will be possible to obtain a practical answer to the question asked so frequently of late—"What would have been the result had the vessels that proved such an easy mark for gunners been manned by American instead of Spanish sailors?" Washington officials had a long interview with "Merrimac" Hobson, when that hero was in the capital city on the subject of raising those of Cervera's ships that are not too much injured to be repaired and made seaworthy again, and Hobson made it clear that the Cristobal Colon and the Infanta Maria Teresa could be saved from the greedy maw of the ocean, and with a good deal of mending and new names, made worthy additions to the United States navy.

But for the dastardly act of the crew of the Cristobal Colon in opening every inlet by which water could get into the ship after they had hauled down their flag and the vessel was virtually our property that fine ship would have been afloat now instead of breaking her back on the unsympathetic Cuban beach. But wrecking machinery can undo the mischief done by the Spaniards and it is only a question of time when the Cristobal Colon will be weighed up and floated once more, this time with a flag to be proud of swaying aloft and sailors aboard her who will make her snort with glee at the respect she inspires.

Although struck eight times by missiles from American guns, there are only two serious wounds in the hull of the Cristobal Colon, and these can be repaired so that the ship will be in as good condition as when she left the slips. The Maria Teresa was hit thirty-three times, but none of the wounds were mortal and skillful repairing can make of her a good, sound ship once more.

With the prospects of ever getting any indemnity from Spain becoming smaller and smaller, as the hopeless bankruptcy of that pitiful nation of hobo-grandees becomes more and more apparent, it is some consolation to know that, besides the territorial additions, the prizes of the war will include two fine warships.

Just at this point it may be excusable to make a slight digression in order to emphasize the novelty of another unique feature of this unprecedented fight, namely, that not only will our navy, according to present conditions, come out of a war in which the fighting has been largely done at sea without the loss of a single ship, but with its effectiveness increased by the addition of two fine craft. If any war waged since men fought battles can show such a result, its record has been lost.

To come back to the subject of the effectiveness of the Cristobal Colon and Maria Teresa as American ships of war, it is well to know that the former is an exceedingly fine vessel and naval experts have been amazed at the poor showing she made in the fight outside Santiago harbor.

The Cristobal Colon is an armored cruiser and was originally the Guiseppe Garibaldi II. Her displacement is 6,840 tons and her indicated horse power 14,000. Her main armament consists of two 10-inch guns and ten 6-inch, and six 4.7-inch and four torpedo tubes, so that she is powerful in this respect. She is provided by a six-inch bolt of Harveyized steel, and her guns are similarly provided. Her deck plating is 1½ inches. Her normal coal supply is 1,000 tons. She was launched at Sestri Ponente in 1896.

The Infanta Maria Teresa is also an armored cruiser of the Vizcaya class. She was built in 1891 at Bilbao. Her displacement is 7,000 tons, her length 340 feet; breadth 65 feet, and maximum draught 21 feet 6 inches. She is propelled by twin screws, her engines developing 13,000 horse power. Her normal coal supply is large, namely, 1,200 tons, sufficient to take her nearly 10,000 miles at ten knots.

These vessels have armor belts twelve inches thick extending from bow to stern, but tapering off at the extremities, their big guns are protected by 10½ inches of armor and the deck plating is three inches thick. Such are the vessels that will next be added to Uncle Sam's navy. Sailing in good company, under a flag that inspires fear instead of ridicule, their decks trodden by men of the old hearts of oak variety, their guns manned by crews who are expert marksmen, a very different story will be told of the next naval fight in which they take part. If fate decrees that they shall be used against Spanish ships before the war is ended the dons will be afforded an opportunity to judge of the vast importance of the man behind the gun in the naval warfare of today.

As to the plans of Lieutenant Hobson for saving the two cruisers he realizes the difficulties before him, but has thought out an ingenious method of overcoming them. The work must be done at once, for the vessels are in such positions that a severe storm would damage them past possibility of redemption. In outlining his plans while in Washington Lieutenant Hobson said: "The work of raising the Maria Teresa is simple, although she is not in as good condition as the Colon. Pontoons will be run alongside of the Colon, submerged, chained to the cruiser's hull and then pumped out. At the same time we will endeavor with air pumps to force the water out of her air chambers and water tight compartment. If many of these compartments are found to be intact the combined force from inside and outside ought to be sufficient to raise her several feet. The rest of the work will be done with air bags, which will be placed in the hold and then inflated with compressed air. It will take about 1,600 tons of buoyancy, in addition to that already sent to Santiago by the Merritt company, to do the work.

"Every time the ship is raised a few feet she will be towed inshore as far as possible. Eventually we hope to get her so far out of the water that the necessary repairs can be made. We do not think the Colon's hull is leaky, but that she was sunk by the opening of the sea valves. Once we get her afloat she can be towed here, placed in a dry dock, and put into shape.

"The pontoons will be ready in about three days, and it will take several days to tow them to Cuba. If the water is smooth we can go right ahead with the work after we get there, but if not we will have to wait, for pontoons cannot be worked in rough weather."

MACON'S GRAND CARNIVAL

Some of the Social Features of the Festival.

THE TWO BEAUTIFUL QUEENS

Miss Martha Johnston Queen of the Carnival and Miss Coleman Floral Queen.

Macon, Ga., August 6.—(Special.)—As queen of the October carnival Miss Martha Johnson will preside over the most magnificent entertainment ever given in Macon when she and her court and Queen Flora and her maids of honor open the carnival ball on the evening of October 14th. Miss Johnston is bright, beautiful and gracious and is beloved and admired wherever she is known. Her cousin, Miss Sue Johnston, of Louisville, Ky., has recently visited Atlanta and was pronounced one of the most beautiful sponsors present at the confederate reunion. Miss Martha Johnston will write Miss Sue Johnston and Miss Castleman, also a notably beautiful Kentucky woman, to be two of her maids of honor during the carnival. The carnival ball will be danced at the Volunteers' armory in the magnificent ballroom which has before this witnessed so many brilliant affairs, and which is well adapted to this occasion, having a large gallery where those who do not dance can enjoy the scene of beauty and magnificence. Mr. Merrill Callaway, who is a gifted illustrator and possessed of rare taste, is one of the committee of the ball, and in company with his associates is planning a number of new and beautiful features for the ball. The honors to be showered upon the carnival queen will be shared by the queen of the floral parade, another young Macon woman celebrated at home and abroad for loveliness and charm, Miss Birdie Coleman. Miss Coleman is the daughter of the late Mr. S. T. Coleman, one of the most prominent business men in Macon, and the head of the wholesale firm of Coleman, Burder & Co., formerly of Macon, but now of Atlanta. She lives with her mother in one of the handsomest homes in the south, a white columned mansion situated on a hill overlooking Macon and the surrounding country, and there is no more admired girl in the social circles of this city than Miss Coleman. Her carriage will lead the long line of gorgeously decorated equipages which will form the line on the day of the floral parade, and she and her maids of honor will hold their court at the floral ball that evening, October 12th.

One coincidence concerning the two queens selected by the Carnival Association is that their residences are adjoining and that it would be difficult to find anywhere two better friends; consequently, there is sure to be naught but joy and unity in the two kingdoms ruled by the gentle hands of two such lovely queens. The floral parade last year was the subject of praise from all who saw it, and the one this October is to be made worth far more than a day's journey to witness. It is expected that each county in Georgia will send an artistically decorated trap, and will be represented in the parade by the two most beautiful ladies of each county. This parade will end with the carriages forming in battle array and entering into an engagement, more quickly ended than was the war of the roses, but of wider range, as all the flowers will take part. The war and peace night spectacle is to be the event of the evening of the 14th, immediately followed by the carnival ball. This parade is to surpass in magnificence anything yet seen at the New Orleans Mardi Gras, and accomplished artists and workmen are now busy building the floats. The first action of the parade will be typical of war, and will consist of eight principal subjects with others to be added later. First, the little float in which will ride the king of the carnival; second, the demon of war; third, the Olympia during the battle of Manila with Dewey on the bridge; fourth, the death of Bagley; fifth, Hobson and the Merrimac; sixth, General Joseph Wheeler in the tree overlooking Santiago; seventh, battle of Santiago; eighth, burning of the Maria Teresa. Then the second section, representing peace. First float, angel of peace; second, an allegorical float of Macon; third, allegorical float of Georgia, with the ship of state and the coat of arms with the goddesses of peace and plenty; fourth, the triumphant south. The carnival queen will not ride in this procession, but will review it from a balcony on the line of march. The following gentlemen comprise the carnival ball committee: Mr. Charles H. Hall, Jr., Major William H. Ross, Mr. Merrill P. Callaway, Mr. Leon Dure, Mr. Monroe G. Ogden, Jr., Mr. Prentice Huff, Mr. Lee M. Happ, Mr. Richard Johnston, Mr. Samuel S. Dunlap, Jr., Captain Blanton Winship, Mr. J. Waxelbaum, Mr. J. R. L. Austin, Mr. Pate Stetson. The members of the floral committee are Mr. Azel Freeman, chairman; Mr. Clem Phillips, Mr. Winship Cabaniss, Mr. Harry S. Edwards, Mr. Eugene Anderson and Mr. Ross White. These gentlemen rely strongly and with reason upon the invaluable advice and tact of Mrs. Ben C. Smith, chairman of the Ladies' Auxiliary.

A Narrow Escape.

Thankful words written by Mrs. Ada E. Hart, of Groton, S. D. "Was taken with a bad cold, which settled on my lungs; cough set in and finally terminated in consumption. Four doctors gave me up, saying I could live but a short time. I gave myself up to my Savior, determined if I could not stay with my friends on earth, I would meet my absent ones above. My husband was advised to get Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, coughs and colds. I gave it a trial; took in all eight bottles. It has cured me, and thank God I am saved and now a well and healthy woman." Trial bottles 10 cents at all drug stores. Regular size 50 cents and $1. Guaranteed or price refunded.

Dyspepsia. Cause and effect: "Eat in haste and suffer at leisure."
Dyspepsia. Caution and cure: Take care of your diet and take Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Cox College Buys . . .

44 NEW KINGSBURY PIANOS
AND ONE CONOVER GRAND.

The largest and most progressive ladies' seminary in the state of Georgia, after an exhaustive, critical and searching examination of the different makes of Pianos on the market and of those used in the various colleges in the state,

Decided Upon the Famous Kingsbury!

This make of Piano has long enjoyed the reputation for honest construction. Its tonal quality, responsiveness of action and beauty of case being unsurpassed. The decision reached by this well-known college, the musical faculty of which is conceded to be the best in the south, should be an invaluable aid to those who are considering the purchase of a new Piano. Previous to this, to the best of our knowledge, no such single order for Pianos has ever been given to a Piano house by a college.

Two Solid Carloads of Kingsbury Pianos and One Conover Grand

Are to Be Placed in the College Before September 14th,

And This Famous Seminary Will Now Use the Kingsbury and Conover Pianos Exclusively.

This is a compliment most pleasing to the Cable Piano Co., who manufacture and sell these well-known Pianos. A GREAT COLLEGE HAS ADOPTED A GREAT PIANO.

Mr. W. S. Cox, business manager, has courteously given us permission to publish his letter.

C. C. COX, PRESIDENT
W. S. COX, BUSINESS MANAGER
MRS. SALLIE COX STANTON, MRS. ALICE COX CRENSHAW, } DIRECTORS OF MUSIC
MRS. MAMIE BACON COX, MRS. P. B. VANN, } MOTHERS OF COLLEGE HOME
MISS M. E. STAKELY, SECRETARY
MRS. ELLA BACON ALEXANDER, PRESIDING TEACHER

FACULTY OF THIRTY.
ELABORATE EQUIPMENT

Southern Female College
(COX COLLEGE.)
MILTON E. BACON, A. M., PRESIDENT, 1843-55
I. F. COX, A. M., PRESIDENT, 1857-87
C. C. COX, A. M., PRESIDENT, 1887-—

COLLEGE PARK, GA. August 5th, '98.

H. B. MORENUS, Manager Cable Piano Co., Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Sir—The management of this college have instructed me to place with your house an order for forty-four New Style B Kingsbury Pianos for use in the Musical Department of our school and one Style B Conover Grand for concert purposes. We have been considering the purchase of new Pianos for our college for the past year and have given the matter a searching investigation. We have adopted the Kingsbury, believing it to be the ideal Piano for college use, on account of its purity and sweetness of tone, precise and responsive action and the beautiful and durable manner in which the cases are finished. We, therefore, have decided to use the Kingsbury Piano exclusively in our musical department, knowing that our pupils will reach a higher standard of excellence by using such a perfect action as this Piano possesses. Please deliver these Pianos to us before September 14th, as we wish them placed in our college before the next session begins. Yours truly, WM. S. COX, Business Manager.



COX COLLEGE, COLLEGE PARK, GA.

One of the Few Great Institutions of Learning in the South—Kingsbury and Conover Pianos Have Been Adopted for Exclusive Use in This School.

The Strongest Piano House in the South.

CABLE PIANO CO., H. B. Morenus, Manager,
80 WHITEHALL ST.

BROCK TO MAKE HIS DEBUT

Son of Bishop Beckwith Before the Footlights.

APPEARS WITH GOOD COMPANY

The James-Kidder-Warde Combination. Success Predicted for the Young Actor.

Savannah, Ga., August 6.—(Special.)—Mr. J. F. Brockenborough Beckwith, of Savannah, but well known all over the state as the son of the late Bishop Beckwith, of Georgia, will leave here the first of next week for New York to begin his career before the footlights, in which his first introduction will be before a New York audience.

His father was known in New York and in many southern states as a great orator; it is the ambition of Mr. Beckwith, upon whom much of his father's talent in this direction is conferred, to become known as a great actor. Mr. Beckwith, as has been announced, is to have leading roles with the James-Kidder-Warde combination, a new and promising venture of Messrs. Wagenhalls & Kemper, an aggregation of stars, with whom he was fortunate in securing an engagement. He goes to New York thus early in the season for the purpose of getting in shape a costly wardrobe for Shakespearean characters, and for some of the old school comedies as "Lady of Lyons, "School for Scandal," and others of that class which will be in the repertoire of that combination. Mr. Beckwith has already had several of his parts assigned him, and will be ready for the rehearsals which will begin in New York within a few days.

The manner in which Mr. Beckwith secured his engagement, being assigned important parts at the outset of his theatrical career, is an interesting one. His oratorical talent and powers of expression he did not keep hid under a bushel, but cheerfully complied with all requests of his friends here and elsewhere to take part in entertainments, both public and private. A few months ago Jim Shaw, who knows more actors and theatrical managers than any man in the south, and who is, so to speak, more at home on the Rialto than in his own town, introduced "Brock," as he is familiarly known, to Mr. Colin J. Kemper who was then passing through Savannah in charge of one of his companies. Mr. Beckwith, then collector of customs of the port of Savannah, took Mr. Kemper to his office in the custom house and at the latter's request read for him for several hours. Mr. Kemper spoke most highly of his work, and the result was a partial engagement then and there, and on Mr. Kemper's return to New York he wrote, making Mr. Beckwith an out and out offer, which was promptly accepted.

The combination with which Mr. Beckwith begins his career is composed of Louis James and Fred Warde, the well-known dramatic orators, and Kathryn Kidder, substituted for Mme. Rhea, who has left the stage, and whose powers are said to surpass even those of Rhea. Miss Kidder is said to have spent more money upon her wardrobe than any other woman in the profession. The repertoire will include, besides the plays mentioned, "Otnello," "Julius Caesar," "Hamlet," "Macbeth," "The Marble Heart," and perhaps others. Some of Mr. Beckwith's friends have suggested that it would be a drawing card in the south to append his name and let the posters in blue, red and green read 'James-Kidder-Warde-Beckwith Combination." They all predict his success and trust that the combination and "Brock" may soon be seen in the south.

"Tis wrong to try to keep one's spirits up by putting spirits down.

'Tis right to sustain your health by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla.

INQUEST HELD OVER MILLS

Killed by Parties Unknown, Says the Jury.

DETECTIVES FIND NEW CLEW

Dead Officer Will Be Buried at Norcross This Morning—Escort of Policemen To Attend.

The coroner held an inquest yesterday over the body of Carl Mills, the policeman who was waylaid and shot to death last Monday night. The verdict of the jury was that Mills came to his death from a pistol wound, the weapon being in the hands of party or parties unknown to the jury.

Only three witnesses were examined to establish the fact of the killing and that Mills died without making a statement.

The city detectives are still hard at work on the case. They discovered a new clew yesterday morning which they believe will lead to the capture of the murderer in a few days.

The funeral of the dead officer will occur at Norcross, the old family home, this morning. The body will leave the city on the 7:30 o'clock Southern train, making a special stop at the Decatur street crossing to take on the funeral party.

Last night Chief of Police Manly, Acting Mayor J. G. Woodward and Police Commissioners W. O. Jones and George E. Johnson called together at the home of Officer Mills's parents, No. 82 Tennille street, to tender their sympathy to the family.

The following is the funeral escort appointed by Chief Manly, who will accompany the body to Norcross: Sergeant A. J. Moss, Patrolmen W. N. Sheridan, W. F. Whitley, W. D. Key, G. P. Cornett, J. T. Shepard, J. T. Kitchens and L. G. Coogler.

BEATEN TO DEATH.

The Fate of a Secret Society Leader in China.

From The North China Herald.

The further development of the Kolao Hui (secret society) movement has received at least a temporary check in the arrest of the chief agitator. He was caught near Fengling, where most of his success has been. Rumor of his insecurity had reached him and he thought it best to escape while the way seemed open. His resolve, however, came too late, for he had not got a mile from the town ere he was pounced upon by a score of lusty farmers, who had been promised to handsome reward—$500—for his capture. A few of the leading gentry who had before been "winking loudly" at the movement now came forward and assisted in his delivery to the city magistrate. A certain neither in nor out of office and decidedly out-at-elbows weiyuan, resident in the village, sought to claim the captive, but this weiyuan's conduct had been sufficiently lacking in loyalty to his imperial majesty, the emperor, that the whole neighborhood had classed him as the real leader of the secret society. Such is the common report on the spot and generally accepted there as true. Anyhow, his request for possession of the prisoner was so promptly refused that he is said to have bowed to each of the gentry in turn and begged them not to implicate him in the matter.

As to the unfortunate captive, he was hurried without loss of time to the city and there almost immediately brought up for trial before the city magistrate. His attitude was bold and defiant. He neither denied the accusations laid against him nor tried to exculpate himself. When threatened he said his death would be avenged on the man who caused it. When asked what he meant by propagating this society and who were its members, he told the magistrate that he (the magistrate) knew all about it, he being a member of the Kalao Hui. Upon this the magistrate seems to have lost his temper and ordered the prisoner to be beaten to death. Much beating did not kill him and once more the magistrate is said to have roared out orders to finish him off. Beating seemed to be insufficient and, seeing the magistrate in such grim earnest, other measures were taken and the unfortunate man soon breathed his last.

This breach of Chinese law will, it is believed, get the magistrate into serious trouble, and the taotai at one time was on the point of suspending him awaiting orders from Hangchow, as much on the grounds of having killed off the man without torturing a full confession out of him as on the ground of cruelty! It is a pity that the magistrate, Yeh, lost his temper, for during the last eighteen months he has proved himself a capable and fair-dealing officer. In the meantime the new hsien has arrived and, being the permanent officer, will take over the privileges and responsibilities of the office. What will be Mr. Yeh's fate and what the new hsien will do to quash the koloa hui we shall soon learn. One of the principal men of Fengling has collected and delivered up quite a number of certificates of membership, but those delivered are but a small percentage of those still undelivered. Another man in the same place bids his following retain their certificates, as he declares the officials are favorable to the movement. The new hsien has had considerable experience in Tonkin and speaks a little French and some English, so we are hoping to see the country quieted down. Possibly his southern experiences may help him even more than the two languages. Anyhow, it is a pleasure to welcome a magistrate of such attainments to Wenchow.

Clothing for Cubans.

New York, August 6.—The Atlas liner Altai left this city today for Cuba, carrying fifty tons of clothing and provisions shipped by the Red Cross Society for the Cubans and other sufferers in Santiago.

OLD VETS MUST MOVE ON

The Chief of Police Issues a Special Order.

PEDDLERS CAN'T STOP TO SELL

Chief Manly Also Tackles the Moving Street Signs—The Order May Cause Lawsuits.

The police authorities have taken action against the old confederate veterans who peddle for a living. Yesterday morning Chief Manly issued an order on the subject and from henceforth the veterans who peddle must keep on the move. At the same time the chief issued an order prohibiting the use of signs on wagons or people's backs except by a written permit from himself.

The action touching the veteran peddlers grew out of the test cases which have been made within the past week.

The full special order of the chief is as follows:

"1. The officers and members of the department are hereby ordered to notify all persons having peddlers' license that they must keep moving and that they will not be allowed to stand in one place longer than is necessary to make a sale. Should they fail to comply with the law after due notice is given cases are ordered to be made against them in the recorder's court.

"2. No person or persons will be allowed to carry or haul signs either on their backs or in wagons for advertising or other purposes in the future except by a written permit signed by his honor the mayor or by myself, and you are further ordered to put a stop to this practice.

"W. P. MANLY,
"Chief of Police."

The new orders go into effect Monday. That concerning the veterans will arouse opposition and there will doubtless be a fight in the courts.

MAGNIFICENT EVERETT

Grand Piano for the Queen of the Mountains, Porter Springs, Ga.

Colonel Henry P. Farrow, postmaster in this city, and proprietor of the Queen of the Mountains, having a full house of most refined and accomplished guests up at Porter Springs, has complimented them by purchasing for their use a most elegant grand piano of the Everett make, from the John M. Church Company, of Atlanta. Those who enjoyed the fine music at the recent Chautauqua in this city will know what an elegant instrument it is when told that it is a facsimile of the Everett Grand Piano used at the auditorium during the Chautauqua. The colonel was a little overcrowded during part of July, and was compelled for a little while to turn off a great many persons writing there for rooms, but he has recieved his crowd some and now has a few vacant rooms.—Gainesville Eagle, August 4th.

Notice.

I hereby announce to my friends and the public that I am in the race for city comptroller. I will be absent from the city for a week or ten days, and upon my return I will enter into the race in earnest. In the meantime I ask that my friends look after my interests. E. G. WILLINGHAM.
8-7-2t

Opium-Morphine Habit Cured.

Medicine $1.66. Box 8, Atlanta, Ga.

COLLEGE OF OPTICS.

If you are dealing in glasses you are in business for business and for profits, and these demand up-to-date methods. Nothing will so well prepare you for business success as a course in Kellam & Moore's College of Optics (incorporated) in Atlanta. Call or write for terms.

MATRIMONIAL.

IF THERE is a lady of refinement with means who desires to correspond with a gentleman in easy circumstances, with best social and moral standing, address Z. X., care Constitution.

CHARMING and interesting lady, modest and sweet, means and real estate, $75,000, will form an alliance with praiseworthy and ambitious gentleman. "Columbia," 135 East 65th street, New York.

MIDDLE-AGED widow, worth $75,000, would marry elderly gentleman; also widow, 35, $50,000. Description sent for stamp. Largest matrimonial bureau in the world. Wellman, 304 West Twenty-seventh street, New York.

GENTLEMAN, 51, $500,000, would wed lady who would enjoy beautiful country home. Wellman, 304 West Twenty-seventh street, New York.

WIDOWED at 22, feel desolate; am refined, pretty; have $65,000 and beautiful country home. Mrs. Princeton, 209 E. 51st St., New York.

MARRY—National matrimonial club, private list 2 cents; many worth $50,000. Box 1551, Denver, Col. 7-24-7t sun

I WANT a wife, brainy, beautiful, rich. Student, Omaha, Neb. 7-17-5t-sun

LADIES' COLUMN.

FOR SALE—Baby carriages, any design and any covering, at any price, for 50 cents a week. Rhodes-Haverty Furniture Co., 62 Peachtree street and 61 North Broad street.

BELLAMY'S GOSSYPIUM, a safe, sure monthly regulator. Price $1. Bellamy Mfg. Co., Atlanta, Ga. 6-12—3m—sun

RICH and elaborate designs in wall papers at cost for cash. Wall Paper Department McNeal Paint & Glass Co., 120 Whitehall st.

FOR SALE—All wool ingrain carpets made and laid at 50c yard. Rhodes-Haverty Furniture Co., 62 Peachtree street and 61 North Broad street.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—10 acres of land 2½ miles from city, near two car lines. Address Vernada, Constitution office.

For Sale by C. H. Girardeau & Co., 8 East Wall Street.

7-R. H., new and well built; corner, shaded lot convenient to cars; one of the handsomest designs in the city, $2,750.

CHOICE 6-r. h. substantially built on good, level lot; water, gas and bath, $2,400, easy terms.

5-R. H. brand new, good locality, $1,750; easy terms.

BEAUTIFUL, grove lot, Copenhill, 100x190; easy terms.

6-R. H., splendid condition, good lot, good neighborhood, convenient to cars, $2,100—$100 cash balance $25 per month.

5-R. H., lot 50x100, near Inman Park, $1,000—$100 cash, balance monthly.

6-R. H., 69 Fraser st.; good lot, $2,400; easy terms.

PROPERTY OWNER, if you want your property sold list it with us; we have with us T. H. Sappington and W. S. Saul, who are always ready to show property.

For Rent by D. P. Morris & Sons, 41 North Broad Street.

13-r. h.	Jackson st.	$40 00
12-r. h.	Washington st.	35 00
11-r. h.	Hurt st.	40 00
10-r. h.	Courtland st.	35 00
10-r. h.	Druid Circle, Inman Park.	30 00
10-r. h.	Walton st.	50 00
10-r. h.	Richardson st.	40 00
9-r. h.	Hood st.	25 00
9-r. h.	Peachtree st.	35 00
9-r. h.	Formwalt st.	30 00
8-r. h.	Spring st.	20 00
8-r. h.	Magnolia st.	12 00
8-r. h.	E. Fair st.	18 00
7-r. h.	Capitol ave.	20 00
7-r. h.	Highland ave.	25 00
7-r. h.	Little st.	15 00
7-r. h.	E. Pine st.	18 00
6-r. h.	Boulevard.	23 00
5-r. h.	E. Fair st.	12 60
6-r. h.	Bass st.	20 00
5-r. h.	West End, Railroad ave.	11 00

FOR RENT Get one of our weekly rent bulletins giving full description of everything to rent. We move tenants free. See notice. John J. Woodside, the Renting Agent, No. 40 Broad street.

We Pay Cash for Old Gold and Silver
JULIUS R. WATTS & CO., JEWELERS.
51 Whitehall Street.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

PAINTS and painters' supplies at cost at McNeal Paint & Glass Co., 118-120 Whitehall st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BICYCLES—$5 down. $1.50 per week. W. D. Alexander, 62 North Pryor street. 13 14 15

FOR SALE—Bicycles.

BICYCLES—$5 down, $1.50 per week. W. D. Alexander, 62 North Pryor street. 13 14 15

The Georgia Buggie Co.—Spot Cash Announcement.

The hero of the hour
Is the firm with power
To undersell competition
Regardless of the present condition.
THE GEORGIA BUGGY CO.

Our new headquarters will be immense, with trade in proportion, but in order to keep abreast of the times we are looking around for a few "coaling stations."
THE GEORGIA BUGGY CO.

The powers listened in vain
To the weeping and wailing of Spain;
Cervera lost his big fleet
For want of something to eat.
THE GEORGIA BUGGY CO.

Take a soon start Monday morning for our place. Will show you some great, big, fine vehicles and harness at small figures.
THE GEORGIA BUGGY CO.

Don't forget that we are going to move September 1st to the Hotel Granite building. Meantime we are making prices to move vehicles of all sorts and sizes.
THE GEORGIA BUGGY CO.

We are making all of our harness and repairing also. Best work at bottom notch. Yours in haste,
THE GEORGIA BUGGY CO.

FOR SALE—Dogs.

FOR SALE—Full-blood water spaniel, tan colored, six months old. Apply No. 54 Terry street.

IF YOU want to buy Scotch collie, pug or foxhound puppies, or if you want to get Morrison's Mange Mixture, which is sure cure for eczema, mange, sorehead and scaly legs on fowls. Sold in dry or liquid form; price 50 cents, by mail 60 cents. Address Gate City Kennel Club, Atlanta, Ga.

THREE ST. BERNARD female puppies, thoroughbred, eight weeks old, $10. J. W. Burney, Calloway street, Vineville, Macon, Ga.

FOR SALE—Carriages, Horses, Etc.

INDIAN PONY—Gentle as a dog; phaeton and new harness. Bridle and saddle, cheap for cash. 174 Peachtree.

FOR SALE—Pair of ponies at Martin & Bowden's, 183 Marietta street, weight 600 pounds each, light brown color, close match, very stylish, just five years old.

IF YOU WANT a first-class farm wagon, buggy or harness for little money, go to D. Morgan, 20 W. Mitchell st.

IF YOU are looking for the latest novelties in victorias, cabriolets, traps, surreys, phaetons and buggies at low down prices come and examine our stock. New arrivals every day; everything up to date. White Hickory Wagon Manufacturing Co., 37 to 43 West Alabama street, Atlanta, Ga.

FOR SALE—Trap (one seat) and harness, both good as new. Will sell cheap. Address postoffice box 514.

IF YOU WANT a real good home-made harness or saddle for little money, go to D. Morgan, 20 W. Mitchell street.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND wagons of all kinds, one second-hand T cart, two top buggies, good as new, at a bargain. Singer & Miller, 38 to 42 Courtland street.

TWO SECOND-HAND buggies and harness and two saddles very cheap at D. Morgan, 20 W. Mitchell st.

FINANCIAL.

FOR SALE—Three certificates class B Equitable Loan and Security Co.; low numbers. X, bag room union depot.



This Neat Solid Oak Hat Rack, Complete, $1.99.

GREAT BARGAIN WEEK
IN
Furniture, Carpets, Mattings, Draperies.

The only strictly complete new stock in the Gate City. Every article absolutely new, fresh and up-to-date. Prices made to suit the times. Terms made to suit every buyer.

Golden Oak Chamber Suits, Parlor Suits, Dining Suits, elegant Hat Racks, Sideboards, Book Cases, Tables, Fancy Chairs, Rockers and Tables, Office and Library Desks, Tables and Chiffoniers, Brass and Iron Beds.

200 Rolls Japanese and China Mattings.

Axminster, Velvet, Body Brussels and Ingrain Carpets.

Our Great Leaders for Monday and Tuesday

Out-of-town buyers, write for prices. We can save you money. Don't buy Carpets or Furniture before getting our prices at the old stand of . . . | Fifty Baby Carriages Very Cheap.

RHODES, SNOOK & HAVERTY FURNITURE COMPANY.



This Splendid RATTAN ROCKER $1.49.

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North Pryor street.
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EORGIA BUGGY CO.

LE—Dogs.
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WANTED—Salesmen.

WANTED—An experienced traveling salesman for the state of Mississippi to sell candy and crackers; one who has a trade in that territory. Address, with reference and salary expected, Harry L. Schlesinger, Atlanta, Ga.

EXPERIENCED traveling salesman to sell our specialty to dry goods trade; must have clean record and give bond; one having extensive acquaintance with country dealers preferred; permanent to right party. A. E. Ziehme & Co., Chicago.

WANTED—Experienced Calendar Salesman for the largest and finest line on the market. Address with references, Augustus Gast Bank Note and Litho. Co., St. Louis, Mo. 7—31—3t—sun

WANTED—Salesmen, traveling, to handle side line to sell to drug trade; liberal commission; easy to sell; state territory covered and reference. Lee Medicant Co., 108 Fulton street, New York. 7-31 2t sun

WANTED—MALE HELP.

GOVERNMENT position, hundreds now in the government service were assisted to their positions by the National Correspondence Institute of Washington, D. C. Write to the institute today for circular 260 (sent free) if you want such a position. 5,000 appointments made annually; increased number next year. Splendid chance.

WANTED—An experienced man to solicit in Atlanta liability and personal accident business for the Maryland Casualty Company. Aaron Haas & Son, general agents, 37 South Pryor street.

WANTED—A collector and salesman who can furnish security. Apply No. 117 Whitehall street.

WANTED—Few pupils at night to learn shorthand and typewriting by expert teacher and stenographer of twelve years' experience; terms $3 per month; success guaranteed. Address Expert, care Constitution.

WANTED—Electrician, first-class man on all-around dynamo and motor repair work. Electric, care Constitution.

CANVASSERS—Salary to men who can show up results; house to house work. Address Salary, care Constitution.

WANTED—Young man stenographer, with machine, must have experience at clerical work and first-class references. Address, in own hand, box 615.

WANTED—Three drummers to sell mattresses as a side line. Atlanta Mattress Company.

WANTED—Three first-class molders. Atlanta Machine Works.

WANTED—To let contract to experienced, sober and energetic man to log two million feet or more of oak timber to mill cutting 10,000 feet per day. Short haul and level land. Should be ready to begin by August 25th or sooner. Call on or address Howard Daniels, 185 Highland avenue, Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED—Good man in every county to tak orders for our perfect fitting made-to-order clothing at rock bottom prices. Orders easy to take; $20 to $40 per week is earned by present employees. Splendid sample outfit, 1898, now ready and furnished free, with sample case and quantities of personal advertising matter. Address at once The Howard Tailoring Company, incorporated, "Busiest Tailors in America," Chicago, Ill. Mention paper. 8-7-14-21-sun

WANTED—To study photography with first-class photographer. Adress N, 500 Reynolds street, Brunswick, Ga.

AN EXPERIENCED man as floor walker and assistant manager; parties that have worked in china and house furnishings in the north preferred. J, Constitution.

SOUTHERN Business Bureau, 70½ Peachtree, places many applicants in good positions with reliable firms. Several placed last week.

TEACHERS wanted for schools and colleges; list of vacancies free. Interstate Teachers' Agency, 126 Washington street, Chicago, Ill.

YOU CAN make from $2 to $6 a day working for this society; write for particulars. National Humane Alliance, New York.

WANTED—Competent man who can acquire control of business in a short time; $60 a month and expenses. Address Superintendent, P. O. Box 785, Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—A first-class carriage smith. Apply to or write Comer Deadwyler & Co., Maysville, Ga.

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers, salesmen, druggists and teachers desiring positions in Texas are invited to address "The Texas Business Bureau," J. W. Hudnall, Proprietor, Dallas, Tex.

SALESMEN—Five first-class salesmen to sell to best retail merchants; positions worth $50 per week and expenses. Eastern Mfg. Co., Manhattan Bldg., Chicago.

GOVERNMENT positions; don't prepare for any civil service examination without seeing our illustrated catalogue of information; sent free. Columbian Correspondence College, Washington, D. C.

WANTED—A colored boy with some experience in broom making. Address Central City Broom Factory, Macon, Ga.

SALESMEN on cigars; $125 month and expenses; experience unnecessary; steady position; inducements. Imperial Cigar Co., N. Y. City. 8-2-tues thur sun

WANTED—A shipping clerk who has had experience in furniture business. Address Furniture, care Constitution. 8-6-3t

WANTED—Reliable organizers in every community; immediate indemnity for accident, sickness, death. Top renewal contracts. W. I. A., Charleston, W. Va. 7-17-3t sun

$15 TO $35 a week and expenses paid men to sell cigars on time; experience unnecessary. W. L. Kline Co., St. Louis, Mo. 6-10 sun tues thr

TEACHERS WANTED—We have a large number of schools now open. National Teachers' Association, Atlanta, Ga. 7—17—1m—sun-tues-thur

WE PAY MEN $75 to $100 per month and expenses selling cigars; experience unnecessary; permanent position. Bailey Bros., Philadelphia, Pa. 8-3-wed sat sun

150,000 CUBIC YARDS earth work for small scooper outfit; material, sand; 8 to 9 cents per yard. J. D. Hardin, Quitman, Ga. 8t fri sun tues

YOUNG MEN, our illustrated catalogue explains how to learn barber trade in eight weeks, mailed free. Moler's Barber College, Cincinnati. 8-2-t

HELP WANTED—Female.

WANTED—Retouchers; only those competent need apply. Mrs. L. Condon, 28½ Whitehall street.

TWENTY-FIVE experienced hands to sew buttons on pants. Atlanta Mfg. Co., 10 and 12 West Wall street.

WANTED—Intelligent, middle-aged lady for permanent special work. Address C, care Constitution.

WANTED—At once, 15 experienced shirt, 25 experienced pants, 20 experienced overall machine stitchers; good pay; steady employment. Atlanta Mfg. Co., 10 and 12 West Wall street.

EXPERIENCED folders at once. C. P. Byrd Printing Co.

LADIES everywhere to show special syringe; a wonder; cleanses instantly; terms sent sealed. Marvel Co., 23 Union square, New York.

WANTED—Lady attendant for girls' department Hebrew Orphans' Home, Washington st.

TWENTY experienced skirt basters. Atlanta Mfg. Co., 10 and 12 West Wall street.

WANTED—Women and girls to do fancy work for us at their homes, $4 to $7 per week; no experience necessary. Address, with stamp, McGee Co., 605 Race street, Cincinnati, O.

PLEASANT home work for men or women; $6 to $12 weekly; day or evening; no canvassing; easily learned; plain instructions and work mailed on application. Brazilian Mfg. Co., New York city.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

AN ENERGETIC boy 17 wants to learn the machine and electrical work; means business. L. H., care Constitution.

STENOGRAPHER—Experienced law and commercial work; references. Address B, 215 Luckie street, city.

EXPERIENCED bookkeeper and office man wants work of any kind; will work for very moderate salary; satisfactory references. R. B. S., Constitution.

WANTED—A1 bookkeepr wants position; can give very best references. Address Bookkeeper, 26 E. Cain street, city. 8-4-thur sun

WANTED—Situation by licensed druggist; 15 years' experence; references; relief work. Address Druggist, 174 Ivy street. 8-4-thur fri sun.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

YOUNG LADY stenographer of four years experience desires position; excellent reference. Address X. Y. Z., this office.

EXPERIENCED lady desires position as housekeeper in nice family in the city. Address C, care Constitution.

COLLEGE GRADUATE desires position to teach mathematics, Latin, science, literature, history, music, elocution and calisthenics. Miss D., Cassville, Ga.

A YOUNG woman capable of taking full charge of millinery department desires position out of town. City and New York references. Galatas, care Constitution.

A FIRST-CLASS milliner and saleslady desires position. References. W. A. A., care Constitution.

WELL educated woman with some knowledge of shorthand and typewriting desires office or piece work. Good Hand, Constitution.

WANTED—Position. Young lady thoroughly competent to take charge of children and general housework. Teaches English, music, stenography and bookkeeping. Address Governess, care Constitution.

YOUNG LADY desires position; either school, governess, music and shorthand; references. Address Miss D. H., box 624, Atlanta.

A YOUNG LADY desires stenographer's position; best references; salary reasonable. Address H. H. S., care Constitution.

WANTED—A position by a thoroughly capable young lady stenographer and typewriter of four years' varied experience, commercial, legal, literary, political. Address Miss C., care Constitution.

A LADY of experience wants a position as teacher or governess. Is willing to do office work, etc. Address W. M., box 14, Webster, N. C.

WANTED—Agents.

AGENTS—$25 per day guaranteed, permanent for life, 2 new patents, sell on sight to every person; exclusive territory granted. You can't fail. Samples free at once on application. Braham Pen Co., 45, Cincinnati, O.

EVERY MAN must protect his bank account. It's careless not to do so. Good salesmen can earn large profits by selling the Indelible Check Perforator. It inks the holes with indelible ink. Wesley Mfg. Co., Times building, New York. 8-7-3t

CANVASSERS for waterproof linen collars, washed in cold water, dried with towel; something new. U. S. A. Co., Water street, Cleveland, O.

AGENTS—$150 monthly taking orders for "Marvel" water-proof, self-shining polishes for russet and black shoes; applied but once weekly; saves labor and leather; every individual buys; valuable samples and instructions free. Holladay & Co., 182 and 184 Dearborn street, Chicago.

AGENTS—New invention, rubber stamp; prints American flag three colors one impression; enormous seller; sample free. Krueger Mfg. Co., Chicago.

AGENTS—We have a novelty; something absolutely new; a leather belt which supports the skirt, preventing the band from sagging at the back; every woman buys it on sight; sample belt by mail, 15 two-cent stamps. Write quick for terms. R. L. Warren & Co., 155 Washington street, Chicago.

WANTED—Agents and canvassers to make big money selling "Dewey's Victory," our latest 25c book; authentic description and many original full-page illustrations of this greatest naval battle. Great seller. Circulars and terms by return mail. Address Barclay & Co., Publishers, Cincinnati, O. 8-7-3t sun wed

WANTED—A number of up to date agents. Must be steady and sober, splendid inducements; genteel business. Leffler & Co., St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—Agents and organizers in every community; immediate indemnity for accident, sickness, death; splendid renewal contracts. W. I. A., Charleston, W. Va.

AGENTS—New machine for cooling refrigerators, water coolers for merchants and families. Guaranteed 75 per cent cheaper than ice; big profits; exclusive territory assigned good agents. Alaskan Refrig. Machine Co., Cincinnati, O.

AGENTS—For cheapest enlarged picture made; frame sample free. Address, with stamp, Portrait Agents Supply Co., 308 Dearborn St., Chicago.

AGENTS—Luminous signs, name plates and street numbers; readable darkest nights; samples free. Right Supply Co., Times bldg., Chicago.

FREE COURSE in Spanish begun July International Magazine; graphophone, wonderful language teacher; sample copy 10cts. Pontiac Bldg, Chicago. 8-7 sun tu thu sat

WHY WORK for others? When you can with little expense start a business in your own town that will pay well; write postal to Wheaton & Co., New Bedford, Mass., for particulars and list practical money making recipes, trade secrets and private formulas.

LEATHER suspenders; $3 to $6 daily to live agents; sell themselves; cannot break, wear out, or pull off buttons; seven styles; samples furnished. Cinti. Leather Suspender and Belt Co., O 8, Cincinnati, O.

AGENTS—Visit every store. Sell machine for printing signs on fences, bridges, sidewalks, etc. Arc Co., 19 Arc st., Racine, Wis.

AGENTS—$7 daily selling Specialty Soaps, giving customers double value in handsome presents; exclusive territory; sample outfit free. Lease Soap Co., Cincinnati, O.

AGENTS WANTED—White or colored, to sell articles especially for colored people; easy to sell and big profit. Address Room 409, 108 Fulton st., New York. 7-31-2t sun

WANTED NOW—Agents to sell sash locks and door holders. Sample sash lock free for 2-cent stamp. Immense; better than weights; burglar proof; $10 a lay. Write quick. Address Brohard & Co., dept. 18, Philadelphia, Pa. feb20-26t sun

WE DO NOT WANT BOYS or loafers to write us, but men of ability; $200 to $800 per month; salesmen and general agents; salary or commission. Racine Fire Engine Co., limited, Racine, Wis. 6-5-12-sun

SCHEMES AND fakes, a new book for the agent; mail order man and fakir. Postpaid 25 cents. C. D. Varel Publishing Co., Racine, Wis. 7-31-2t sun

AGENTS WANTED everywhere. Elegant line of watches; finest on the market. Write for catalogue and sample watch free. H. M. Shoub & Co., 78 State street, Chicago. 7-31-2t sun

AGENTS everywhere, general or canvassing; cut out; will send sample quick seller paying more money steady than anything else in America. Scott Company, 23 Barcley st., New York. 7-31 4t sun

MANUFACTURER wants general agents in every county to appoint local agents and place goods with all horsemen, farmers, etc.; 200 per cent profit; exclusive territory. D. Hunter Co., Racine, Wis. 8-6 4t sat agts

AGENTS and branch manager; salary or commission. Hunter Tailoring Co., Cincinnati, O. 7-10-60t eod

WANTED—Miscellaneous.

BICYCLES—$5 down, $1.50 per week. W. D. Alexander, 62 North Pryor street. 13 14 15

WANTED—Medium size iron safe; must be in good condition and a bargain. State size and price. Safe, 17 Peachtree St.

I PAY highest prices for confederate money, bonds and stamps. Charles D. Barker, 20 Peters street, Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED—A milk wagon; must be a bargain. Apply 54 West Hunter.

WANTED—Second hand fireproof safe, weight about 2,000 pounds; give measurement, time in use, manufacturer and price. Smithville Warehouse Co., Smithville, Ga.

WANTED—Houses.

WE HAVE greater demand for houses than we can supply; list with us tomorrow. Ansley Bros, 12 East Alabama.

WANTED—7 to 12-room house, September 1st, close in; good repair. A. B. G., care Constitution.

NOTICE to property owners: We have quite a good demand for good residences, 5 to 8 rooms. If in good shape we can rent them. J. B. Roberts, 45 Marietta street.

WANTED—Six or 7-room house, north side preferred, for $15 or $20. Address F. A. P., Constitution office.

WANTED—To rent partly furnished boarding house, not over 8 rooms, with good working men for boarders; must be cheap. Address J., 150 Little street, city.

Patents.

WANTED—Patent, small, for mail order trade. Blanchard Manufacturing Company, Cincinnati, O.

BOARDERS WANTED.

THE GARDIEN, 50 Houston. Two elegant connecting rooms with private bath and also single room with private bath. R. B. Gardien, proprietor. 8-7 2t

SEVERAL bathroom suits and desirable cool single rooms; coolest and largest verandas, best beds, and table second to none in the city. "The Alhambra."

WANTED—Three nice couples or gentlemen to occupy rooms with board (no other boarders), or would rent my 10-room furnished house to responsible man and wife and board out the rent most of the time. Address Lady of the House.

BOARDERS WANTED—Good board and pleasant rooms at 18 East Cain st.; terms very reasonable.

TWO young ladies, references, desiring homelike place, reasonable terms, small private family, near Peachtree and Cain streets. Call or address 514 Temple Court.

WANTED BOARDERS—Comfortable large front room, also small room, with board, at 131 Washington street. Mrs. A. Morrison.

BOARDERS WANTED—Several young men or couples can get large cool rooms and good board at reasonable rates at 134 Ivy street.

WANTED BOARDERS—44 Walton; nice cool rooms and first-class meals; furnished room for rent to gentleman.

SEVERAL choice bathroom suits, some single, and coolest and largest verandas in the city; best beds, and table second to none; Peachtree cars pass the door to and from union depot. "Hotel Alhambra."

231 Courtland avenue, in private family; nice rooms and good board for $3.50 per week; desirable location.

WANTED BOARDERS—Nicely furnished room, with board; day boarders; good table and location; terms reasonable. Mrs. Kolb, 70 East Mitchell street.

SUMMER RATES for first-class board; also rooms to rent, single and double; some very fine. No. 102 Ivy st.

LARGE front room with board at 139 Spring st.

PLEASANT ROOMS and board at the Normandie, 286 Peachtree street.

GENTLEMAN and wife or two gents to board; front room and first-class table; gas, bath, etc; references, 77 Fairlie st.

BOARDERS WANTED—Large, nicely furnished front room with good board to a couple for $8 per week, at 134 Ivy.

THE DAVIS, 43 Walton, elegant rooms, single or en suite; superior table and service; centrally located. 'Phone 1458.

REMAINDER of season, Oak Grove house, on Tallulah Falls railroad, will board at $12.50 a month. T. M. Fiddrill, Manager.

BOARDERS WANTED—Beautiful front room with two closets, excellent table, gentlemen preferred; references. 183 Ivy, corner Cain.

BOARDERS—Table boarders at 54 N. Forsyth; good fare and good service at reasonable rates.

VISITORS to New York can secure delightful board at reasonable rates with Mrs. Gertrude D. Pope, 116 E. 25th st.; location unsurpassed.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—Board in private family for couple; east side preferred. M, Constitution.

WANTED—Two unfurnished connecting rooms with board in private family, near in, north side, by congenial couple. A. C. B., care Constitution.

ROOMS—WANTED—ROOMS.

WANTED—With private family, three good, clean unfurnished rooms with bath on second floor, for good, permanent tenant without children; north side city preferred. 19 Morrison avenue.

WANTED—Two rooms in private family, one furnished, for light housekeeping; close in; no children. Couple, Constitution.

WANTED—Furnished rooms for light housekeeping, near in or on car line; no questions. Address Private, care Constitution.

WANTED—Two unfurnished rooms for light housekeeping not too far out; state price. Address D. E. B., Constitution.

WANTED—Two furnished rooms for light housekeeping. G, 100, Constitution.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

DAIRY FOR SALE—Five cows, apparatus and milk route cheap for cash. Duvall Bros., West End, Atlanta.

LEASE AND SALE—A modern hotel to lease and furniture for sale, located in a thriving town 25 miles from railroad; excellent school and college facilities; none but competent hotel keepers with best of references would be considered. Address "W.," care O. H. Hall, 712 Austell building.

FOR SALE—Reform country news and job office; official organ; populist; half cash. Address Reform, 82 Piedmont ave.

WANTED—Good man with some means to take half interest in 37-room hotel and restaurant, doing good business; also a first-class saloon stand; will bear investigation. J. M., care Constitution.

$234 averaged each week last 6 years by placing $10; dividends paid weekly; can withdraw any time; chance of a lifetime. C. E. Cooper & Co., Covington, Ky.

FOR SALE—Small manufacturing business cheap; a fortune for the right man; good reason for selling. Address P. O. Box 374, Atlanta, Ga.

FOR SALE—Centrally located cigar stand cheap. Address Cigar Stand, care Constitution.

WANTED—Reliable business man with $500 cash as partner in a profitable manufacturing business. Onyx, care Constitution.

WANTED—A partner with $500 cash to buy half interest in the best cash business in the city; centrally located; the investment over $5,000. Address W, care Constitution.

MARRY—Members worth $100 to $100,000; new plan; no $5 fee; private list 2c; sent sealed. R. L. Love, Denver, Col.

WANTED—Partner, $500 for half interest; able to keep books; energetic and sober habits; 25 to 45 years of age; $1,500 a year to right party. Address for three days Partner, care Constitution office.

QUICK MONEY can be made in wheat, pork and stocks. The war is over. Don't be afraid to invest. Our customers made 200 per cent profit last week in the stock market; it sounds big, but it's true. Small capital will earn an income. Don't hesitate but write to us. Our advice, always good, can be had free of charge. We are known from the Atlantic to the Pacific and need no introduction. Our customers are our references. The G. W. Wylie Co., 11 Wall street, New York.

WANTED—Gentleman and wife with few hundred dollars for permanent position in Florida or North Carolina. Office and outside work in state. Address P. O. box 506, Atlanta, Ga.

MR. DRUGGIST, LISTEN! We can sell you choicest corner drug store stand in the city at cost; clean, bright, new store; new stock, nice fixtures, soda water, cigars and tobacco; business $25 per day, and growing fast; a sure winner. To see is to buy. Change of residence cause of sale. Atlanta Real Estate Exchange.

IF you want the finest melons ever seen in Atlanta, call on Jos. P. Jones, at Georgia railroad freight yard.

WANTED—To purchase outright or manufacture on share of profits patent novelties; what have you? Best of reference. Address, with particulars and samples or drawings, C. O. Burns Co., 150 Nassau street, New York, N. Y. 7-24 4t sun

INVESTMENTS made by progressive speculation assures success. Netted 25 per cent profit semi-monthly. Safe, conservative and profitable for large or small amounts; indorsed by hundreds of customers. Send for particulars. O. E. Dale & Co., 13 and 15 W. 28th street, New York. 3-31 2t sun

$150 INVESTED earns 35 per cent weekly. Established 21 cities. Third year. Particulars free. D. Sloane, 110 St. Paul, Baltimore, Md. 6-19 sun tues thur

WANTED—To sell or lease a first-class coal yard; thoroughly equipped with established business, and most desirable location in city. Address Coal, care Constitution. 8-6-sat tues thur

TYPEWRITERS AND SUPPLIES.

FOR SALE—A new typewriter, will sell at a great sacrifice for cash. Call McNeal Paint and Glass Co., 118 Whitehall street.

WILLIAMS TYPEWRITER—Visible writing, no lifting of carriage; direct inking; unequaled speed; strong manifolding; the leader of standard typewriters. Also neostyles, mimeographs and all kinds of second-hand typewriters and supplies. Write for prices. Edwin A. Hardin Company, No. 16 N. Pryor street. 7-10-6m

FOR SALE—Miscellaneous.

FOR SALE—All wool ingrain carpets made and laid at 50c yard. Rhodes-Haverty Furniture Co., 62 Peachtree and 61 North Broad street.

FOR SALE—One roll-top desk nearly new. Will be sold at a bargain. W. D. Alexander, 62 N. Pryor street.

FOR SALE OR RENT—Broom factory. Apply H. K. W. Childers, Battle Hill, Ga. sat sun

GENUINE Augusta rattlesnake melons at Georgia railroad freight yard. J. P. Jones.

FOR SALE—Jersey cows, heifers, calves and male; milch cows a specialty. W. N. Falley, 192 W. Peters street.

FOR SALE—Two ice chests, very cheap, suitable for butcher or grocer. 10c Transfer Co., Markham house block.

FOR SALE—High back oak, cane seat chairs for 70c; rockers to match 85c. Rhodes-Haverty Furniture Co., 62 Peachtree street, 61 North Broad street.

FOR SALE OR RENT—Broom factory. Apply H. R. W. Childers, Battle Hill, Ga. sat sun

FOR SALE—A fine square Knabe piano for sale at 203 Whitehall street. J. Steinheimer. 8-5-2t

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

BENNETT Printing House, headquarters for all kinds office stationery and legal blanks. Note, receipt and draft books, 100 in book, 25c each, $1.80 dozen.

FINE, NEW, clean stock of groceries and notions, amounting to about $300; this stock was bought for spot cash and will be sold cheap for cash; the good will of the business and the lease of store will be turned over to the buyer; the rent is only $8.50 per month, which is very low for a good corner stand in the third ward. If you want a money-maker, do not miss this, but call and see me soon. D. Morrison, real estate, renting and loan agent, 47 E. Hunter street.

RELIABLE goods, fair dealing and bottom prices at Stilson's, 55 Whitehall street. Watches, clocks and jewelry repaired.

NOTEHEADS, billheads, statements, envelopes, circulars and cards printed 75c for 500 at Star office, 20 Peters street.

A SPLENDID opportunity lost by not having your room papered by the Wall Paper Department McNeal Paint & Glass Co., 120 Whitehall st.

OUR "Daily Construction Bulletin" furnishes building news from all the southern states, and is invaluable to contractors, architects and supply dealers. Press clippings on all subjects. Also names and addresses for circulars and catalogues. Southern Press Clipping Bureau, Atlanta, Ga.

FURNITURE.

FOR SALE—Oak or walnut suit furniture for $1 week at Rhodes-Haverty Furniture Co., No. 62 Peachtree street and 61 North Broad street.

FOR SALE—Entire furniture of six-room cottage, cheap. 28 Powers street.

FOR SALE—A complete dining room and kitchen outfit at $1 week. Rhodes-Haverty Furniture Co., 62 Peachtree street, 61 North Broad street.

FOR SALE—High back oak, cane seat chairs for 70c; rockers to match 85c. Rhodes-Haverty Furniture Co., 62 Peachtree street, 61 North Broad street.

FOR SALE—Everything to furnish your house complete on easy payments at Rhodes-Haverty Furniture Co., 62 Peachtree street and 61 North Broad street.

FOR SALE—Best $35 parlor suit shown in Atlanta for $1 week at Rhodes-Haverty Furniture Co., 62 Peachtree street and 61 North Broad street.

STORAGE.

SECURITY Warehouse Co.—Storage of all kinds; separate rooms for furniture. Foundry st., W. & A. R. R. Tel. 1956, 2 calls

FOR RENT.

For Rent by G. J. Dallas, 19 S. Broad Street.

11-r boarding house, Hunter street, w. and g.	$22.50
10-r. boarding house, Capitol avenue, modern	35.00
8-r. h., 15 E. Fair, new and modern	30.00
8-r. h., 17 E. Fair, new and modern	30.00
8-r. h., 205 Gordon, new and modern	25.00
8-r. h., 160 Washington, new and modern	40.00
8-r. h., Fulton, near Capitol avenue	16.00
8-r. h., 139 E. Hunter, modern	30.00
8-r. h., 24 Oak street, large lot	——
7-r. h., 142 Alexander, new and modern	14.60
7-r. h., 228 Capitol avenue, modern	35.00
7-r. h., 89 Young st., new and modern	16.00
7-r. h., 174 East Georgia avenue, new and modern	20.00
7-r. h., 104 W. Fair, g. and w.	16.00
7-r. h., 158 Ashby street, w. and g.	18.00
7-r. h., 176 Crew street, modern	27.50
7-r. h., Hapeville, Ga., beautiful place	18.05
6-r. h., 67 Smith, all modern	18.00
6-r. h., 48 Stonewall street	12.50
5-r. h., 17 Woodward ave., w. and g.	15.00
5-r. h., 87 Hood st., w. and g.	10.00
1 nice, large office, ground floor	——
1 large store and building on Alabama street	——
1 large store, S. Broad	——
1 large store, Whitehall street	——
5 ACRES on a main street leading into the city within ½ quarter of city limits; owner wants to go to Porto Rico. Will sell at a great bargain; call and see me.	
10 ACRES, four miles from carshed, good land.	
VACANT lot south Pryor st., 52x150	$850
7-R. H., Courtland street, 60x150; close in, only	$4,500
12 ACRES on Peachtree road, all in fine timber, running water	700
VACANT lot, Formwalt street, close to Dodd avenue	300
8-R. H., Ashby street, in a nice grove	3,000

For Rent by M. L. Thrower, 88 South Forsyth St. 'Phone 1450.

12-r. h., corner Ivy and Auburn avenue	$50 00
12-r. h., 277 Washington street	52 50
10-r. h., 153 Forrest avenue	35 00
11-r. h., 85 Loyd street	35 00
14-r. h., 42 Spring street	35 00
10-r. h., 26 Windsor street	33 00
10-r. h., 16 Peters street	27 50
9-r. h., 276 Whitehall	40 00
9-r. h., 52 Cooper street	26 50
9-r. h., 42 Hood street	26 00
8-r. h., 18 W. Pine street	30 00
8-r. h., 425 Piedmont avenue	30 00
8-r. h., 221 Loyd street	30 00
8-r. h., 426 Whitehall street	30 00
8-r. h., 86 N. Pryor street	23 00
7-r. h., 240 Capitol avenue	25 00
7-r. h., 518 Woodward avenue	25 00
7-r. h., 53 W. Cain street	25 00
7-r. h., 342 Capitol avenue	20 00
7-r. h., 187 Simpson street	20 00
6-r. h., 23 Walker street	20 00
6-r. h., 138 Crumly street	15 30
6-r. h., 105 Jones avenue	13 00
6-r. h., 125 N. Boulevard	12 50
5-r. h., 405 Whitehall street	20 00
5-r. h., 266 Spring street	15 00

Get one of my weekly printed lists.

To Rent—D. Morrison, 47 E. Hunter St

6-r. h., large garden, Kirkwood	$15 00
7-r. h., Queens street, West End	16 65
8-r h., Washington st., g. w., b. r.	30 00
9-r. h., E. Cain street, g. w., b. r.	20 00
7-r. h., Yonge street, g. w., b. r.	17 00
6-r. h., Bailey street, large lot	17 00
5-r. h., Johnson avenue	14 00
5-r. h., Mangum street	13 00
6-r. h., Walker street	20 00
7-r. h., near in, E. Hunter	25 00
9-r. h., East Hunter street	22 50
5-r. h., Hood street, g. and w.	11 00
6-r. h., Pulliam street	12 50
4-r. h., Kelly street	10 00
5-r. h., Loyd st., g. w., b. r.	20 00
6-r. h., Whitehall st., g. w., b. r.	15 00
6-r h, Davis street	10 00
6-r h., Nelson street	13 50
5-r. h., Richardson street	15 00
5-r. h., New Bellwood avenue	8 00
4-r. h., Strong street	6 00
7-r. h., Crew street	22 50
4-r. h., Davis street	9 00
3-r. h., Leach street	5 00
4-r. h., Martin street	9 00
9-r. h., Hayden street, g. w. and b	25 00
4-r. h., Grant street, water	7 50
6-r. h., Hapeville	12 00
8-r. h., new, near in, all improvements	20 00
7-r. h., Capitol avenue, g. and w.	18 00
7-r. h., Mangum street, water	15 00
7-r. h., South Pryor, water, large lot	16 00
3-r. h., Hood street, g. and w.	10 00
12-r. h., Jackson street	37 50
10-r. h., new and modern, Whitehall	60 00
6-r. h., Woodward avenue	18 00
3-r. h., Woodward ave., g. w. and b.	10 00

Also fifty other choice 3, 4 and 5-r. houses. Call and get my list. D. Morrison, 47 E. Hunter street. Telephone 754.

FOR RENT—Boarding Houses.

WILL RENT to reliable party twelve-room house furnished, south side, near in, and take rent in board. F. O. Mays, 29 Hunter.

A MODERN two-story, eight-room house, hot and cold water, electric lighting and call bells; heated throughout by furnace; location delightful, with large yard; will be rented to desirable parties cheap. Address William, Constitution office.

FOR RENT—Houses, Cottages, Etc.

FOR RENT—11-r. h., Capitol avenue, $30; 11-r. h., Hayden street, $25; 10-r. h., North Forsyth, $50; 9-r. h., 155 East Fair, $31.50; 9-r. h., 124 Courtland, $25; 9-r. h., 382 Spring, $20; 7-r. h., 164 Courtland, $25; 7-r. h., 62 Bartow, $20; 7-r. h., 119 Mangum, $12.50; 6-r. h., 39 East Harris, $25; 6-r. h., 43 East Harris, $25; 8-r. h., 483 Piedmont, $12.50; 5-r. h., 62 Cherry, $14; also a number of 3 and 4-room houses cheap. If you want your houses rented to good parties and quick list them with me. J. B. Roberts, 45 Marietta street.

SEE US this week. We will get that house for you. Ansley Bros., 12 East Alabama.

SIX-ROOM house with basement, near capitol; one of prettiest places in city; for rent with or without furniture. Address G. S., care Constitution.

FOR RENT—Desirable five-room cottage, newly painted inside and out, with modern improvements. Owner, 111 Crew street.

FOR RENT—5-room house, $9 per month; well and city water. Apply at 255 Magnolia street.

FOR RENT—6-room cottage, servant's house, barn; acre lot; splendid garden; can irrigate at Angier Spring, near car line. Apply 215 Decatur street.

LARGE, modern 11-room house, 16 Peters street, I will rent at a low price to desirable tenant. Charles D. Barker, 20 Peters street.

FOR RENT—One 6-room house, in good order, water and gas, nicely papered walls. Apply or address 154 Gordon street, West End.

FOUR-ROOM house to rent, Georgia avenue at Pryor street; gas and water. Apply 69 E. Fair street, near Pryor.

LOWER FLOOR of 150 Courtland avenue for rent.

EIGHT-ROOM house, every covenience; porcelain bath, marble lavatories, large lot, servant's house, carriage house and stable; prominent street, first-class neighborhood. Address Wilson, Constitution.

I WILL rent my residence, 34 W. Peachtree, for 1 or 2 years to an acceptable tenant; 10 rooms; finished in oak and pine. Thomas Finley, 38½ Marietta st.

FOR RENT—7-r. h., 402 Auburn ave., $20; 6-r. h., 66 Bass st., $18; 8-r. h., 25 Dunlap st., $22.50. Fitzhugh Knox, 20 Grant building.

57 HAYDEN street, five-room house; also 137 West Baker street, nine-room house. Apply 236 Ivy street.

FOR RENT—Desirable 8-room residence, two blocks from Peachtree street, on Forrest ave. Apply to 14 N. Pryor st. 8-4-thur sun

10-R. H., 186 Boulevard; thorough order.
8-r. h., 108 Trinity ave.; near in.
7-r. h., 127 N. Boulevard; newly papered and painted.
7-r. h., Washington st.; good condition.
7-r. h., 118 Alexander, $12.50.
6-r. h., 320 Crew, $12.
5-r. h., 18 Johnson ave, $12.50; large lot.
5-r. h., 483 Piedmont, g., w. and b., $12.50.
4-r. h., 29 Hightower st., $10.
List your vacant property for rent with us. C. H. Girardeau & Co., 8 E. Wall st.

FOR RENT—Rooms.

FOR RENT—Four nice connecting rooms; splendid neighborhood; gas and good water. 93 Stonewall street.

CALL AT Ansley Bros., 12 East Alabama, for rooms of any description.

TWO NICE ROOMS for rent over drug store opposite Aragon hotel. 180 Peachtree.

FOR RENT—Desirable front rooms, single or en suite, on second floor. No. 209 Peachtree.

LARGE, pleasant front room, gas and bath. 19 Williams street, opposite the tabernacle.

FOR RENT—Two large, light, airy connecting front rooms, first floor, suitable for light housekeeping; cheap. 173 Luckie street.

FOR RENT—3 rooms, close in, low rent, water, gas and bath. 22 Cooper street.

FOR RENT—Large room, front view; married couple or gentlemen. 65 Houston st.

THREE or four nice rooms for rent; no children; references. Call 31 E. Harris street.

FOR RENT—3 or 4 beautiful rooms, modern house, 235 Courtland st.; references exchanged.

FOR RENT—Two large connecting rooms; nice locality, only three in family. 321 Woodward ave.

FOR RENT—Two large, cool rooms, lower floor, exclusive bath, hot and cold water; private family, centrally located. Address L, box 298. 8-5 fri sun

FOR RENT—Furnished Rooms.

ONE LARGE, FRONT room, nicely furnished, and one smaller, also nicely furnished, in private family with hot and cold baths. 46 Luckie street.

FOR RENT—Two pleasant rooms, one furnished. 197 Ivy, near Cain.

TO RENT—One nice furnished front room in private family to single gentleman or two gentlemen. W. G., care Constitution.

FOR RENT—Refined family of three desires to rent two or three connecting rooms, bedroom, furnished, to couple; nice home on car line; healthy location; good neighborhood; gas and water; references exchanged. Address "Newspaper," this office.

FOR RENT—Handsomely furnished room, private family; bath. No. 62 West Baker street.

FOR RENT—September 1st or now, rooms furnished complete for housekeeping, with owner; north side, gas, city water. Box 694.

FOR RENT—Two connecting furnished rooms to young men only; location on West Baker street, one block from Peachtree street. Address "E," 608 Equitable building.

FOR RENT—Furnished room in private family, first floor, southern exposure, for a gentleman. Address No. 19 West Cain. 8-5-fri-sun

Rooms— Furnished or Unfurnished.

THREE OR FOUR rooms for housekeeping; nice house; newly papered; every convenience; choice neighborhood. 182 Jackson street.

ROOMS FOR RENT—Unfurnished.

FOR RENT—Three connecting, unfurnished rooms, water, gas and bath; private family. No. 12 Pulliam st.

FOR RENT—Four unfurnished rooms for light housekeeping; all conveniences; very reasonable. 20 East Fair street, corner Formwalt.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS, 102 North Forsyth street, front of Grand opera house.

TWO, three or four unfurnished connecting first floor rooms, one block of capitol, no children; reference. 78 Capitol ave.

TO LET—One or two nice connecting rooms; furnished or unfurnished, with bath. Apply 221 E. Fair.

FOR RENT—Miscellaneous.

DESK ROOM for rent. No. 30 E. Alabama st.; opposite Temple Court.

FOR RENT—1 bakery, 254 Decatur street; good stand. J. B. ROBERTS, 45 Marietta.

A NICELY furnished barber shop. None but parties who are sober and can make a good lease need apply. C. H. Girardeau & Co., 8 E. Wall street. 8-4 7t

BOOKS. BOOKS.

SCHOOL BOOKS and supplies; lowest prices. The Columbian Book Co. 8-7-7 11 14

STATIONERY—All grades, latest styles, lowest prices. The Columbian Book Co. 8-7-7 11 14

CYCLOPEDIAS—Columbian Britannica International, Johnson's, Appleton's, Chamber's, etc., closing out at a discount of 33 1-3 to 66 2-3 per cent below publishers' price. The Columbian Book Company. 8-7-7 11 14

OFFICE SUPPLIES—We want to reduce this line and for a few days will offer special inducements in prices. The Columbian Book Co. 8-7-7 11 14

FOR SALE—Real Estate.

$1,200—$100 cash, balance $15 to $20 month; handsome 5-r. cottage on lot 60x400; good neighborhood. Ware & Stacy, 14½ N. Forsyth st., room No. 5, second floor.

FOR SALE—70 acre farm 6 miles out on railroad; part cash and part liberal time, or will exchange for city property; locate and price your property, if encumbered, to what extent, within next five days. Address Slow Farmer, care Constitution.

EDGEWOOD—Beautiful 8-room 2-story, modern dwelling, a beauty, built for a bride, and just the place to carry one; lot 100x268, only ten minutes from postoffice. W. M. Scott & Co.

FOR SALE—Beautiful lot 50x150, one block of Peachtree, only $750 cash; first comes gets it. S. R., care Constitution.

80 ACRES OF LAND, 2 miles from Oakdale station, 50 acres in cultivation, one 3-room house and one 2-room house, 4 acres in best variety of early and late apples and peaches; well watered. Will exchange for vacant lot on Windsor street or price $10 per acre. T. H. Sappington, of C. H. Girardeau & Co., 8 East Wall street.

McAFEE ST—Nice 6-room cottage, on high, beautiful lot, worth $1,600; $1,250 buys it; easy payment per month. W. M. Scott & Co.

FOR SALE—Beautiful lot corner of Glenn and Formwalt sts., one block from Pryor. Owner, 19 Edgewood ave.

FOR SALE—Choice farm lands and factory sites by the Hammond Real Estate and Improvement Company, Hammond, La.

FOR SALE—New 4-room house, gas and water; lot 48x100, $1,750; $25 cash, $25 per month. Fitzhugh Knox, 20 Grant building.

$1,350—Investment that will pay over 17 per cent; two well built 6-r. cottages renting for $20 month; street cars, sidewalk, curbing, etc.; best renting locality. This is a sample; we have others. Ware & Stacy, 14½ N. Forsyth st., room No. 5, second floor.

FOR SALE—My residence, 414 Pryor st., seven rooms, modern improvements; has 6 per cent mortgage of $2,500 to run three years. R. A. Redding.

EDGEWOOD—10 acres, with good 10-room dwelling; old value $15,000; will sell or exchange for good city property $7,000. W. M. Scott.

FOR SALE—If you have $1,300 in cash and will assume mortgage for $1,200, due in eighteen months—or can run as long as you like—will sell you the best located piece of suburban property on the market; it is on the car line, can cut it up into lots and double your money. Address Owner, this office.

NICE LARGE SHADY lot in Kirkwood; $250; easy terms; answer quick. Owner No. 2, care Constitution.

FOR SALE—A beautifully finished, modern 7-room cottage, nice, elevated, shady lot, splendid street and neighborhood, every convenience; house only 6 months old; cost owner about $3,500, will sell Monday for $2,300, easy terms; was taken on loan this week. Young A. Gresham, 35 N. Broad street.

ONE store Pryor street, 19x34, house cost $250, will sell for $150; 5-r. h., 490 Crew street, will exchange for property closer in; 9-r. h., Washington street, worth $7,500, $5,000; 100x300, Peachtree street, near the junction, $3,000; 14-r. h., central, cost $10,000, $7,500. J. B. Roberts, 45 Marietta street.

FOR SALE—New 5-room house, north side; handsome cabinet mantles, lot 45x140, $2,000; small cash payment, balance $25 per month. Fitzhugh Knox, 20 Grant building.

FOR SALE—46¾ acres farm one-fourth mile from Clarkston; one-fourth mile from Montreal; well watered, terraced and timbered; wire fencing; good orchard; two wagons, horse, harness, cow, hog, chickens and farm tools; owner leaving and will sell at a bargain. Apply to E. W. Vogel, Clarkston, Ga.

FOR SALE—New 3-room house, gas and water; lot 40x100, $850; $25 cash, $15 per month. Fitzhugh Knox, 20 Grant building.

$3,000 BUYS corner lot 100x155, on best part of Forrest ave.; just think of it, only $30 foot for desirable corner on Atlanta's best residence street; would divide and sell half. It is biggest bargain we have offered in five years. Terms to suit. Ware & Stacy, 14½ N. Forsyth st., room No. 5, second floor.

NEW 6-R. cottage, south side, gas, water and bath; hard oil finish throughout; I want an offer; must sell for cash. Owner, care Constitution.

FOR SALE—120 acres, including corn mill, capacity 100 bushels per day; sawmill, gin, thrashing machine, 3-room and 2-room house and barn, 20 miles of city, 2 miles from R. R. depot, $2,000, or will exchange for city property. J. B. Roberts, 45 Marietta street.

PERSONAL.

FLY SCREENS keep out flies and mosquitoes. Price & Thomas manufacture best made. 58 S. Pryor. Phone 933.

WANTED—Homes for two little boys, one twelve and the other thirteen years old; country home preferred; for further information call on or write Miss Nannie Porter, matron for the "Sheltering Arms," at Barclay mission, 191 Marietta st.

AMERICAN, well connected and prosperous, $150,000, looks for a sensible and life companion to cherish and confide in. "Melville," 135 East 65th street, New York.

MEN to send for list of nude art pictures; spicy books. Bazaar Co., Cincinnati.

FOR finest melons ever brought to the Atlanta market, come to Georgia railroad freight yard. Jos. P. Jones.

URICE & THOMAS, carpenters and builders; fly screens a specialty. 58 S. Pryor, next courthouse. Phone 933.

A BICYCLE for 30 cents; guaranteed equal to any wheel sold for $50. You can take advantage of this wonderful offer by addressing at once, with 2c stamp, the Mutual Bicycle Co., 1285 and 1287 Broadway, New York.

BUY YOUR paints, varnishes, oils, etc., from the McNeal Paint & Glass Co., at cost for cash. 118-120 Whitehall st.

SUPERFLUOUS HAIR—Write for free information how to remove hair permanently without slighest injury to skin; superior to electric needle. Curtis Co., 490 48th st., Chicago.

STRICTURE and varicocele cured at your home without pain or detention from business; write us in confidence. Washington Medical and Surgical Institute, Austell building, Atlanta, Ga., Dept. B. 7-31 2t

RUPTURE cured, no knife used; painless treatment; satisfaction guaranteed; advice free. Dr. Tucker, 16 North Broad street.

BELLAMY'S GOSSYPIUM, a reliable monthly regulator; never fails; price $1. Bellamy Mfg. Co., Atlanta, Ga. 6-12-3m sun

CURLY HAIR straightened; most reliable and safe process known. Write Acme Chemical Co., Rochester, Mich. 7-24-4t sun

VARICOCELE and stricutre treated; permanently cured; satisfaction guaranteed, advice free. Dr. Tucker, 16 North Broad street. 7-17-13t-sun

PILES AND FISTULA treated; no knife used; no pain; no detention; no cure, no pay. Dr. Tucker, 16 North Broad street. may 15 13t sun

MARRIED LADIES use "Boss" for absolute safety and health. Send for circular. Mrs. W. T. Matrys, P. O. Box 199, Atlanta, Ga. 6-12—3m—sun

WANTED—To Exchange.

WANTED—To trade good piece of rent-paying property or purchase money notes for lumber; also wish to buy a good stock of groceries. Call 203 Norcross building.

FOR EXCHANGE.

$900 AND nice lot, will give for five or six-room residence in good neighborhood. J. C. Hendrix & Co.

EXCHANGE—7 acres on railroad in Clarkston for improved or vacant city property. S. Q., this office.

LOST.

LOST—A large gold cross pendant July 19th on Williams mill road, between R. W. Tidwell's, Edgewood avenue, and city. Finder will be rewarded by leaving it at 527 Whitehall street. 8-7 sun wed

LOST—My boy, Theodore Stephenson, nine years old, colored. Give information to his mother, Haley Stephenson, 19 Garnett street.

MEDICAL.

LADIES! Chichester's English Pennyroyal Pills (Diamond Brand) are the best; safe, reliable; take no other; send 4c. stamps for particulars, "Relief for Ladies," in letter by return mail. At druggists. Chichester Chemical Co., Philadelphia, Pa. 7-10 sun tues thur

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

D. Morrison, 47 E. Hunter Street.

I EXPECTED the reader to call at my office this week to appoint a time to go and see some of the choice bargains in real estate I am now offering, but I suppose the rain prevented you from coming. Now, remember that I will expect you next week, when I hope we will have pleasant weather; in the meantime, please read the following:

TWO 3-r. houses, well built and in good condition, near the Atlanta brewery. Rent for $12 per month or about 15 per cent interest. Terms cash. Only $850.

FOUR nice level lots on Brown street, each 25x119 to a ten-foot alley. They are in a strictly white neighborhood and only a block and a half from West End avenue car line. Four houses built on these lots will rent well at a price that will give you 12 to 15 per cent interest. This property would be cheap at $10 per front foot, say $1,000, but I will sell this week for $500 cash.

MONEY to loan at 6, 7 and 8 per cent.

TWO-ROOM H. and store, new, on Irwin street, lot 25x100, house insured for $500; straight loan of $400, showing the property to be worth more than $800. Rents for $7.50 per month. The first person that comes to my office with $300 cash and assumes the above loan will get a good warranty deed to the above, or if you pay me $50 or more cash and $12.50 per month until $300 is paid you get this snap for $750.

A NICE 3-r. h., on a fine, high lot 25x113, in the eastern part of the city, only half block from electric car. I will sell for $25 cash and $10 or more per month. Do not miss this little gem. Only $775.

4-R. H., with city water and sewer connections, on a nice little lot near in on Smith street, which is a choice neighborhood; electric cars pass the door. This is just the place for a Southern railway man, for it is within easy call distance. I will make the monthly payments very easy, and I have the price way down to $1,000.

8-R. BRICK house, also servant's house, barn, stable and carriage house, gas, water and sewer connections all in; on a nice, high lot, near Whitehall street. This nice home cost over $3,500. The owner is going to Europe and will sacrifice this home if bought at once; $500 or more cash, balance easy payments. Price down this week to $2,275.

5-R. H., nearly new, on a lovely large lot 50x200 with side and rear alley, fronts on Ponce de Leon avenue, Highland avenue car line, in a first-class neighborhood. This property cost in cash $1,500, but the owner is moving to Sherman, Tex., and will exchange for property in or near that city or will sell on easy terms, viz: $300 cash and balance $20 or more per month, at the low price of $1,100.

5-R. H. on Linden, near Piedmont avenue, lot 50x116, gas and water on the street. The house is in good condition and insured for $1,000. Owner will take a vacant lot worth $400 to $500 and the balance can run for three years at 7 per cent, or will take $150 cash payment and $15 to $20 per month until $300 is paid and sell this week at the low price of $1,150.

8-R. H. and store on N. Butler street, lot 27½x103. House is nearly new, is insured for $1,000. Straight loan of $900, which can be continued at 8 per cent. The property rents for $18 per month. If the reader has $575 cash here is the place to put it. Do not miss it, only $1,475.

HAS THE reader some money to invest in rent-paying property? If so, I have some choice bargains that will pay you from 12 to 16 per cent interest, besides the increase in value. Now that the war is about over real estate will go up in price in a hurry, therefore, now is the time to buy and my office is the place for good bargains. Write or call soon and see my list. D. Morrison, real estate and renting and loan agent, 47 East Hunter street.

For Sale by S. B. Turman, Real Estate Agent.

$40,000—For 4 stores; heart of city; something good.
$20,000—3-story, brick store, on prominent corner. Come and see it.
$6,000—2 brick stores, prominent business street, renting for $60 per month.
$3,000—2-story brick store that will rent for $30 per month.
$2,500—New 2-story, 8-room house, now rented for $25 per month, all street improvements down; north side; inside ¼ mile circle.
$2,750—2-story, 8-room house, first-class neighborhood; north side; lot 53x120 feet.
$1,600—For a new 5-room house; hot and cold water; the little gem. Come and see it.
$1,400—Takes 2 3-room houses now rented for $15 per month; north side; inside ½ mile circle.
$1,800—Takes a lot 100x190 feet to alley; first-class neighborhood; within a block of three different carlines. You can subdivide it and make 4 lots at a cost of $325 each; big bargain.
$650—For 5 acres of land with spring, lies level, just 3½ miles from carshed; nice grove; on prominent road; near car line.
S. B. TURMAN,
Real Estate Agent, 8 E. Wall Street, Kimball House. 'Phone 164.

MONEY TO LOAN.

LOANS made on real estate at low rates of interest without commission, and repayable in monthly installments. Purchase money notes bought. Edward S. McCandless, cashier, Southern Loan and Banking Co., No. 9 E. Alabama street.

BARKER & HOLLEMAN negotiate loans on Atlanta real estate and Georgia farm lands. Gould building, Atlanta. Tel. 1207.

WEYMAN & CONNORS negotiate loans on city property at 6 and 7 per cent. Money ready for parties wanting quick loans. Call in person. No. 825 Equitable building.

5 AND 6 per cent money to loan on real estate, 1 to 10 years; money here for quick loans. W. A. Foster, room 18, Jos. E. Brown building, corner Pryor and Wall st.

MONEY TO LOAN at 5 per cent on central business property; 6 per cent on best residence property. Atlanta Loan and Investment Company, Broad and Alabama streets.

SAMUEL BARNETT, No. 537 Equitable building, negotiates real estate mortgages, loans on property in or near Atlanta. Borrower can pay back any way he pleases.

6 PER CENT—6 per cent loans negotiated on choice improved farm, city and town property in Georgia. Address T. W. Baxter & Co., Atlanta, Ga.

WE DESIRE to lend $5,000 for a client on approved real estate; will lend in one or more amounts. Tompkins & Alston, 701-705 Equitable. 8-3-5t

MARTIN & BECKER negotiate loans on long or short time; real estate security; repayments as desired. No. 1 South Forsyth street.

WITHOUT REAL ESTATE you can borrow what money you want from Atlanta Discount Company. Office fifth floor Temple Court. Joseph N. Moody, president. tues thur sun

5 AND 6 per cent loans on central business and best residence property. Goodwin, Westmoreland & Hallman, Temple Court. 8-7-3t

$500, $600, $1,000, $1,600 to loan, 7 per cent, Atlanta improved property. Fitzhugh Knox, 20 Grant building.

MARTIN & BECKER negotiate loans on long or short time; real estate security; repayments as desired. 1 S. Forsyth street.

SPOT money here to loan on city property in sums of $1,000, $1,500, $2,000 and $4,000 at 6, 7 and 8 per cent interest; payable back monthly; only $15 per $1,000. If you want a loan call on D. Morrison, real estate and loan agent, 47 East Hunter street.

INSTRUCTION.

A LADY will teach fine needlework; schools, classes or privately. Address or inquire Penelope, Woman's Exchange, Peachtree street.

MUSIC LESSONS—A music teacher of wide experience desires a few more pupils; very successful with beginners; rates reasonable. Address Teacher, box 702.

OPIUM HABIT.

OPIUM AND MORPHINE HABIT cured at home. Medicine costs $1.66. Address Box No. 8, Atlanta, Ga.

OPIUM, morphine, whiskey. If interested in the cure of these habits write for my book on these diseases, mailed free. B. M. Woolley, M. D., Atlanta, Ga. 7-3-26t-sun

FOR SALE—Machinery.

FOR 30 DAYS special inducements offered on engines, boilers, sawmills, cotton gins, presses, saws, belting and shafting; complete stock; quick delivery. Malsby & Co., No. 57 S. Forsyth st., Atlanta, Ga. 7-15-1m

TWO SURPRISES TO RAILWAY MEN

An Invisible Hand Was at Work Last Week.

SIGNIFICANCE IN THE MOVE

The L. and N. Is Bringing Its Outlying Properties Closer Together.

MR. HORACE F. SMITH COMES DOWN

Southern's New General Freight Agent an Expert Rate Man—The New Passenger Station Agitation.

An invisible hand has been moving in railway affairs the past week or two and has given this part of the transportation vineyard some surprises.

First came the appointment of Mr. Horace F. Smith as traffic manager of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis system, with his jurisdiction extending over leased lines. That was a well kept secret. Causes had been at work for months leading up to this result, but the persons who are most interested were the last to learn what was impending. Nashville did not hear the news until it was published in The Constitution.

The significance of this appointment is the most interesting feature connected with it. If it does not show the Louisville and Nashville's policy, there is no more reliance to be placed in the human mind's faculty for reasoning from effect back to cause. The new traffic manager is to reorganize the system's traffic department. When this is accomplished the relations between the Louisville and Nashville and the Nashvie, Chattanooga and St. Louis will be as close as the trunk of the tree is to the branch.

It can be set down that there is going to going to be more unity between the Louisvill and Nashville properties. It may take a year or two to work it out, but that is the policy. We will see the Atlanta and West Point, the Western Railway of Alabama, the Georgia and probably some other line brought together for purposes of traffic and operation Owing to certain constitutional restrictions, the Louisville and Nashville must have an auxiliary system. It cannot take everything it controls in under the same roof, but all the properties can be kept in close touch with the head at Louisville.

This has been the Southern railway's policy. The Vanderbilts are pursuing it with their properties, as seen in the consolidation of the New York Central and the Lake Shore. As consolidations go on the public gets better service. Competition in rates will grow less and less, but competition in service will increase. The professional doctors for railway troubles agree that there should be no unjust discrimination in rates. The small shipper should have as fair terms as the large shipper. This principle is more faithfully observed in the south than anywhere else in this country. Rate cutting and manipulations will stop when directors make the rule that the officer who authorizes cut rates shall be discharged. Very few men will risk their position and salary to get a shipment, no matter how large it is.

Mr. Horace Smith is a strong traffic man. He is peculiarly fitted for his new position. He was with the Louisville and Nashville for a long time. Then he was general freight agent of the Cincinnati Southern, and he went from there to the Southern railway. He knows the weak and the strong points of his competitors and connections, and he is perfectly familiar with the territory. He has been known to use the rate knife in the past and he was an adept with it, so his competitors said, and they ought to be competent to form an opinion. But the Nashville system does not have to manipulate or cut to get business, and it can be counted to to plumb the line.

Manipulation does not go with President M. H. Smith, of the Louisville and Nashville. He does not tolerate it on any property which his influence controls and with him at the head of the Louisville and Nashville and his brother in charge of the traffic of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis there will be no secret rate cutting or discriminations so far as these two systems are concerned.

Mr. Horace Smith was here yesterday.

Mr. Powell's appointment as general freight agent of the Southern railway was another surprise. He came over from the Cincinnati Southern and before that was with the Louisville and Nashville. He is a very bright rate man and his advancement to this position after a connection with the Southern of less than three years is evidence of his ability. It is a responsible place to fill. The Southern covers an immense territory. It has two great trunk lines crossing each other and it has dozens of connections and competitors. The executive officers of the system's traffic department have about the hardest position in the country to fill.

The new union passenger station agitation has accomplished more in less time than any attempt ever did before. This time the city has gone about it right. The state railroad commission has the power and the railroads have the disposition, the trouble being that they cannot agree among themselves. One thing seems clear, and that is the Western and Atlantic will not abandon the present site. It will build a new station there first. Then it is simply a question whether the other roads prefer to stay there or go off and build a new station of their own somewhere else. If there is not room enough where the carshed stands the roads which are tenants may draw out. That is a question for them to determine. The commission cannot make any two of the roads go together, its power being restricted to seeing that each company furnishes ample accommodation for its own patrons. But there is no probability that there will be more than two passenger stations.

The Southern Express Company's representatives here had no notice yesterday from headquarters as to what they should do when the five days expire. The railroad commission's order was held up for five days and that time runs out tomorrow night at 12 o'clock. Before that limit expires the company will make answer to the state railroad commission, but what that answer will be no one in Atlanta is informed.

President George C. Smith has let a contract to the R. D. Cole Manufacturing Company, of Newnan, for the erection of an office building and a freight depot at Montgomery for the Western Railway of Alabama. The office building will be 158x45 feet. The freight delivery depot will be 400x50 feet and the receiving depot will be 400x34 feet. The office building will front on Coosa street on the new terminal grounds recently purchased by the company. When completed the Western will have a commodious and handsome terminal.

Railway Notes.

The Illinois Central railroad hauled into New Orleans from September 1, 1897, and April 30, 1898, eight months, more than 1,000,000 bales of cotton. There were 25,000 carloads.

The roads out of New Orleans will sell excursion tickets for $10 to Chicago and return, good from August 20th to September 5th.

Judge Deckett, a Mississippi lawyer, has invented a car coupler which is said to be a wonder.

A train running between Philadelphia and Atlantic City covers fifty miles of the distance at the rate of eighty miles an hour. The whole run of fifty-five miles is made in forty-five minutes or less. If this train ever leaves the track going at this terrific speed there will be nothing left but a few splinters here and there.

The Texarkana and Fort Smith railroad moved its headquarters out of Texas over into Arkansas. The attorney general of Texas brought suit against the company for $400,000 damages and the company moved back.

The Santa Fe's gross earnings last year were $5,500,000 in excess of the earnings for the year previous.

A Wisconsin commission man has been indicted for underbilling a carload of potatoes. Two other shippers have also been indicted, but they have not been arrested.

The conference committee of the Southeastern Passenger Association will meet here next Tuesday.

The conference committee of the Southeastern Freight Association will meet in Asheville next Wednesday. Cotton rates and apportionments will be discussed. No change is contemplated in the differentials.

The Louisville and Nashville and the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis men get an increase in their pay this month, half the 10 per cent reduction of 1893 being restored to them, dating from July 1st.

It is said that the net monthly profits of the New York Air Brake Company are $30,000.

In Denmark a locomotive engineer has been fined $12,000 and sent to prison for four months, after being convicted of having caused an accident through his own carelessness. There have been occasions in this country when engineers deserved equally severe punishment, but as a rule the engineer who is guilty of gross carelessness pays the penalty by losing his life in the disaster for which he is responsible.

William Fitzpatrick, of Chicago, has been appointed secretary of the Illinois railroad and warehouse commission to succeed H. B. Ray, resigned. Fitzpatrick has been county civil service commissioner for a year and a half. He is a railroad man and is identified with railroad organizations, being now chief of Chicago division No. 1, Order of Railroad Conductors. He has also been assistant grand chief of the grand division, and was employed by Chicago, northwestern and eastern Illinois roads in different capacities about twenty years.

One of the interesting disclosures of the case on hearing before the interstate commerce commission during the last three days was a sworn statement that the New York Central had made application to the board of managers of the Joint Traffic Association for the total annihilation of all passenger differentials in eastern territory. This application was denied by a vote of 8 to 1. In lieu of prevailing differentials the New York Central proposed a new scale of fares between New York and Chicago and other important commercial centers based on the speed of trains.

On account of the resignation of Mr. J. T. Whaler, contracting agent in St. Louis of the St. Paul, to accept a traveling freight agency with the Mexican Central railway, with headquarters at Chicago, Mr. George F. Cassidy, lately with the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern railway at Cincinnati, has been appointed to fill the vacancy.

Some of the western lines have recently discovered an entirely new scheme for traveling at cheap rates which was being worked on their roads. It was devised by a crowd of newsboys and train peddlers, who for a small consideration would fit out an intending traveler with a regulation cap and a stock of wares and "deadhead" him to his destination. The scheme was brought to light on one of the Chicago-Denver trains last week.

Some of the eastern roads, notably the Pennsylvania, have practically abolished the train peddler system. Upon most of the Pennsylvania trains nothing is offered for sale but newspapers and books which have passed the censorship of the officials. It is probable that the western lines will take the matter up now and abolish the indiscriminate permission to men and boys to sell all kinds of articles on their trains.

THE K. OF P. ENTERTAINMENT.

Gate City Company Will Entertain at Lakewood Thursday Night.

Gate City company, uniform rank Knights of Pythias, will give a delightful entertainment at Lakewood next Thursday evening and the affair promises to be one of unusual interest.

The entertainment will consist chiefly of dancing, singing and recitations and the programme will be varied. One of the features will be the skirt dances of Miss Willie Hall, who is a graceful dancer. Several quartets and sextets will add to the musical programme. The entertainment is for the benefit of Gate City camp.

TWO OF THE WRECKS IN POVERTY FLAT

Husband and Wife Drink and Carouse While Children Suffer.

A PITIFUL SCENE IN COURT

George and Mary Steele Arrested Upon the Complaint of Neighbors.

BOY AND GIRL MADE TO BEG ON STREETS

The Couple Sent to the Stockade—Children May Be Sent to Some Charitable Institution.

WHIMPERING and holding her very much soiled handkerchief to her swollen jaw, Mrs. Mary Steele tried to explain to the recorder yesterday afternoon why she and her husband got drunk, took morphine and raised enough noise to awake the dead at night, while two little children crept supperless to bed.

George Steele was present, and he also attempted to explain away a story which his neighbors had sworn to in the court.

The affair was one of those abject cases of depravity and destitution which now and then comes to the surface in police circles. This case was made peculiarly pathetic by the fact that a little girl nine years of age and a boy seven years old were the helpless and blameless sufferers from their parents' depravity.

Such cases are not common in Atlanta. They are read about with abhorrence by those who peruse stories from the slums of London, the rag pickers of Paris or the Bowery of New York; but few imagine that there are a few people right here in this city who might be rejected from the upper crust of London slums, Paris rag pickers or New York's Hogan's alley.

When George Steele and his wife, Mary, walked out of the prisoners' room yesterday afternoon they both looked the pictures of moral decrepitude and were branded with the motto: "The way of the transgressor is hard."

The couple reside or rather try to exist over a store at the corner of Magnolia and Marietta street, where there are a number of cheap flats. They were arrested yesterday morning by Patrolman Bankston at the request of people living in the same flat who are hard working and respectable.

In the police court it was shown that Steele and his wife sent the children out to beg and then spent the money gained in this way for whisky and morphine. If clothes were secured by the little mendicants, the articles were exchanged for a drink or poison.

The two little children worry out their existence by begging, receiving beatings, eating what they can pick up and sleeping on rags.

The recorder spoke severely to the woman when she began to whine, saying:

"You just stop that blubbering. I don't like for such people to cry in my court. I just know you are trying to impose on me. Stand up, stop crying and tell me what you have to say."

The tears were quickly dried and the woman stated that she didn't drink but very little beer and the noise the neighbors complain of is caused by her cries on account of a bad tooth.

"I have had as bad an old tooth as anybody in this world," said the recorder in reply to the woman, "and I know a sore tooth can't make you do as you have done. If I thought it was only your tooth, I would willingly pay to have it extracted."

It was George's time and he gazed out of the window with a far-away look and said the worked when he could get work, and it was all a mistake about the fuss and the beer and the morphine. His wife's tooth was to blame for the whole of it.

"People like you," was the recorder's concluding statement, "cannot disturb others who work and toil for a living. I will fine you each $3.75. Now, I don't know what is to be done about the children, but I guess they are better off when you are not at home."

The couple were sent to the stockade for a week, not being able to raise as much as three cents between them.

Some of the neighbors will look after the children. It is probable that steps will be taken to get the boy and girl into some charitable institution.

AT JUDGE ANDY'S MATINEE.

Play That Came High.

"Some of you negroes can come nearer making a comedy out of a tragedy of life than any set of people on this earth," Judge Andy was talking to the grand stand. "Here's Andrew Hightower," he continued, "who struck his wife, knocked her down, walked on her, stamped out and then kicked her out of the house. Yet Mary, the wife, stands up here and states with a smile that makes a beam on her whole face instead of in her eye, that Andrew was just er—er playin'."

"Judge Andy," interrupted Andrew, "Dat wife ob mine is er tellin' you de gospel truf. I was jest er playin' when I slapped her over a time or two."

"I am going to make a charge for that kind of play," put in Judge Andy, "which will outdo the prices of Sara Bernhardt. My price is $10."

Catching at the Truth.

"Yer ax me ef I frowed er rock," exclaimed Ed Evans, a small piece of African humanity. "Jedge Andy, jest as sure as yet set in dat cheer I nebber frowed nary rock at nobody. Dis big nigger what says I frowed de rock is de guy what cussed me and den knocked me down bekase I telled him howdy."

"Do you think I would believe anybody would treat you that way just because you spoke to him?" was Judge Andy's query, and the reply was:

"I 'spects yer to bileb de truf whar ebber you catch hit."

"Well, I am going to catch it this time," said Judge Andy, "where you can't find it, and it will cost you $3.75 for the catch."

Championed the Washerwoman.

"I am always inclined to lend an attentive ear to the troubles of poor washerwomen," commented Judge Andy when Jennie Jones, one of the professional wringers and starchers of London Lane, answered the charge that she had taken clothes to wash and refused to return them to the owner.

"I is a poor washer 'oman," sang out Jennie, when her time to talk came, "and when I took dis 'oman's clothes to wash she promised to pay me $1. She gave me 50 cents and I did not want to give her all the clothes until she paid me all she owed me."

"I won't fine you," said Judge Andy. "It is the custom to keep back a part of the money when all the clothes are not in. I know that is the way it is done at my house about little Judge Andy's clothes, and it is a poor rule that won't work both ways. And, alas, it is sometimes the custom in these piping times of shortage to keep back all the pay after all the clothes are turned over. This time I am with the washerwoman."

FIRED TWO PISTOL SHOTS.

G. W. Patterson Creates a Sensation at Leland House—Something of a Mystery—Police Called In.

Last night about 7 o'clock there was a shooting at the Leland house, on Houston street, that appeared to be a mysterious affair.

Call Officer Beavers went to the boarding house and was told that a young man had accidentally fired a pistol through a window upstairs. In the room pointed out was found G. W. Patterson. He stated that the pistol had been fired accidentally.

The officer decided to make a case against Patterson, charging him with firing a pistol in the city limits. Patterson accompanied the policeman to the barracks and gave bond for his appearance in the police court Monday afternoon at half-past 2 o'clock.

Patterson declined to say anything at all at the barracks.

The policeman was sent for by persons residing near the Leland house and the proprietress of that establishment stated emphatically that she had nothing to do with sending for a policeman and that the shooting was merely an accident.

If there was anything else except an accident in the shooting the officer failed to ascertain it. His suspicions were aroused at first when he was told by some one at the boarding house that "a pistol had been taken from Patterson," and the weapon was produced. There had been two shots fired from Patterson's room at an interval of five minutes and the report was circulated that he had been despondent.

BUT SHE FOUND THEM NOT.

Mrs. Mary Knott, of Oconee County, Trying To Locate Her Three Children, Who Live in Atlanta.

Mrs. Mary Knott, an elderly woman, arrived in the city yesterday morning from Oconee county, having come to Atlanta to find her son and two daughters. She had traveled many miles to be with the ones who were nearest and dearest to her old heart, and when she got here she found Atlanta was a bit bigger than she had imagined it to be, even after reading Atlanta newspapers.

The old lady did not find any of her children and she was finally invited by Policeman Luck to stop at his house, 223 Greensferry avenue, until she could locate her folks.

Mrs. Knott states that she has a son, Buck Knott, and two daughters, Misses Rosa and Katie, who reside somewhere in the Greater Atlanta. She kindly requests any who may know her children to communicate with her at once through Policeman Luck, her good Samaritan.

THE WEATHER.

Weather Bureau Office, Atlanta, Ga., August 6, 1898, 8 p. m. The reports show a trough of low pressure extending from the western lake region to western Texas, with a high pressure area on the south Atlantic coast.

The weather is generally clear except in the southeast, which is cloudy.

The rains were few and light, except at Port Eads, which report 1.52 inches.

The temperature has risen in the Mississippi valley and in the northwest, remaining about stationary elsewhere.

The indications are that Sunday will be clear except possibly local showers.

Local Report for Yesterday.

Daily mean temperature	78
Daily normal temperature	77
Highest temperature	86
Lowest temperature	70
Total rainfall during 12 hours	T
Deficiency of precipitation	7.48

General Weather Report.

Daily report of the weather at selected stations as shown by observations taken at 8 p. m., August 6, 1897:

STATIONS	Temperature 8 p. m.	Maximum Temperature	Precipitation inches
New York, pt. cloudy	78	82	.00
Savannah, pt. cloudy	80	88	.00
Norfolk, clear	76	86	.00
Charlotte, cloudy	76	90	.00
Raleigh, pt. cloudy	80	90	.00
Wilmington, clear	78	86	.00
Charleston, pt. cloudy	82	86	.T
Augusta, cloudy	80	84	.T
Jacksonville, cloudy	80	88	.T
Atlanta, rain	80	86	.T
Pensacola, rain	80	82	.08
Montgomery, cloudy	74	86	.22
Vicksburg, clear	80	90	.00
New Orleans, pt. cloudy	78	84	.T
Port Eads, cloudy	80	84	1.52
Palestine, clear	86	90	.00
Galveston, clear	84	88	.T
Corpus Christi, clear	84	86	.00
Buffalo, cloudy	74	78	.00
Detroit, clear	78	82	.00
Chicago, cloudy	78	84	.00
Memphis, clear	86	90	.00
Chattanooga, pt. cloudy	78	86	.08
Knoxville, pt. cloudy	80	90	.00
Cincinnati, clear	82	86	.00
St. Paul, clear	80	82	.00
St. Louis, pt. cloudy	82	88	.00
Kansas City, rain	76	88	.T
Omaha, clear	80	80	.T
Huron, clear	82	86	.00
Rapid City, pt. cloudy	72	80	.00
North Platte, pt. cloudy	82	84	.00
Dodge City, rain	78	90	.02
Abilene, cloudy	84	90	.20

J. B. MARBURY,
Local Forecast Official.

Forecast for Today.

Georgia and Alabama—Light showers are probable; variable winds.

A Great Ink Company's Progress.

For some years past The Constitution has purchased its ink from the Standard Printing Ink Company, of Cincinnati, of which Mr. Frank Ibold is president, and Mr. Adolph Dryer, vice president and general manager, two of the cleverest and best up-to-date ink men in this country. The ink furnished by this company is of superior quality, and it has contributed materially to the attractive appearance of The Constitution, in this way increasing its popularity with its millions of readers.

The Standard Ink Company supplies many of the leading newspapers of the United States and Canada, and has contracts with the federal government. Its foreign trade extends from Mexico and Central America to Yokohoma, Japan. In Europe it successfully competes with the inks of the manufacturers over there, and has a large trade in the old world, and also in Australia.

It is gratifying to note the fact that the company's increasing business has forced it to seek more spacious quarters. Last week it moved from 20 West Canal street, Cincinnati, where it has been in business for thirteen years, to its new premises on Providence street, between Oliver and Findley streets. Here on a lot 70x190 feet the company has erected new buildings running through to the canal. The plant is equipped with the newest improved machinery and devices for the manufacture of printing and lithographic inks, varnishes, dry colors and bronze powders. The establishment is now the most thoroughly up-to-date ink plant in the country.

Office Stationery.

And office supplies of all kinds at John M. Miller Co., 39 Marietta street.

VIRGINIA'S HEALTH RESORTS

Those Reached by the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway System.

GREAT VARIETY OF WATERS

Where To Spend Your Summer Vacation—Health, Rest, Hunting, Fishing.

The springs region of the Virginias along the line of the Chesapeake and Ohio railway includes a greater number of springs and a greater variety of water than any other like region in the world and the accommodations are equally varied, though all are good. With medicinal waters, bracing mountain air, extensive and shaded lawns for abundant exercise, well kept hotels and grand scenery, they are adapted to suit all conditions. Note some of them, viz:

The Hot Springs of Virginia.

The American Carlsbad has become a fashion center as well as a great cure resort. Nothing is spared to make it the most comfortable resort in the way of excellent hotels and cottages, equipped and furnished throughout in accordance with the latest designs and most modern improvements as well as provisions for delightful recreation and sports—golf club and green tennis courts, billiards, pool, beautiful grounds, a thoroughly equipped livery and a grand boulevard to drive on. One hundred rooms are now being added to "the Homestead" to accommodate its increasing patronage.

Five miles from Virginia Hot Springs are the celebrated and favorite

Warm Springs,

charmingly situated, well kept and long a well known resort for health and pleasure, with the most luxurious and delightful pleasure baths in the world. Two and a half miles from Virginia Hot Springs are the Healing Springs, identical in their thermal analysis to the famous Schlayenbad and Ems, in Germany, and have a homelike, comfortably furnished hotel and cottages remarkably well kept.

Greenbrier White Sulphur Springs,

The Saratoga of the south, has long been celebrated for its social life, gayety and fashion. With the most beautiful and extensive lawn, shaded by majestic oaks and maples, the mountain surroundings, its colonial style Grand hotel and hundred cottages, its thorough and complete system of sewerage, natural drainage, dryness and healthfulness, its marked improvements in hotel appointments, bathing establishments and cuisine.

The Sweet and Sweet Chalybeate—stage lines from Allegheny station are loved for their charms of scenery, the virtue and value of their waters.

The Red Sulphur Springs,

Reached by stage from Lowell station, are held in high esteem for the curative virtue of their waters, so efficient in consumption and lung complaints, which many cures testify. The beauty of the surroundings has scarcely a rival in resorts; the hotel and cottages are spacious and charmingly fitted for comfort.

Rockbridge Alum Springs, by rail from Goshen, are celebrated for many medicinal properties. Three hotels and many cottages accommodate 600 guests. The very large number of guests every year testify to the healthfulness and enjoyment to be obtained.

The Cold Sulphur Springs,

HOTEL ALLEGHENY at Goshen, THE INTERMONT at Covington, Va., THE NEW GLADYS INN at Clifton Forge, NIMROD HALL, the hunter's paradise; THE NATURAL BRIDGE, the wonder of wonders; DAGGERS SPRINGS, SALT SULPHUR SPRINGS, MILLBORO HOUSE AND MILLBORO SPRINGS, VARIETY SPRINGS, etc. TWO HUNDRED homes on the Blue Ridge and Alleghenies give choice of place to gain rest, health, picturesque scenery, excellent water, shaded yards, delightful climate and unsurpassed accommodations at terms within the reach of all. Livery easily procured at the resorts and on as reasonable terms as in any city, while the roads are kept in excellent condition. All resorts have fine ballrooms, with orchestras for dancing and on the lawns. There is a resident physician at every resort. Rates of board are reasonable and low as compared to equally fashionable resorts elsewhere. Those of the line of railway have daily connections with trains and telegraph connection with the cities.

The Rod and Gun.

The hunting grounds and fishing streams of the Virginias are among the most attractive to the true sportsman in the United States, not alone for the quantity of game they offer, but also for their accessibility, the light tax to reach them and the pleasure given an outing among the Virginia mountains by their scenic beauty and interesting surroundings. Bath, Highland and Alleghany counties and the Great Virginia Springs Basin are unquestionably the best mountain deer region between the Rockies and the Adirondacks. Speckled trout abound in all the streams in Highland and Alleghany counties, while bass are abundant in the Cowpasture, James and Greenbrier rivers. Those leaving Atlanta at 11:50 midnight by Southern railway train No. 36 arrive at Charlottesville, Va., at 5:48 p. m. and connect, in union station, with C. and O. vestibuled express leaving 5:51 p. m., reaching Goshen 8:11 p. m., Clifton Forge 8:57 p. m., Covington 8:30 p. m., Virginia Hot Springs 9:50 p. m., Alleghany 9:15 p. m. and White Sulphur Springs 9:28 p. m.

Round trip tickets at low rates and good until October 31st are on sale at principal coupon offices of connecting lines throughout the United States.

TO WIND UP REUNION AFFAIRS.

Confederate Reunion Association Will Have Final Reports Monday Afternoon.

The affairs of the Atlanta reunion will be finally wound up tomorrow afternoon at a meeting to be held by the Confederate Reunion Association in room 104 Kimball house.

President C. A. Evans, of the association, has issued a call for the meeting and the members of the association have been notified by Secretary Waddell. The meeting will be one of the most important yet held by the association and a large attendance is expected.

At the meeting the final reports of all the committees will be received by the association and passed upon. One of the most important reports will be that of the finance committee. Chairman Murphy has announced that he will be ready to report Monday afternoon. It is understood that the report is a praiseworthy one and will show that all bills have been paid.

Following is the call for the meeting:

"There will be a meeting of the Confederate Reunion Association at room 104 Kimball house Monday afternoon next, the 8th instant, at 4 o'clock. This will be an important meeting, winding up the affairs of the reunion, having final reports, etc., and every member is urged to attend.

"C. A. EVANS, President.
"JOHN O. WADDELL, Secretary."

Forty-Four New Kingsbury Pianos in a Single Order!

This is the superb index finger of progress and prosperity, with which the Cox college at College Park points to the promise of the coming scholastic year. This is the largest order ever given by a female college in the south, and is perhaps the largest equipment possessed by any college in the southern states. It is a superb and infallible indication of the popularity of this famous institution in past years and of the flattering outlook for the future.

Cox college is constantly improving in curriculum and equipment. With a long and honorable career of usefulness behind it, it does not rest upon its well earned laurels, but is always going forward to better things.

Equipped already with the conveniences and luxuries of a college home, the present summer has been spent in diligent labor and liberal expenditure for perfecting all the comforts of a home school. The steam heating apparatus has been enlarged and perfected, and is now equal to any equipment for rooms and halls, and with other improvements, Cox college now feels justified in claiming equality with any college in the country, in the superiority of its musical and literary curriculum and in the completeness of its material comforts and conveniences.

The next session opens on September 14th with brilliant prospects.

PHILLIPS, WELLBORN, BAKER & CO.

50 Whitehall.

Next week we shall give special attention to Household Linens; and we want all the good housewives of Atlanta and vicinity—those who appreciate fine fabrics for bed and table—to notice in our windows the great variety of patterns and the excellent weave of the goods displayed.

Half bleached Damask, 70 ins. wide 50c
Napkins to match, doz 75c
72-in. Loom Damask, in a large variety of patterns, including all the choicest designs . . . 60c
A special article in Irish Damask, full bleached and guaranteed pure linen 63c
8-4 Satin Damask, full bleached and beautiful patterns . . . 75c
6-8 Napkins for some of these patterns, doz $2.50
Crochet Bed Spreads, 75c to . $2.00
Marseilles Bed Spreads, $2 to $6.00

Don't waste your time and strength making Sheets and Pillow Cases. You'll pay about as much for material alone, as we'll sell them to you hemmed and cold ironed, ready for use.

Wash Fabrics

We have just received a magnificent assortment of Fall Percales, just such as the mothers want for their girls' school dresses. Come and see them.

Linen colored Crash Skirting that have been 15 cents all the time; but to create a little diversion in Monday's sale we say 5c
None wholesaled at this figure!

10 pieces Turkey red Damask . 20c
5-8 all linen, full selvage, Napkins, a specially good quality, for doz $1.00
Large sized unbleached Turkish Bath Towels, one of our leaders, at 10c each, or per doz $1.00
Extra large size, heavier weight and better quality, each . 12½c
Plain Hem, Irish Huck Towel, extra weight, 18x35 inches, either white or colored border, 15c each, or per dozen $1.65
Biggest and best 25 cent Towel in town; heavy weight; plain, or hemstitched with knotted fringe.
Something new: a Roller Towel ready for use, 18 in. crash, each 35c

Mercantile Medley

3 cake Box Queen Louise Soap, best toilet 35c
3 cake Box Violet de Parme . 25c
12-cake Box Turkish Bath . . 35c
Box Fine Stationery, white or tinted 25c
Heterogeneous mixture of Shirt Waist Sets, in Sterling Silver, heavy plate, and patriotic designs, worth 39c to $1.50; choice 23c
Just in, full line Side Combs, 10c to 25c. A real good one for 15c
New line of Jeweled Velvet Belts, your choice for . . . 50c

Ready to Wear

Second Floor

Colored Waists are offered now at such sharply cut figures that they are rapidly disappearing. We have yet a few of those good makes in stylish colorings of stripes, checks and plaids, which are so cheap that we hesitate to quote prices. Inquire personally next week and we'll give you a pleasant surprise.

Handsome Waists in White Piques and Dimities $1.00
Striped Linen Suit, blouse Jacket, wide Skirt $2.50
Just in, Wool Suits in black Serges and figured Brilliantine, colored Cheviots and Fancy Mixtures $3.75
All Wool Suits in Serges and Cheviots; some Jackets silk lined; worth from $12 to $12.50 . . . . . $5.00
Folding Canopies, mosquito proof, set up ready for use $1.50

Would You Believe That 5 Cents Could Do So Much?

Brown Windsor Soap, 4½ oz . 5c
Pure Tar Soap 5c
Bailey's Swan's Down 5c
Dozen Rubber Hair Pins . . . 5c
10 packs Steel Hair Pins . . . 5c
Tape Measures, patent wind . 5c
Tooth Brushes, 35c to 5c
Dozen Whalebones 5c
60 Hair Pins, mourning, jet and white, 5 sizes 5c
Dozen Pearl Buttons 5c
Emories for rusty needles . . . 5c
Box Paper 5c
Hair Pin Cabinet, with 100 Steel Hair Pins, 4 sizes . . . 5c
Dozen Kid Hair Curlers . . . 5c
Curling Irons 5c
Mad. Luise Hair Crumpers . . 5c
Elastic, per yard 5c
6 Balls Thread 5c
Enameled Darning Needles, with or without handles . . . 5c
2 Balls Coats' Darning Cotton . 5c
Sensible Hook and Eye, card . 5c
King's Basting Cotton, 500 yards 5c
Tablets, 100 sheets 5c

SPECIAL! Fruit Jar Rubbers 4c Per Dozen.

McCLURE'S

Big 5c & 10c Store. 73 Whitehall.

Jelly Glasses Monday Only, per dozen 19c.

GRANITE WARE BARGAINS.

4 qt. Coffee Pots, Monday only 27c
1½ " " " " 15c
Granite Culanders 19c
Granite Fry Pan 10c
Large size Fry Pan 23c
Granite Chambers . . . 19c and 29c
16-quart Preserving Kettle . . . 49c
White Enameled Iron Preserving Kettles . . . 15c, 25c, 29c, 39c, 49c
Brass Bird Cages, 2 cups and stick, at 89c
Large size Brass Bird Cages, 2 cups and sticks 98c
Large Solid Back Scrub Brushes at 10c
Window Brushes 10c
Solid Back Good Bristle Cloth Brush 10c
All-bristle Blacking Brush . . . 19c
10-in. Feather Duster with handle 12c
16-in. Feather Duster with handle 25c
Ladies' Oxidized Nickel Clasp, Embossed Corners, Pocket Books 10c
Ladies' Red and Black Calf, Nickel, Embossed Corners, Pocket Book 25c

China and Glassware Specials.

Gold Band Cups and Saucers, best quality. Monday only, per set . 60c
Bisque Figures . . . . . 5c and 10c
Bisque Match Safes and Vases 10c
Decorated China Candle Sticks 10c
Fancy Decorated Olive Dishes 10c
1½ qt. white China Pitchers 15c
2-qt. Glass Pitchers 15c
2-qt. tall Tankard shape Glass Pitchers, best quality 39c
Heavy cut and plain Tumblers, per set . . . 15c
Heavy Goblets, per set 30c
Large Berry Bowls 10c
Glass Celery Stands 10c
Glass Syrup Stands 10c
Large Butter and Sugar dish 10c
1,000 sheets Tissue Toilet Paper, rolls or flat 8½c
500 sheets Toilet Paper for 5c
It will SAVE YOU MONEY to Visit our Lamp Department.
Fruit Jars and Jelly Glasses at Wholesale and Retail.
Mason's Fruit Jars, per doz . . . 60c

HERE IS A CURE FOR THOSE DREADFUL FITS

"Not to take a cure for an otherwise fatal disease is to commit suicide."





"Epilepsy Explained" Illustrated Book, Price $1. Pamphlet on Epilepsy Free.

If you suffer from Fits, Epilepsy, St. Vitus' Dance, Vertigo, etc., have children or relatives that do so, or know people that are afflicted, My New Discovery, EPILEPTICIDE, will cure them, and all you are asked to do is to send for a Free Bottle and to try it. I am quite prepared to abide by the result. It has cured thousands where everything else has failed. Please give name, postoffice and express address

W. H. MAY, M. D., May Laboratory, 96 Pine St., New York City, U. S. A

The Boys Out for Fun.

From The Detroit Free Press.

Neither of these old chaps is under sixty, yet each is a living example of the fact that men are only boys grown tall. They live a few blocks apart on Brush street and have been chums ever since they were toddlers.

The other evening just after sunset the one living farther out came strolling by the house of the other, keeping a keen lookout from the corner of his eyes for his comrade. When he was sighted, trying to keep cool in a hammock stretched under an apple tree, the man on the sidewalk held up his hand and began making cabalistic signs with his fingers, while he walked on his toes and pressed a finger of his other hand on his lips to enjoin silence. The old gentleman under the tree was puzzled for a moment. Then he sprang from the hammock with youthful agility, gave a sweep of his arm that motioned his crony to the alley behind the barn, and said: "Blamed if I don't," as he stealthily entered the house by the kitchen door.

When he went slowly through the back yard as though he had nothing special on his mind, his coat tails bulged suspiciously and his eyes had a glint of mischief. The two saluted in whispers, slipped around half a block to get a car, giggled and talked under their breaths till they reached a well known point up the river and there went in swimming, diving, whooping, swimming doggie and turning turtles as nearly as possible like they had done half a century before. They dried their scant hair carefully, stowed soap and towels out of sight and reached home prepared to prevaricate if questioned. Next day they shook hands, carried themselves more erect and congratulated each other that they still knew their boyish tricks.

You Are Dying.

If so, take Tyner's Dyspepsia Remedy. A few doses will cure you. For sale everywhere.

M. M. Mauck, 42 Peachtree Street,

Paints, wall paper, brushes, glass, etc.

I respectfully solicit the support of my friends for city sexton. A. C. BILLUPS.

20 PAGES.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

PART 2. 11=20

VOL. XXXI ATLANTA, GA., SUNDAY, MORNING, AUGUST 7 1898. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

KEELY COMPANY

Linen Skirtings.

Our stock of Linen Crashes and Pampas Cloths for Suits and Separate Skirts will be closed out this week at the low price of . . **10c**

China Silks.

Our entire stock of Printed Chinas, in 24 and 27-inch widths, in this season's printings, 50, 59 and 65c values, to go at . . . **29c**

A Relentless . . **MASSACRE OF WASH GOODS** Of All Grades....

THE final call on Wash Goods will be made this week. It will prove to be a week of surprises to our friends—the public. In many cases one dollar will do the work of three. Thrifty people will take advantage of this sale and lay in supplies of Pretty Washables for next season's uses. Our immense sales of the last few weeks have left us with the ends of pieces of the most popular stuffs. The pieces are reduced, for the most part, to ends ranging from nine to thirteen yards. These have been measured and neatly ticketed, and will be put on sale Monday at the uniform price of One Dollar per pattern. Some of these patterns are worth Two-Fifty, others Two dollars—all, all go, however, at . . . **$1.00**

The Time Limit Has Now Been Reached on Washables

Rich Productions in the highest class Printed Novelties which have heretofore ranged in value from Twelve and a Half to Twenty-Five cents a yard, will now go at the one sale closing price for only **10c**

Rare Patterns in our own importation of Belfast Printed Irish Dimities, which have been held firmly heretofore at a Quarter of a Dollar a yard, are all thrown on the Bargain Table and will be closed at . . . **12½c**

Regal Styles in high grade Foreign Novelty Rayes, Carreaux and exclusive Parisian and Alsatian Organdies and Organdie Lisse; some were Sixty-Nine cents a yard, none less than Forty-Nine **25c**

A Radical Cut In Fine Silks. Our entire stock of fine French Foulards, best grades, high art printings, suitable for Tea Gowns, House Dresses, Evening Wear; some were $1.25 yard, none less than $1 . . . **49c**

A Final Shirt Waist Clearance.

The entire stock is reduced to close out, and you will find bargains which are real and desirable. . . . . .

White Pique, Fancy Pique, French Madras, French Percale, Fancy Cheviot, Printed Dimity, Oxford Mixtures, Fancy Welts, Embr'd Styles, White Lawns

Are the materials included in this sale. . . . . .

35c for 75c Waists. 50c for $1.00 Waists. 75c for $1.25 Waists.

A Timely Hint

For the woman of forethought. Sample pieces and manufacturers' coupon lines of . . . . . .

Early Autumn Woolens

are placed on sale tomorrow at less than the coming season prices. These are especially desirable for Misses' and Children's School Dresses and for Ladies' House Gowns and Wrappers. A mere hint of this sale is sufficient for people of thrifty foresight. . .

KEELY'S DRESS GOODS.

Price Clipping Of Wash Skirts. . . . .

In all grades and qualities. To make room for early Fall Novelties we mercilessly prune prices on these goods. . . . . .

White Piques, White Duck, Pampas Cloths, Crispene Cloths, Fancy Denims, Holland Linens, Blay Linens, Colored Ducks, Linen Crashes, Fancy Welts

Are all included in this Skirt clearance. . . . . .

$1.50 for $2.50 Skirts. $2.00 for $3.00 Skirts. $2.50 for $3.75 Skirts.

People Who Travel Whether going to the Mountains, the Seashore, the Lakes, the Omaha Exposition, or whether going on a Summer Excursion—**will find their first need is one of Keely's Tailor Made Suits.** . . . . . .

A Popular Tailor Suit.

A special suit in present favor is of Serge or Cheviot; colors, Black, Royal and Military Blue, Brown and Navy; Sleeves, Coat and Skirt lined throughout with best Swiss Taffeta . . **$12.50**

A Splendid Tailor Suit.

Fifty special Suits on sale tomorrow of medium weight Covert Mixtures for early Fall wear. Military Gray, Chasseur Green, Tan and Brown. Silk lined Coat, new shape Skirt. . . . **$13.50**

A Swell Tailor Suit.

It is of light weight Broadcloth and new Victoria Cloth, Navy Blue and Black, Tan and Blue Gray; Coats are Silk lined, Tailor Seams; Skirts corded, cords forming Flounce effect. . . **$15.00**

The Great Sale of Lace Curtains which proved so popular and successful last week will be continued this week. New attractions will be offered. Nearly Two Hundred Pairs Odd Curtains, in some instances not more than two pairs of a kind, manufacturers' samples and broken assortments of our own stock; worth up to Ten Dollars. . . . . **$4.98 Pair**

Special Sale of Linens.

72-inch, 98c; 68-inch, 89c.

Liddell's Best Dew Bleached, double face, Satin finish, in new Fall '98 patterns. . . . . .

The Best Value Ever Offered.

Special Sale of Napkins.

3-4 size, $2.00; 5-8 size, $1.75.

Two special numbers worth a third more than our prices; fast edges, extra weight. They match the fine cloths but will be sold separately. . .

This a Most Worthy Offering.

Special Sale Fine Towels.

22x44 Towels, $3; 23x45 Towels, $2.75 Doz.

Extra all Linen, scoured Scotch Huckaback, with white or colored borders; at above prices we close out broken lots of High Grade Towels. . . . .

For Fine Towels Come Here.

A Genuine . . . **LOW PRICE CLEARING SALE** In All Dep'tm'ts.

The Busiest Shoe House IN TOWN IS **KEELY'S.**

Summer Oxfords and Low Shoes are being closed out cheap. . . . . .

KEELY COMPANY

The Largest Shoe Store IN STATE OF **GEORGIA**

Is closing out all Summer stock; getting ready for new Fall Stock. . . . .

GALPHIN'S

18 West Mitchell, Facing Broad Street.

IF you like sensation you will find the real paying kind here tomorrow. The prices named below are nothing short of sensational, and when you know (as most Atlantians do) that this store offers only reliable merchandise, no matter what the price may be, you can come with your list made out fully satisfied that you will find everything just as advertised.

SENSATIONAL SHIRT SALE.

One thousand, four hundred and eighty Men's finest Madras Negligee Shirts. This season's choicest styles. Think of the best dollar and dollar and a quarter shirts you ever bought, and then come here expecting to see shirts like them. You will not be disappointed.

Your Choice 46c Each.

Twenty-five dozen Men's Summer Under Shirts, regular 25c kind.

Your Choice 15c Each.

SENSATIONAL SHOE SALE.

Two-dollar Shoes--think of the best $3.00 and $3.50 Shoes you ever owned, Calf or Vici Kids, black or tan, and come expecting to get that kind, you will not be disappointed. It's closing out season and they must go.

Your Choice $2.00 a Pair.

Four Hundred and seventy-two pair of Ladies' $2.50 and $3.00 hand sewed Oxford Ties, black or tan, newest shapes, broken lots at broken prices.

Your Choice $1.50 a Pair.

SENSATIONAL SKIRT SALE.

No use bothering your head and wearing out your body sewing, when you can buy perfect fitting Skirts like these, for less even than the material would cost you.

One hundred fine Brocaded Gros Grain and Black Satin Skirts, they would cost you $10.00 to make.

Your Choice $4.98 Each.

SENSATIONAL SELLING SUMMER STUFFS

Value, former price or cost has nothing to do with present prices. Close them out--the order is imperative--we must have the room

One thousand, eight hundred and seventy yards Ginghams, Calicoes, Lawns--

Your Choice 3⅞c a Yard.

Two thousand, seven hundred and twenty yards Printed Lawns, Dimities, Percals and Organdies--

Your Choice 5c a Yard.

Seventeen hundred yards of finest Percales, Dimities, Organdies and Batiste, 15c to 25c kinds,

Your Choice 6⅛c a Yard.

Six hundred yards of finest imported Scotch Ginghams, usual 39c kind,

Your Choice 12½c a Yard.

GALPHIN'S

18 West Mitchell Street.

No wonder good judges say this Bargain sale is a Klondike find. Rich pickings abound. Here are a few nuggets for the economical:

Men's fine Bicycle Suits, all wool Cheviots and Homespuns in checks, plaids and mixtures, worth up to $8.50, reduced to **$4.90**

Separate Bicycle Trousers Greatly Reduced.

Elegant Golf Hose Greatly Reduced.

We have marked down all our Men's Colored Suits, Crash Suits, Straw Hats, Negligee Shirts and Boys' Clothing. Quotations are unsatisfactory. You must see the goods to comprehend their value and appreciate the low prices.

Geo. Muse Clothing Company

38 Whitehall Street.

Arriving Daily--

FINE LINE OF

Wedding Presents in Cut Glass, Solid Silver, Watches, Clocks, Diamonds, Jewelry and Novelties. Everything new at Stilson's. Badge work and repairing promptly done.

F. J. STILSON,
55 Whitehall St.

John W. Dickey
STOCK AND BOND BROKER
AUGUSTA, GA.
Correspondence Invited,

W.H. PATTERSON & CO
DEALEARS IN
Investment Securities.
NO. 9 EAST ALABAMA ST.

New York Journal: Happily, no treaty of peace can be concluded without the concurrence of the senate, and the senate is not likely to agree to concessions to Spain at the expense of a people who have a right to look to us to follow up Dewey's victory by liberating them from Spanish despotism.

KALEIDOSCOPIC STORIES OF SOCIAL LIFE IN GAY OLD GOTHAM

Patriotic New Yorkers Welcome the United States Steamship Texas

Miss Dooly Writes Interestingly of the Social Side of the Metropolis.

By Isma Dooly.

New York, August 6.—(Special.)—The peace talk has not effected any appreciable dimunition of the rampant fever of patriotism that has hold on both old and young, men and women, in the north, just as it has at home. The fever seems to intensify almost in a ratio to the population and in a great city where there are martial spectacles, such as big army headquarters, soldiers going to and coming from the war and battleships just from a fight or just starting out to get into one to set on fire anew every day the general sum of patriotism, it is not remarkable that the people keep in a constant state of boiling and overflowing enthusiasm.

The war, although its bloody scenes are many leagues distant, is brought home to the very doors of the New Yorkers. It has rarely happened since the war began that there has not been at anchor in New York harbor some warship which had a dramatic connection with some stirring event just past or shortly to come. Many ship loads of wounded have been brought here, direct from Siboney, and the actual heroes of the war, bandaged, on crutches or stretched helpless on litters, have told with their own lips the bloody story of Santiago The St. Paul, the St. Louis, the Yale and the Harvard, racing in from the scene of action after a three days' journey, have helped to stir the patriotic enthusiasm.

But the finest and greatest spectacle of all was the arrival of the big battleship Texas last Sunday. She came straight from the scene of her great triumph, with her scars still fresh upon her bulging black sides and her decks as bare and grim-looking as on the day she did a giant's part in helping to dispose of Cervera's squadron. Although, the day of her coming being Sunday, the harbor was thinned of many of the week-day, traffic-doing vessels, there were still enough excursion boats and ferry boats to render a noisy welcome to the fighting ship, together with the hoarse shouts and loud clangings of the ships in the piers along the river front.

It was a grand sight. The women among the spectators, and there were as many of them as there were of men, were the most enthusiastic of all in giving welcome to the fierce-looking craft as she slowly and majestically moved up past Governor's Island into the channel of East river, and on under the big Brooklyn bridge to the Brooklyn navy yard. Seen from the battery it was fine beyond the power of words to express. It was just at the hour of noon and the sun was shining brilliantly on the smoothly rolling waters of the harbor. Out of the distance loomed a giant figure on the water. It was black, formidable, even sinister looking, moving slowly, as it did, over the water.

The great, grim bulk of the dark monster slowly made the turn around Governor's island and poked her nose up the river. With her broadside thus turned to the watchers along the shore a fine view of the fighting machine could be had. Her sides bristled with ugly guns whose noses were poked aggressively out of every turret. Her fighting masts, so striking a feature of all the pictures printed of the Texas, were little prominent in the actual picture as the Texas, amid the cheers and shouts of people, the hoarse bleatings and loud clangings of the ships in the harbor, passed up the river. The feature which gave her the most emphatic effect of fierceness was her huge funnel. As big around as the trunk of the California giant tree and not much higher than a hogshead sitting on end, it told of power and suggested deadliness. Huge volumes of black smoke sweeping up from this short, stocky funnel and rolling away in a majestic spiral from the majestic ship added the finishing touch to the picture.

At intervals of every half a minute hoarse blasts from the Texas acknowledged the deafening welcome she was receiving from every side. Little tugs screeched themselves into a frenzy, big ferries bellowed, excursions whined and the big ships warped into their docks along either side of the river vied with the Texas in their coarse gruntings.

The clean, bare decks of the Texas were covered with a mass of officers and sailors, every man in immaculate white. It looked as though they had put on bran new suits of white ducking for their home-coming and standing as thick as sardines all over the fierce-looking vessel they made a fine spectacle. They cheered back at the crowds on the excursion boats, along the shore and on the Brooklyn bridge, until they were tired, and then they stood quietly in their places and watched the wonderful demonstration in their honor. It must have been a proud moment of their lives. For four months they had seen the hardest service and many times had been right in the jaws of death, almost. Deadly shells whistling across her decks had carried death and destruction within three feet of them, but they had been left untouched. The propeller of their ship had whipped out of place a deadly mine in Guantanamo harbor and still they had been spared. In many bombardments and in the great fight of July 3d they had been in a perfect hail of shot and shell, and all had lived to tell the tale. Now, in triumph, they had returned to the great city, which welcomed them with the most effusive demonstrations of joyful welcome it is possible to show. The deafening roar of steam whistles and the mad clangor of bells were dinned into their ears until their eardrums must have suffered nearly as much as they did from the thunder of the guns at Santiago. They had fought a noble fight and, returning, they had found that those for whom they had fought were not unmindful. It was a moment proud enough to crown any life. It was a march of triumph.

Slowly the big Texas moved up the river, grunting her grim satisfaction with her welcome as she went. A few hundred yards above the bridge she stopped, while the crowd still cheered. Slower than before she swung about in the stream, cheers and shouts punctuating every move. Then she slowly drew into the navy yard and came to anchor. Down the river the boats were still whistling their welcome and the people were still cheering. The Texas was at home.

It has been many seasons since the gay world of New York society has remained so near at home as this year and one is told on all sides that the war has kept the majority of those people accustomed to "summering" abroad at the fashionable resorts around New York on the Long Island and Jersey coast and in Connecticut. The consequence is that the hotel proprietors are the tyrants of the hour and are revenging themselves upon the members of that "swagger element" that have for the past fifteen or twenty years spent their summer money abroad.

Many of the leading New York modistes who retire from business in June, are still kept busy supplying the demands of their customers, who, spending their summer at the resorts near home, are patronizing home modistes, and not as usual run over to Paris for a summer outfit.

The large hotels of New York city are unusually gay for this season, since the fashionable people en route to the various resorts, stop over a night or so, compare notes as to their "summer abodes" and in the evening assemble on the roof gardens and sip refreshing drinks and listen to the sweetest music.

On the roof garden of the Waldorf-Astoria the scene presented is one unusually picturesque and it would seem that the celebrities of the day appear there an hour or so each evening to make it easy for the newspaper people seeking them out.

On one side one will recognize some hero of the navy with glowing and tanned countenance, whose enthusiastic manner and the wrapt attention of the party around him suggest his narrative of the late victories.

Near by him seated at a table quietly sipping creme de menthe after a very simple dinner was seen one evening this week the young Italian prince, Victor, who had but recently returned from the palatial home of Mrs. Potter Palmer, at Newport. One would little suppose from his appearance that he had ever been the "lion of the social hour," for there was everything in his manner and bearing that indicated the man who would rather shun a social ovation and shrink from the attentions of a "Mrs. Leo Hunter."

His dark, rather interesting, face had something of a sad expression about it, and he seemed submissive rather than delighted with the entertainment of his physician, a titled gentleman, and a young Italian nobleman, his friend.

The delicious music discoursed by an orchestra of Sousa's artists was of the sweet and subtle nature that tempted even the most practical to become sentimental. The guests on the "roof" seemed carried away by the gentle faraway strains, and a casual glance at the face of the young prince might lead one to question whether he was sadly realizing his separation from a dark-eyed sweetheart whom he had met 'neath the sunny skies of Italy, or whether he was disappointed in the theater of American heiresses, who had played their star engagements during his sojourn at Newport.

Those seated near the end of the garden had obstructing their view of the young prince the corpulent form of an American lady, who must have weighed 300 pounds, and who between her sips of "scotch and soda," watched alternately her good looking husband (several years her junior) and the young prince seated beyond her. This lady represented a type so often seen in New York, and her conflict in life seems to be against the syphlike type of woman, for whom her husband has the greatest admiration. She greatly resents her own corpulency, but strange to say, emphasizes it by wearing frequently the same airy, fairy toilets affected by the fair creatures who have not the burden of too much avoirdupois.

It would be hard to tell who kept the most careful scrutiny, this fat lady over the young husband or the fond mother seated near by with her "only son"—"only son" he must have been, for every mouthful he ate, every movement he made, every glance he directed, was seen and studied by his mother. Her toilet, her jewels, the tout ensemble, indicated her wealth, while her careful scrutiny of her darling boy with his hair parted in the middle, told the story of her determination that he should be kept beyond the reach of the designing mother with the several marriageable daughters. She seemed perfectly at ease and to be enjoying her dinner, until just opposite her there appeared a very gaily dressed matron and two charming young women in the Frenchiest toilets. It was not long before they beheld the young prince and his companions, recognized several gentlemen friends who greeted them effusively and then they became attracted by the good looking "Reggie" and his anxious mamma. It was not long before the latter appreciated that her precious offspring was in danger. Between the courses of the meal he would glance admiringly at the pretty girls opposite him. His mother would at once call his attention to the beautiful palm near by, or insist he look over the musical programme and see just exactly what airs would be played during the evening. When she caught him glancing at the next table she would remind him that that particular dish was not good "unless eaten while hot," and altogether "an only son" with a careful mamma has about as hard a time as the only daughter of an anxious mother who prefers the "elegible party" to her daughter's choice—the poor, brainy young man.

But the beautiful young matron with the uninteresting husband, she was the belle of the evening. When they appeared in the garden she selected a table that commanded a view of the entrance and was the first fair object that met the gaze of the incoming crowd. Beautiful, heartless looking and dissatisfied she was, and as she awaited the refreshments ordered it required no reader of human character to see that she was not in love with her husband and that if he ever had been in love with her that feeling had been chilled by her indifference into one of resignation.

Her toilet was faultless and most effective and one felt sorry that she did not seem to enjoy her surroundings.

But this did not last long, for suddenly the pretty, heartless face lit up, a very swagger looking man with a manner to correspond appeared, and although not half so good looking as her husband, the change in the lady's face was one that indicated that "now she was happy."

Strange to say, her manner toward her husband changed and she included him in the vivacious conversation introduced. One by one her admirers seemed to appear and when the three extra seats at her table were taken they took seats near enough to her to catch now and then one of her generous smiles. She was beautiful to look at no one could doubt, but there was a certain falsetto ring in her voice and the memory of those around her of how she had looked before her admirers appeared. She was a fair sample of the unhappy young married woman.

While one may well study human nature in the picturesque roof garden, it is also the place of all others to see the varied fashions of womankind. No matter what may have been told us in the spring and summer fashion letters the handsomest and most effective toilets seen are those of black and white with rose pink as the touch of color.

An exquisite toilet on a woman with faultless figure was of white gros grain silk with a hair stripe of black making up the favored combination. The corsage of exquisite fit had a white chiffon yoke shirred in tucks and was given a finish by revers of white chiffon that were draped on the shoulders and sloped toward the bust. Upon the revers were black applique lace figures, the same ornamenting the shirred sleeves near the wrist. A sash of the white chiffon on which were the black lace applique figures hung to the edge of the skirt, adorned with black lace applique figures.

The hat of black neapolitan straw was adorned with black plumes and white aigrets and adjusted in the back with pink French roses.

Another toilet of black and white was of white wash chiffon over white silk, the paquin flounce, having upon it frills of black thread lace. Insertion of the same adorned the skirt above the flounce and the corsage was exquisitely trimmed with black thread lace. A narrow ceinture and collar of rose satin gave an effective touch of color.

A dinner toilet seen the same evening had its skirt of black and white striped gros grain silk falling gracefully demi-trained and the bottom ornamented with a trimming of narrow ruches of black satin ribbon. The corsage was of rose-colored silk, the yoke and revers and upper sleeves overlaid with point duchesse lace. The bloused front was blocked with narrow bands of black ribbon and in the center of each block was a figure in applique lace. The hat worn with this toilette was of black neapolitan straw trimmed in black plumes and tilted far over the face of the handsome wearer.



MISS MARTHA JOHNSTON, OF MACON,
Chozen as Queen of the Carnival Which Occurs in That City in October.

What Our German Friends Really Think of Us.

A prominent southern woman but recently returned from Germany tells many interesting stories of just how the German contingent of the continent feel over our recent victories.

"To Americans as individuals they are most courteous," she said, "but as a nation they hate us.

"Notwithstanding their great power in every respect, they are pettishly jealous of our great achievements in all lines, and the higher and lower classes alike have deplored the loss of the Spaniards and are surprised beyond expression at the American victories. They will not give us credit for military skill, bravery or courage, but will continually refer to our advantage over the Spaniards in the wealth America has to back her up.

"The German press, in each instance of the American victories, always announced first that the result of the conflict was a Spanish victory. Then when the truth would have to follow, it was in such a way as to imply that it was impossible to learn just what the actual result was.

"I distinctly recall," continued the clever southern woman, "that after the victory of Dewey at Manila several of my German friends called to express to me their congratulations, but before their visit was over their conversation grew animated in their sympathy for and defense of Spain. Indeed, they gave such a questionable account of the conflict I was almost in doubt when they left as to whether the victory could really have been a great and honorable one, so many stories did my German friends tell me that seemed to question the real truth of what we had done.

"In discussing the 'whys' and 'wherefores' of the contempt the Germans and other foreigners have for us, the lady talking declared that it was our own fault. 'To begin with,' she said, 'we have not the proper pride in our army and navy, and we do not attach the same importance to their dignity that we should. For instance, there is a certain difference among the army people in Germany, and they are regarded with respect by all classes. An officer or private is always proud of his position therein, and to wear his uniform is the pride of his life, while any decorations of honor he may have, he wears them on all occasions. In America the army officer honors his uniform when he pleases, and there are those of us who are apt to criticise the young officer, who, proud of his colors, continually wears his uniform.'

"Again," continued the interesting speaker, "it is unfortunate that our representatives at foreign courts are not always representative Americans. They are subjects of the corrupt system of politics that will inevitably have its strongest influence on the dignity of our government. They are sent to represent us frequently, not from their efficiency to fill the positions, but to satisfy the political debts of the party in power. I believe that the dignity of our country depends, therefore, upon more care being taken in the matter of our diplomats, and that the men sent to represent us in foreign courts should not only be loyal Americans, but represent the best American types, and be men worthy in every respect to defy this contempt for us that seems justified at times in view of the men that are sent across the waters to represent us."

The Home Life of Mrs. Davis.

By the second winter of the war Richmond society "had suffered a sea-change." The new capital had been overwhelmed by the inpouring tide of all that was brainiest, most brilliant, progressive and ambitious of the entire south, and for the moment local society had been submerged. But now it had risen buoyantly and floated on the strong and ever-changing surface with the serene and conscious corkiness befitting a national capital.

That winter was perhaps the most brilliant—as it surely was the most earnest and destiny-breeding one—of all the memorable four.

The distant camps were dull and listless; wholly inactive through nature's fiat, sad with sickness, miserable from nostalgia, ill supplied with food, and worse still, with warm clothing. But within the capital all was stir and bustle and activity. Her streets were gay with numberless uniforms of furloughed officers; her homes happy in the entertainment of many of the boys on leave. Franklin street, the promenade par excellence, vied even with Pennsylvania avenue in the character and variety of the crowds that thronged its pavements. Of these the majority were strangers; the peculiarities of every section of the south showing in their faces and movement. For it is a fact that the populations of the several confederated states are as strongly and plainly differentiated to the practical observer as are the denizens of Boston and New Orleans.

And prominent among the incomers now were many Richmond boys, almost all bearing green laurels and the fresh rankmarks of his new commission. So society was in mid-whirl, and the surface city, save for its uniforms, hinted little of the rigors and trials of war.

To this time privation had not been felt, in spite of the drain of supplies and the depreciation of confederate money; for its ready issue and constant circulation by thousands of strangers, as well as by purchasing agents of the government, kept cash plentiful and universal. So entertainment of strangers and returning "home hero" alike kept society on one constant merry-go-round, and every phase of society, from the family tea to the elaborate ball, moved in constant and enjoyable sequence.

But the social novelty most marked and most remembered of all in this historic winter was the household of President Jefferson Davis. Soon after the government was permanently seated in Richmond the state of Virginia had placed at his disposal a plain but elegant house, and there, with only the children and ladies of his family and his private secretary, he lived with the quiet simplicity of a quiet citizen. There, too, the president's wife did everything possible to remove the many false ideas that had early sprung up as to the frigidity of social atmosphere about the executive mansion. She was at home informally every evening, and collecting about her a "volunteer staff" that numbered some of the most noted men and most brilliant and beautiful women, both of the home and stranger society, she assured all her varied and numerous guests not only a pleasant visit, but a warm and gracious welcome as well.

Chief of her aids in entertainment was her young sister, Miss Maggie Howell, a woman whose keen natural insight into human nature, exceptionally originality and brilliant quickness of wit had always carried her sayings to the confines of the confederacy. A delightful conversationist when she found it worth while, Miss Howell was ever a startling epigrammatist, and her grasp on subjects remote from most young feminine reach made her a marked woman in any assemblage of a notable era. Not always charitable to weakness or assumption, her most barbed shafts tickled are they stung, and a condensed estimate of her wit was truly given by a bright fellow who had felt it:

"It does me more good to be snubbed by Miss Howell than to be praised by any other woman in the confederacy."

Thus surrounded the president's wife received southern society sans facon. A cup of tea if the visitor chanced at its handing round, was limit of "entertainment," but society soon learned to prefer these simple evenings to those more elaborate "spreads" to which it went from them, at later hours. There was something in the atmosphere of the mansion that carried to the dullest a suggestion of refined ease and broad intellectuality, born out of and cultivated by long and intimate association with "the leaders of the land."

The hostess herself was ever a simple and courteous woman; never effusive, but ever frankly cordial to the stranger, while a warm, loyal and unchanging friend to the ones who by act and time had proved their right to insight into her deeper nature. Strong intellectually, she never essayed brilliant speech only "to hear herself think," and the good things Mrs. Davis dropped into her conversation seemed to fit there so naturally as to be a necessary part of it. Simple in her tastes—even through her long Washington life—she cared little for dress or the petty social triumps, but everything for her home, her children and the husband she literally idolized. So at the outset this undemonstrative stranger was not understood by the Richmond "leaders;" possibly was undervalued by them. But brief experience of her wholly reversed whatever may have existed of negative opposition, and the informal "evenings" became the center of capital attraction.

Into this circle Mr. Davis would sometimes come for an hour's relaxation from the strain of a long and trying business day, ere resuming labor that went far into the night. On these occasions friends and chance visitors alike met the man where they had expected the official. Thoughtful to the verge of austerity at all times, rarely bending to show the hidden vein of humor deep under his exterior and ever preoccupied with varied and oppressive matters of vital moment—Mr. Davis was never calculated for personal popularity. In all his earlier career, from the young fighter in Mexico to cabinet place and senatorship, he had forced the suffrages of his people by high qualities and masterful will. It is not of record that he ever sought them by the arts of the trickster.

However great and grave the errors of judgment that reflecting criticism may lay at his door, whatever share in the ruin of the cause he loved the future historian may ascribe to his unswerving will and unvarying faith in his own judgment, no one who traces this man's career from West Point to the new St. Helena will call his the failings of the demagogues.

At these informal receptions at the "white house" the president was merely the husband of the hostess, rarely speaking, but always a close listener to the flow of talk that showed her equally as cognizant as appreciative of social and literary as well as sterner topics. For edification of some gayer visitor Mrs. Davis would relate odd experiences of her life in Washington, always with rare descriptive power and quaint flashes of humor. She could discuss the lightest book with some of the small literati by whom she was infested, or criticise a great picture or the last new opera, faint echoes of which might elude the grim blockaders at all our ports. But through this all Mr. Davis spoke little, seeming to find refreshing element in her talk which, as she herself pithily described some one else's, "was like tea, that cheers but not inebriates." Only occasionally the husband would clinch an argument or give keener point to an idea by some short, strong sentence. Then, after all had sipped the tea handed around informally, Mr. Davis would disappear to his private office, once more don his armor for battle with the grim giants without, and the spiteful dwarfs within, his close-leaguered territory.

These informal evenings grew popular with the better people of Richmond and tended to a much more cordial tone between them and the official set. They were punctuated by semi-monthly "levees," at which Mr. and Mrs. Davis, Miss Howell and the wives of the cabinet chiefs received "the world and his wife." But the formal "levee" was a Washington imitation and it smacked too much of "the old concern" ever to grow popular for itself. Still the public curiosity to see the man of the hour, and to assist at a full dress review of the celebrities of the new nation, thronged the executive mansion each fortnight.

A military band was in attendance; the heads of the cabinet and military bureau moved among the crowd; generals, who had already won historic name, passed, with dainty hands of beautiful women resting on their arms, and brightest eyes speaking the ever-new truism as to who best "deserve the fair." Sometimes General "Joe" Johnston moved through those rooms, followed by all eyes and calling up memories of subtle strategy and hard won victory. Again it would be the burly form of Longstreet, the thin, keen face of Beauregard, or the tawny beard and laughing eyes of rare "Jeb" Stuart that raised respectful murmur of recognition. And there, too, were leading editors of the south, her poets, artists and the "senior wranglers" of her congress; with the chiefs of her small but ambitious navy. And—last, but far from least—were the gifted and beautiful women from a dozen states who had so long illustrated their section in Washington assemblies, or whose dainty young charms were now inspiring the younger knighthood of their section to deeds of "derring do." And about these last ever flitted those moths of society, the "dancing men;" here out of their element and feeling it a waste of time in vain effort to talk.

But not alone the chosen ten thousand—there were no 400 in those more primitive days—were called. Sturdy artisans, in their Sunday coats and with hard hands scrubbed to proper cleanliness for taking the president's, were there by scores. Mobbed men came, "with speculation in their eyes;" and eager lobbyists, ready to throw dust therein. And there also came back-countrymen from many states; their courage screwed up to proper pitch for the desperate trial of being "presented." These always dropped the president's hand as though its not over-cordial touch burned him. For, on public occasions, the chief was austere and automatic, though his marvelous memory of names and faces never failed him. Preoccupied as he might be, he always made the right speech to the right man, albeit that speech was often a brief one.

So the suavity of these occasions fell upon the shoulders of Mrs. Davis; and none could have borne their trying load more graciously. One pointed example comes to mind. It was just after the second Manassas fight that Jackson sent an urgent and important message to the president. It was intrusted to General Bradley T. Johnson, of Stonewall's staff; and the gallant and prompt Marylander galloped through mire to the train, sped to Richmond and hastened from depot to executive mansion. Booted, spurred and mud-splashed as he was, he plumped into the middle of a "drawing room." Knowing a retreat when on duty, "Old Brad" marched straight through the elegant throng and delivered his message. Mr. Davis was courtly and frigid as polished ice; but Mrs. Davis received the noted soldier as he came his record, and soon made him forget whether he was mud-encrusted, or get brave in gew-gaws as the newest commission present. That was her instinct, and her tact never failed it at need.

Writing to me of that scene long after, General Johnson said:

"I never quite knew whether he liked my soldierly unconventionality. * * * But I had been trained to believe that promptness was the highest military virtue, and I lost not a moment in doing what I was sent to do.

"But there was no doubt to the battle-stained soldier of what she thought and felt. She was glad to see me, and I believe I that night promised to capture a yankee flag for her; and she then and there captured my heart. I sent her the flag in 1864, as she records in her memoirs."

So it was no fault of Mrs. Davis that these grand "levees" were merely fine human menageries. They were odd exhibitions, but mainly useful in letting the masses gain brief glimpses of the inner workings of the great machine of government. They never became as popular, even with society's elect, as were the more informal "evenings." But, even more than these, their placidly borne trials proved the tact, versatility and kindliness of the president's wife, and set the seal upon her facile right to wear the title of "the first lady in the land."

T. C. DE LEON.



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Work of Ladies' Auxiliary Y. M. C. A.

Last January Mrs. I. S. Mitchell, president of the ladies' auxiliary of the Young Men's Christian Association, asked that 1,000 ladies of Atlanta give $1 each for the purpose of raising a fund for refurnishing the parlors, reading room library and lecture hall of the association. Only about 250 responded to the call but much has been done with the small sum raised. At the time the appeal was made the rooms were greatly in need of refurnishing. Not even a thorough "spring cleaning" could make them appear inviting. The woodwork was scratched and stained, the carpets soiled and worn, and the walls badly in need of repainting. Through the efforts of Mrs. Mitchell and her committee a wonderful improvement has been made in the rooms. The walls have been painted in attractive colors; new carpets have been laid in the parlors and the reading room has been made an attractive spot for "the boys." The rooms were opened to the veterans during the reunion and the comforts of the apartments were a source of much pleasure to them.

Mrs. Mitchell, for four years president of the auxiliary, has been untiring in her efforts to make the association rooms pleasant and homelike for the members of the Young Men's Christian Association. Her donation to the work has always been an inspiration to her committees and to all the members of the auxiliary, and much of the success of the organization is due to her interest and individual efforts.

The committee in charge of the refurnishing of the rooms consisted of Mrs. A. McD. Wilson, chairman, Mrs. W. T. Gentry and Mrs. W. F. Clarke.

A library has been started which will doubtless soon be an assured success. Mrs. Henry Hynds, who is chairman of the library committee, was very successful in work during the past year.

The entertainments of the auxiliary during the past year have been unusually pleasant. Their success is largely due to the efforts of the entertainment committee, consisting of Mrs. J. P. Cochran, chairman, Mrs. W. T. Gentry and Mrs. W. F. Clarke, to Miss Clio Prather, chairman of music committee, and to Misses Mabel

CURED AT LAST.

A Chronic Invalid Thought To Be Incurable.

Mrs. Marie Hanson, of Niebull, Wis., was a chronic invalid whose case excited much attention. In a recent letter to Dr. Hartman, she writes as follows: "I had been troubled with dyspepsia for many years and was very much reduced. I was treated by my nearest physicians, but only for a little time did they help me. I seemed to be growing worse instead of better. I had that tired feeling and suffered awful distress in my stomach. I would often seem hungry, but when I ate, no matter how little, it caused me such distress that I was often wicked enough to wish myself dead. About two years ago I had disease of the kidneys and womb. I was in a weak, nervous condition and began to have dreadful palpitation of the heart. I was confined to the bed. I had given up all hope of ever being well again. I saw an advertisement in a newspaper of a similar case having been cured by the use of Dr. Hartman's remedies. I commenced taking the medicine. I found relief when I had taken the first bottle. Now I have taken seven bottles of Pe-ru-na and two of Man-a-lin. I thank you for your advice, and I am glad that I can say that I am well now. I have been well for one year. I can eat and drink, sleep and work without afterwards suffering."



Send to Dr. Hartman, Columbus, O., for a free book written expressly for women.

Gentry and Jessie Mitchell, of the decoration committee.

More funds are needed to obtain new furniture for the rooms and Mrs. Mitchell earnestly desires that all the women of the city who are interested in the Young Men's Christian Association work will contribute to the fund which she is raising. She especially asks for the interest and co-operations of the mothers and sisters of the members of the association, and as she desires to raise $500 within the next month she asks that they contribute a dollar each for this purpose.

A Relic.

Apropos of the times is the description of a family heirloom which is in the possession of Mrs. Belle C. Dykeman. The interesting souvenir is a silver medal a little smaller than a dollar, and it was presented to Mrs. Dykeman's great-grandfather by the colony of San Domingo. On the face of the medal is the inscription: "Au Citoyen Constantin, blesse in combatant pour la patrie," and in the center, under the figure of an Indian, the words "Le Port au Prince." On the reverse side is the date, "Nuits du 29 au 30 Juillet, 1790," and under the figure of a woman in distress the word "La patrie en pleurs." This medal was bestowed for bravery during an insurrection of the slaves in 1790 upon M. Pierre Constantin de Boussouil, a native of Toulouse, in the province of Languedoc, France. M. Constantin was a grenadier under Rochambeau at the taking of Yorktown and afterwards resided in San Domingo. Driven from there by the troubles of that colony, he came to Savannah in 1795, and died there in 1810.

Mrs. Dykeman comes of fighting stock. Her grandfather fought in the Seminole and Mexican wars and her father, having volunteered in the civil war, was, on account of lameness, connected with the confederate war tax department.

D. A. R. Hospital Corps.

The Daughters of the American Revolution hospital relief corps held its regular weekly meeting yesterday morning, Mrs. Porter King presiding.

The arrangements and plans for conducting the dietary kitchen at Fort McPherson were discussed. The kitchen will be established in response to a request from the national hospital relief corps of the Daughters of the American Revolution. This national relief corps will bear all the expenses of conducting the kitchen. The kitchen will be in the hospital department and a hospital nurse will assist the ladies in the work.

The following ladies volunteers their services at the kitchen on the appointed days:

Sundays—Morning, Miss Junia McKinley, Mrs. A. V. Gude; afternoon, Mrs. O. E. Mitchell, Mrs. Joseph H. Morgan.

Mondays—Morning, Mrs. Joseph N. Moody, Mrs. Thomas Morgan; afternoon, Mrs. Cassin, Mrs. Bernard Wolf.

Tuesdays—Morning, Miss McKinley, Mrs. E. H. Barnes; afternoon, Mrs. A. V. Gude, Miss Alice Baxter.

Wednesdays—Morning, Mrs. J. S. Candler, Mrs. Charles Healey; afternoon, Mrs. R. M. Walker, Miss Pauline Osborn.

Thursdays—Morning, Misses Field; afternoon, Miss Roberts.

Fridays—Morning, Mrs. Joseph H. Morgan, Mrs. R. B. Toy; afternoon, Misses Estelle Wheelan, Johnson and Carrie Sisson.

Saturdays—Mornings: Mrs. Samuel Scott, Mrs. O. E. Mitchell, Miss Speer. Afternoon: Miss Roberts.

Mrs. King requests that the ladies keep this list for reference.

The Army and Navy League received last week a contribution of $25.40 from Mrs. Robert Emory Park, of Macon, vice president of the Army and Navy League of the sixth congressional district. This check was the proceeds of an entertainment given by Mrs. Calder B. Willingham, and Mrs. Thad C. Parker, at The Wigwam, Indian Springs. This money they wish appropriated for the comfort of the sick soldiers as the officers of the league think best.

There will be a meeting of the Army and Navy League Monday afternoon at half-past 4 o'clock, on the seventh floor of the Grand. It will be an important meeting and a large attendance is desired. Monday night the young men of Atlanta will meet at the executive mansion for the purpose of forming an auxiliary to the league.

Section six of the Atlanta Relief Association will give a picnic at Ponce de Leon next Wednesday evening that promises to be a delightful event. The Franklin orchestra will furnish music for dancing, and every means will be employed to make the entertainment a most enjoyable one.

'Barbecue for D. A. R.

The Atlanta chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution is planning to give a large barbecue for the purpose of raising funds for the hospital relief work. The barbecue will be under the management of the 'Cue Club and will probably take place at Exposition park. The Piedmont chapter Daughters of the American Revolution and all the organizations in the city which are doing relief work for the soldiers will be asked to co-operate with the Atlanta chapter.

The Misses Romare entertained delightfully at tea on Wednesday Misses Carrie and Louise Sisson, Elizabeth Cairns, Messrs. John Allen, Sisson, Lightner, Saunders and Mosteller.

Mrs. Dawson, Mrs. Smith and Tallulah Smith, who have been visiting Mrs. Pollak, return to Dallas, Tex., on Monday.

Mr. H. A. Maier left Friday for New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Dismuke, of Columbus, passed through the city this week on their way to Saratoga.

Miss Kate Milledge has returned home.

Miss May Wood Hill is entertaining a house party at her lovely new home in Washington, Ga.

Misses Rosa and Sibyl Woolfolk are visiting in the city.

Miss Annie Garrard is visiting Miss Emily MacDougald.

Miss Joseph, of Columbus, is the guest of Mrs. E. H. Barnes.

Major Joseph H. Morgan leaves Sunday night for Cincinnati.

Mrs. James Thomas and Miss Belle Thomas leave shortly for New York and Virginia.

The reception given Tuesday evening at the executive mansion by Mrs. W. Y. Atkinson and the ladies of the Army and Navy League was one of the largest and most elegant affairs ever given in the city. Mrs. Atkinson's ability as a hostess was manifest in the ease and grace with which she received the large number of people who desired to do honor to Lieutenant Hobson. Through the courtesy of Mrs. Atkinson the people of Atlanta enjoyed a privilege which has been denied so many since Mr. Hobson's return from Santiago.

Miss Serina Butts returns home tomorrow, after spending the past four weeks in Anniston, Ala., the guest of Miss Darden.

Mr. Frank Stewart gave a delightful conching party Wednesday evening in honor of Miss Eva Bell. The party drove out to Ormewood, where they were entertained at the home of Mrs. W. C. Lanier.

Miss Olive Speer and Miss Estelle Wheelan will give an entertainment in the near future for the benefit of the Daughters of the American Revolution hospital corps. The entertainment will be at the home of Miss Speer.

Miss Annie Nash is at Stone Mountain.

Miss Lelia Morris has returned home.

Miss Natalie Heath is visiting Miss Merrill, in Jasper, Ga.

Miss Mabel Shropshire and Miss Mackie Paschal are visiting in Tennessee.

Mrs. Forrest Adair has returned from Akron, O., where she has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Roland.

Miss Leta Dallas has returned from New York, where she has been studying music for a year.

Miss Estelle Chappel is spending the month in Athens.

Mrs. T. J. James, of Adrian, is the guest of friends in the city.

Miss Adair Wilkinson, of Valdosta, is the guest of Miss Carrie Howell.

Rev. G. W. Bull and family are in Virginia.

Miss Elise Hetah will attend the Normal school in Nashville next year.

Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Williamson have returned from New York.

Mrs. Awtry Greer is visiting relatives in Alabama.

Miss Catherine Cain has returned to her home in Summerville.

Mrs. M. A. Lipscomb and Miss Mildred Rutherford have returned from Chatauqua, N. Y., and are visiting Mrs. W. D. Ellis.

Mr. and Mrs. T. R. R. Cobb are now in Denver.

Mrs. Hugh Angier leaves tomorrow for Tallulah Falls.

Miss Edith Angier leaves in a few days for Oliver Springs.

Mr. Linton Tedford is at White Path.

Misses Lillie and Annie Angier and Miss Charlotte Lewis are in New York.

Mr. Walter Colquitt is spending a few weeks in North Carolina.

Mark McCord is at Arden, N. C.

Miss Ellen Hillyer and Miss Mary Brent Howard left last night for Tate Spring.

Dr. and Mrs. D. B. Strickland are visiting Dr. and Mrs. Kendrick.

Mrs. Archibald Davis and family are at Blowing Rock.

Miss Phoebe Ellis is the guest of Mrs. William Snow in New York.

The entertainment Thursday evening for the Atlanta Relief Association, given by the section of which Miss Edythe Stephens is chairman, was a most enjoyable and successful affair. The lawn at Miss Stephen's home was gayly decorated with lanterns and in a gracefully draped tent at one end a fair palmist told the destinies of the curious among the guests. Refreshments were served on the broad piazzas and between thirty and forty dollars was added to the fund of the Relief Association.

Mr. Clarence Blosser and his brother, Mr. Roy Blosser, have returned from Elkhart, Ind., where they have been the guests of Mr. Jules Levy, the great cornet virtuoso. They have been pupils of Mr. Levy for several months. It is probable that Mr. Levy will soon visit Atlanta.

Mr. Edward LeRoy Wilson, of Chattanooga, was in the city during the past week.

Miss Myrtle Fluker is visiting her sister, Mrs. Holtzclaw, in Chattanooga.

Miss Lillian Beasley has returned to her home in West Point after a pleasant visit to relatives in the city.

Captain and Mrs. Robert J. Lowry are at the Waldorf-Astoria.

Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Lowe are at the Oriental hotel, Manhattan beach.

Mr. R. F. Shedden is in Boston.

Mr. and Mrs. William Dickson have left New York for Virginia, to remain there several days before returning to Atlanta.

Mr. and Mrs. Jack Slaton are in the White Mountains.

An ice cream festival for the benefit of St. Phillips's Sunday school will be held on the Deanry lawn Wednesday afternoon and evening. A graphophone will be one of the attractions at this entertainment. All friends cordially invited to attend.

Mrs. J. H. Stiff, accompanied by her charming sister Miss Burt Roberts, will leave Tuesday for Tallapoosa, where they will be the guests of Miss Caseldine.

Mrs. M. J. Chapline and Mrs. W. C. Sleet, of Middlesboro, Ky., are visiting Mr. and Msr. S. L. Rhorer, at 63 Luckie street.

Little Rebecca Cohen entertained a number of her little playmates on Monday afternoon in honor of her eighth birthday. All the little guests present had a delightful time.

Mr. James J. Law has gone to Savannah and Tybee for a few days. Mr. Law has been connected for some years with the Atlanta and West Point road.

Miss Annie Lewis, who has been visiting relatives in Ellaville, has returned.

Miss Dorothy Chenney, of Ellaville, is the guest of Miss Annie Lewis.

Miss Marion Mercer left the city on Thursday last to spend a few weeks with her uncle, Hon. L. F. Livingston, and family, at Livingston Lodge, in Newton county.

Mrs. Lizzie Van Dyke, Mrs. W. B. Parks, Miss Katherine Van Dyke left over the Seaboard for a three weeks' trip, and will visit Old Point, Richmond, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and New Jersey points.

Mrs. S. E. Bowman and Miss May Walter have returned to the city, after a ten days' stay in the mountains.

Miss Arrie Bell Chisholm, after spending two months among friends at Tybee and Savannah, has returned home.

The entertainment given Thursday evening by Miss Edyth Stephens for the Atlanta Relief Association was a great success, quite a sum being realized, and it will help materially to meet the emergency call these young ladies have been working for. Miss Augusta Wylie is Miss Stephens's vice chairman and it is through their efforts that the evening was so successful. They would like to return thanks to the following gentlemen for their donations and the kindnesses shown them: Messrs. Joseph Thomson, Wiley, Frank Ellis, Oscar Baker, Snook, Rhodes, Dobbs & Wey, Donnelly, Roberts, John Allen, Nunnally, Corrigan five and ten-cent store, Benjamin, Harvey Anderson, Will Hill, King, Jacobs, John Thompson, Murphy, Mushinnett, Paxon, Columbian Book Company, Kamper, Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company and T. S. Pryor.

The many friends of Miss Mattie Mae Rice, the charming little daughter of Mrs. W. W. Rice, No. 87 Luckie street, will be grieved to learn of her serious illness with typhoid fever.

Mr. John McCullough has almost recovered from his recent illness.

The many friends of Mr. Winfield P. Woolf, of this city, will be glad to know that he has captured another prize at the University of the South. Recent information from Sewanee, Tenn., states that he has received the medal offered for the best essay in English. Atlanta is proud of her gifted young representative at the University of the South.

Macon Society Notes.

Macon, Ga., August 6.—(Special.)—The Soldiers' Relief Association of Macon held an important called meeting this week in addition to the regular weekly meeting, which takes place every Friday afternoon. Mrs. Walter Lamar presided in the absence of Mrs. Mallory Taylor, who is president. The meeting was called to consider a request from the Army and Navy League for aid in supplying the needs of the sick soldiers now at Fort McPherson. An appropriation of $25 was voted for this purpose and this sum was augmented by a contribution of $5 from Mrs. R. E. Park and an additional $5 from the College Hill circle of King's Daughters. The money will be used to purchase sheets, pillow cases, towels and shirts for hospital use, and Mrs. Lamar appointed Mrs. Ross White, Mrs. Iverson Harris and Mrs. J. F. Hanson a purchasing committee. The sewing will be done by ladies who volunteer for the work and the completed work will be sent to Mrs. J. F. Hanson not later than Friday, so that there will be no delay in sending the articles to Fort McPherson. Mrs. R. E. Park was present at the meeting, and as she has recently visited several of the hospitals she could give valuable advice as to the things most needed. The Macon Relief Association is doing good work among the sick at Camp Price and has kept them supplied with ice, milk and delicacies with money realized for their benefit at an entertainment given at the residence of Mrs. Walter Lamar.

The selection of Miss Martha Johnston as queen of the carnival to be held in Macon in October meets with the delighted approval of her wide circle of acquaintances and the opinion is unanimous that no happier choice could have been made. Miss Johnston is so well known in the principal cities of the south that any description of her personality seems superfluous, but to describe her is such a pleasure that it cannot be done too often. Her beauty is of the stately type which befits a queen, the lovely head is regally poised on finely molded throat and shoulders, and her deep golden hair frames a face of unusual charm. Her manner is a combination of dignity and sweetness in which affectation is an unknown quantity, and her nature is unspoiled by the admiration that has been hers all her life. Miss Johnston is the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Marshall Johnston, and their elegant home, "Hill Crest," is known all over the state for hospitality and brilliant entertaining. Mr. Johnston is one of Macon's wealthiest and most prominent citizens, and Mrs. Joonston has since her marriage sustained the reputation for beauty and popularity that were hers as Miss Martha Huguenin, of this city. Some one has said that all the fairy godmothers were present at Miss Johnston's birth and that each brought a royal gift and she will beyond doubt grace well the position assigned to her. She leaves in a few days for Hot Springs, N. C., with her parents and her brother, Mr. Richard Johnston. From there they will go north, returning to Macon in time for the carnival.

Mrs. R. E. Park was the guest of Mrs. Walter Lamar this week.

Mrs. Fannie Lamar Rankin and Miss

Continued on Fifteenth Page.

For Her Daily Bread

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a wonderful aid to working women of all classes.

Working women have backaches, headaches, and racking pains, but they keep on working because they have to.

Pretty faces in our factories and stores soon become drawn and pallid, figures lose their symmetry and energy flags.



Domestic service is another form of endless drudgery that destroys woman's health and nervous system. Lack of care during monthly periods, necessity to keep on the feet all day and sometimes until late at night, or sitting in cramped positions for long hours, produce and keep alive troubles of all kinds with the female organs.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for over twenty years has assisted women to bear their burdens. Sickness and pain vanish under its influence, and more than a million women have been benefited by it. We quote from three:

DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I doctored with four different doctors and found but little relief. I then wrote to you describing my troubles which were as follows: backache, sharp pains in sides of abdomen, falling and inflammation of womb, and pain at time of monthly sickness. I followed your kind and good advice. I have taken three bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and am now able to walk around after having been in bed for ten weeks, and feel that I am assured perfect health. I hope my letter may be a help to other suffering girls.—Miss ROSA HINES, Le Sueur, Minn.

DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I was troubled with female weakness, irregular and painful menstruation and leucorrhœa. The doctor's medicine did me no good. I have taken one bottle and a half of your Vegetable Compound, and thanks to your medicine and advice, my pains are gone. I advise all women suffering as I have to use your Vegetable Compound.—Mrs. EMMA J. PRIBBLE, Indianola, Ill.

DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—When I wrote to you I was troubled with menses appearing too often. I also had sick headache, was tired and weak, and could not do any work. The pain I had to suffer was almost unbearable at times. After taking five bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I was much improved in health; menses became more regular and were not profuse. My doctor had told me I could never expect to get well unless I went through an operation. I cannot recommend your medicine too highly. I beg of you to accept my thanks for what you have done for me.—Miss ALICE PARNELL, Keokuk, Ia.

Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass., will advise you from her wide experience free of charge whenever you ask it. Write to her freely. Your story will be told to a sympathetic woman, and women only will see your letters. Remember! a woman best understands a woman's ills.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound
A Woman's Remedy for Woman's Ills.

M. Rich Bro's. EXTRAORDINARY M. Rich Bro's.

BARGAIN OFFERINGS THIS WEEK

WILL ECLIPSE ALL PREVIOUS EFFORTS IN THE WAY OF

Mid-Summer Clearing Sale

THE season is too far advanced now to admit of any more delay. All Summer stocks and odds and ends . . . . . .

- - MUST BE CLOSED OUT NOW - -

At half their value if possible, but they must go at some price or other. See our special Clearing Sale prices on Wash Goods.

SEE THE WAY WE ARE ALMOST GIVING AWAY LADIES' SHIRT WAISTS

We are forced to do it or carry the goods over for another season and

WE PREFER TO GET RID OF THEM NOW



...Sensational...
- SHIRT WAIST -
....Offerings....

SHIRT WAIST SPECIAL NO. 1, ONLY 15c EACH.

25 dozen new and stylish Percale and Lawn Shirt Waists, formerly sold for 50c and 69c each, and recently reduced to 39c each, all to go on sale

Monday Morning at 15c Each.

SPECIAL NO. 2 AT 33c EACH.

20 dozen extra quality Percale, Lawn and Madras Shirt Waists, beautifully made and worth from 75c to $1.00 each. This entire line at one

Special Cut Price 33c Each

SPECIAL NO. 3 AT 59c EACH.

25 dozen very choice Lawn, Percale and Madras Shirt Waists, in new and up to date styles, and actually worth $1.25 and $1.50 each.

To Go at 59c Each

THESE SHIRT WAISTS ACTUALLY COST US CONSIDERABLY MORE than we are now asking for them, bnt we prefer to do this than carry them over another season. . . . . .

SPECIAL CUT IN READY-MADE GARMENTS

One lot of black figured Brilliantine Skirts, well made and lined, to close out at, each . . $1.25

One lot of Navy Blue All-wool Serge Skirts to go at $1.98

Black and Navy All-wool Tucked Tailor Skirts, actually worth $5 each, to go at $3.98

All our Linen Crash and Pique Skirts and Percale Wrappers away below cost to close out.

Special Remnant Table of Silk and Wool Dress Goods.

Ladies' Black and Brown All-wool Tailor Serge and Cheviot Suits, worth $10.00 each, to go at $4.95

Ladies' French Tailor made Suits, finely made, Silk Taffeta lined Blouse, worth $15.00 per Suit, for $7.50

Imported All-wool Tailor made Suits, in brown, tan and navy, Silk lined Blouse, finely finished and actually worth $25.00 per Suit, for $12.50

ON MONDAY And as long as they last, you will have an opportunity to buy a Dress Pattern of 10 yards of new Lattice Striped Fancy Lawn or Dimity, for the extremely low price of . . . . . 39c Per Pattern

25 styles of Fancy Lawn and Dimities, worth more than double the price, to go in 10-yard patterns at . . . . . 69c Per Pattern

SPECIAL SALE of fine fancy Organdy Lawns and Dimities, new styles, and worth 15c to 20c per yard, to go at . . . . . 9c Per Yard

ON MONDAY SPECIAL SALE OF TOWELS, TABLE DAMASK AND NAPKINS.

THE LEASE ON OUR FURNITURE SALESROOM

Expires September 15th,

And our entire stock of Furniture must be closed out before that date at any cost. Don't you want to buy something in this line? Everything at a sacrifice. We can only mention a few items here.

A Solid Oak Sideboard with bevel plate mirror, worth $15.00, for $8.50

Solid Oak Sideboard, extra size French plate mirror, was $25.00, now $15.60

Solid Oak Dining Table, 6 feet, actually worth $8.50, for $5.50

Solid Oak Dining Table, 8 feet, worth $17.50, to go at $10.00

Solid Oak Dining Chairs, worth $1.25, for 85c

Solid Oak, 3 piece Bed Room Suits, worth $18.50, to go at $12.50

Solid Oak, Roller Top Office Desk, worth $18.00, for $11.00

Chiffoniers, Wardrobes, Couches, Hat Racks, Parlor Suits, Iron Beds, Leather Rockers, at Cut Prices.

New Carpets, New Persian and Turkish Rugs, New Curtains and New Portieres.

To make room for our immense Fall purchases, we are compelled to close out some of our present stock, especially all broken lines at much less than their value.

25 rolls very heavy special grade China Matting, strictly 30c quality, for . . 20c
38 rolls extra good and close woven China Matting, worth 25c, for 15c

Special Table of Odd Lace Curtains. 1 and 2 pairs of a kind that must be Closed Out at less than Half Price.

1 lot of heavy fringed Brussels Rugs, as a special bargain, each for . . . 85c
75 extra large Skin Rugs, in gray, white and black, special at $1.69
50 pieces good quality Curtain Swiss, to close out, worth 15c per yd., for . 10c

M. RICH & BROS.

The Constitution.

PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAY AND WEEKLY.

CLARK HOWELL.....Editor
W. A. HEMPHILL.....Business Manager

The Morning Constitution (with Sunday) per year, $8.00; without Sunday, $6.00; Weekly, $1.00.

We do not undertake to return rejected MSS., and will not do so unless accompanied by return postage.

Where to Find The Constitution.

The Constitution can be found on sale at the following places:

WASHINGTON—Metropolitan Hotel.
JACKSONVILLE—Stockton's, 209 W. Bay street; H. Drew & Bro.
CINCINNATI—J. B. Hawley, 182 Vine street.
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NICHOLS & HOLLIDAY, Constitution Building, sole Advertising Managers for all territory outside of Atlanta.

ATLANTA, GA., August 7, 1898.

Nature Makes a Bid.

The condition of the cotton industry in New England does not improve with improving business. On every side we hear claims of prosperity, and the outlook is certainly more hopeful in almost all lines of human endeavor, but not so in New England. The cotton spinners are still living from hand to mouth. Some of the smaller mills are going out of business, and all continue to cut down production, though even the dullest should perceive by this time that overproduction is not the cause of the trouble.

The truth is that the cotton industry of New England is suffering from the first processes of decay. They have reduced wages to the starvation notch, directly and indirectly, but still the officers cling to their high salaries. These will have to be surrendered after awhile, and this will mark another step in the process of decay. We do not rejoice in this decay; on the contrary, the south went to the polls and voted almost unanimously against the chief cause of the trouble, while New England itself wildly and enthusiastically resolved to promote the system which has been and will be the main cause of the destruction of their greatest industry; yet it is but fair to say that the gold standard has only hastened and promoted an event that has been on the cards from the first.

This event has now become so apparent that various localities are engaged in bidding for the remains of this New England industry. Buffalo, N. Y., is anxious to take the New England cotton mills and plant them on the shores of Niagara river, where they will have the advantage of water power. Pittsburg, Pa., puts in a bid for the Ohio valley, where there is "cheap fuel" and water freights. These bids are seriously made by representative newspapers, and the fact that they are made at all shows to what a pass the cotton spinning industry of New England has come.

It is worthy of note that the New England newspapers do not appear to be much disturbed. They seem to imagine that what has been must be, and their wildest imaginings do not seem to give them so much as a glimpse of the real nature of the difficulty under which their great industry is laboring. And even their oracles are dumb, as well as blind. The editors say that cheap labor at the south is responsible for the present condition of affairs; and when they are told that the southern operatives, hand for hand, are earning more money week by week than those of New England, they make no reply. They simply shake their heads solemnly and say that the south will yet be ruined by its cheap labor. This, of course, puts an end to discussion, and, perhaps, discussion is unnecessary after all. It certainly does not alter facts, though it sometimes illuminates them.

There is something droll in the idea that Buffalo and Pittsburg should be bidding for New England's great industry, which, for more than a hundred years, up to 1892, has been in a state of prosperity. In this instance, it will be found that nature itself is a more strenuous bidder for this industry than man. It points southward where there is an equable climate, cheap fuel, contented labor, all contributing to large profits and extraordinary prospects. The Pittsburg bid is almost humorous when viewed by the light of the fact that the south is not only competing with New England in the cotton industry, but with Pennsylvania in the iron and steel industry. Capitalists have already discovered that iron can be produced more cheaply in Alabama than in Pennsylvania, and the Birmingham furnaces can undersell those of Pittsburg in their home market.

This is only another way of saying that the center of iron and steel production will in due course be removed from Pennsylvania to Alabama. But great industrial movements and changes do not proceed rapidly. The transfer of the cotton industry is proceeding faster than we had anticipated and yet the only marked sign of it has been the erection of a few cotton mills in the south by some of the owners of New England mills.

It is to be feared that shrewdness in large matters is not a feature of New England energy. The people there have been driven by their environment to take a microscopic view of details—hence the harrying of wage earners by fines and exactions which, though trifling in themselves, become conspicuous in the aggregate. To this attention to detail is to be traced also the failure of those who speak for New England to hit upon large facts. We can never read the stars by measuring pebbles. Small maxims do not account for creation.

And then again the plausibility of small maxims disappears when confronted with large facts. The south is told that "cheap labor hurts those who employ it," and this declaration is made with a pursing up of the lip and an inclination of the head that ought to dispose of the matter. But does it? There is no cheaper labor to be found in this country than the factory labor of New England, but, then, if you please, the maxim was not aimed at New England, but at the south. This being so, what is cheap labor? Why, simply the labor that gets small wages because it is inefficient. And is that the reason the southern operatives earn more money than those of New England—because they are inefficient? Or is it because they are enabled by circumstances to live cheaper?

President Lyman Hall.

While congratulating the Georgia School of Technology on its good fortune in having received such handsome contributions toward its proposed textile department, which is to be opened in October next, The Southern and Western Textile Excelsior, which claims to have originated the idea of thus encouraging textile education in this section, wants to know what qualifications President Lyman Hall possesses for presiding over the proposed textile department of the Georgia School of Technology.

This same publication goes on to say that if the interests of textile education in Georgia are put in the control of men who are only versed in Greek and Latin instead of men of practical ability there is not apt to be much benefit derived therefrom. We cheerfully admit the truth of this observation, but we insist that the interests of textile education in the state do not call more loudly for men of practical ability than do the various other interests represented in the Georgia School of Technology; and if President Lyman Hall has demonstrated his fitness to preside over that institution he is certainly competent to preside over the proposed textile department.

President Lyman Hall is one of the ablest young educators in the country, north, south, east or west. Infusing his own vigorous energies into the institution over which he presides with such dignified modesty he has made the Georgia School of Technology one of the most progressive and wideawake schools of its kind in the United States. He does not belong to what is derisively termed the Greek and Latin order of presidents, although he is the thorough master of both languages. His special forte is mathematics and mechanics and some of the finest textbooks bearing upon these branches now extant have been compiled by him. Educated at West Point, President Hall has added to his original qualifications such others as have come from study and experience. We take pleasure in commending President Hall to the regard of The Southern and Western Textile Excelsior, and we feel sure that when our contemporary knows him as we know him it will entertain no distrust of his capabilities in the matter of taking care of the proposed textile department.

President Hall has been the chief factor in bringing about the handsome contributions to the proposed textile department. So intent has he been upon thus enlarging the scope of the Georgia School of Technology that he has scarcely allowed himself either sleep or rest for months. He has been active in season and out of season and he has left no stone unturned. When the state legislature appropriated $10,000 last fall contingent upon the raising of another $10,000, he went to work and succeeded, mainly by his own efforts, in raising $1,600 in cash and $12,000 in mechanical supplies. He alone is responsible for the magnificent gift of Mr. Aaron French, of Pittsburg, Pa., in donating to the Georgia School of Technology for textile purposes $2,500 in cash and $3,000 contingent upon the raising of another $3,000 in Atlanta. So when everything is put together the statement that President Hall, more than any other man, is responsible for the establishment of the proposed textile department, is warranted.

The Trail of Politics.

It is difficult to comment on current events without seeming to criticise and complain. Take, for instance, the publication of a private letter written by Colonel Roosevelt to the secretary of war. But one interpretation can be given to this publication, and that is a sinister one. It seems to be the work of a small politician, and the reply of the secretary of war answers to the same description.

Now, all that The Constitution knows about the secretary of war it has learned from the republican editors who, naturally, would be inclined to say a good word, not only for the sake of the president, but for the sake of their party. But they one and all condemn him. They have republished his war record, which is enough to destroy the usefulness of any public man; and when the war began, they urged his removal in terms that were far from polite, and for reasons that must have caused the administration considerable uneasiness.

We do not know whether all this denunciation has any real basis in truth or justice; as it is a party matter, we are not particularly interested in it; but when we compare the flamboyant publication of a private letter and the equally flamboyant reply with the descriptions that have been given of the secretary by his party friends, we are bound to feel that the incident takes its place naturally in the record.

As our readers know, we do not admire Mr. Roosevelt as a politician. He is fussy, uneasy and as full of patent virtue as the veriest Pharisee; but he is a man of character and there is no blemish of disease on his moral health. As a soldier, he has won and is worthy of admiration. He is brave, dashing and cool, and though he is only a colonel he knows what's what in military matters. Looking about him after the fall of Santiago, he saw that, although the brave men at the front had won, they had walked into a deathtrap. Later information (and be sure that all the facts are not given) shows that the army is in a most desperate condition. It has been literally made prisoner by disease.

Colonel Roosevelt wrote a private letter to the secretary of war on the 23d of July, asking that his and General Wheeler's troops be sent to Porto Rico. In his letter he said that the Rough Riders "are as good as any regulars and three times as good as any state troops," and that the cavalry division of 4,000 "would be worth easily any 10,000 national guards, armed with black powder, springfields or other archaic weapons."

It is very evident from this reference to ancient arms and powder that Colonel Roosevelt made proper equipment the basis of his comparison. The secretary of war either does not see this or ignores it, for in his reply he advises Roosevelt to make no invidious comparisons, and says "the Rough Riders are no better than other volunteers."

Now here is the hand of the small politician plainly apparent. Roosevelt threatens to be something of a factor in politics when the war is over, and hence this unworthy effort to hold him up before the public as a slanderer of the volunteers. We have no interest in Mr. Roosevelt's political career; he is not and never will be popular in a political sense, but it seems to us both pitiful and painful that the secretary of war should engage in small politics at such a time as this, and on such slender resources.

Mr. Roosevelt said nothing in his letter that any enthusiastic man would not be justified in saying in a private letter. He knows and the whole country knows that if the Rough Riders are three times as effective as any state troops, that fact is due to two reasons: first, that the men have been carefully selected; second, that they are thoroughly armed and equipped. Roosevelt knows, and the whole country knows, or will know when the painful facts are brought to light, that the inferiority of state troops to the Rough Riders is mainly due to the inefficiency in the war department, which has marked every detail of the preparation for war. And if Alger were a democrat, we would use much stronger language.

Estrangement of the Cubans.

Even those influences which have been studiously engaged for weeks in misrepresenting and belittling the Cubans have begun to realize the stupidity of the methods resorted to by those in command of our army, which have resulted in the estrangement of the Cuban leaders.

It is now, when we are faced with the necessity of withdrawing our entire army from the island, that Garcia and his men could be of the greatest value to the cause which is theirs as much as it is ours; and there can be no doubt that had they received proper treatment, they would have gladly cooperated with the American authorities in maintaining the peaceful and orderly status in Santiago and vicinity.

Lack of understanding of the Latin character, lack of judgment, lack of ordinary tact—combined with superficial judgment of the character of men from the clothes they wear—have, for the time being, driven Garcia and his men from their natural position as friends and allies of those fighting for their freedom. Of course this sort of thing cannot last. In time the wounds will be healed.

But how much better it would be had the wounds never been made. We need the Cubans now quite as much as they need us. To have brought about this estrangement, either from design or from simple ignorance, is little short of criminal.

The Peace Commission.

Now that Spain has formally accepted our peace terms, the delicate work of framing a treaty will soon be under way. Gossip about the possible makeup of the American end of that peace commission is, therefore, both natural and timely.

Many names have already been suggested—some very good, some very bad. We note what we consider an unfortunate tendency in some quarters toward the old crowd of so-called international lawyers who have in the past fattened off this sort of thing, a tendency particularly unfortunate from the fact that it comes from what are considered administration sources. The fact that John W. Foster is on the Canadian commission has not prevented the suggestion of his name in connection with this peace commission, where there is so much more chance of doing material damage to the country and so much more in sight than in his present job; and in casting about for other possibilities mention has been made of other names practically as obnoxious to true Americans.

There is Richard Olney, for instance. Mr. Olney is a man of strength and ability, but Mr. Olney's experience with Spanish diplomacy was not such as to inspire the country with the belief that its interests would be entirely safe in his hands. As secretary of state he was an easy mark for DeLome and the people in Madrid, and there is no good reason to believe that his law practice in Boston since he left public life has added materially to his equipment for battle against the Don even in his present state of humiliation.

Of all the suggestions so far made, that of The Washington Post urging that ex-President Harrison be asked to serve as chairman of the commission seems to us the best. The work to be performed by this peace commission is a great one—a work that will have most important bearing upon the future policy of this country—and is, therefore, in no sense beneath the dignity of an ex-president of the United States. General Harrison could well afford to have his career as a public man rounded out with this important service to his country. And certainly there is no man in whose ability and honesty of purpose the people of the country, irrespective of party, would have greater faith. It is natural that the president should place at the head of this commission a member of his own party, and in view of that fact it is safe to say that the majority of the American people would be better satisfied to see General Harrison there than any other man who has been, and perhaps any other who can be, mentioned.

We want an American commission, made up of men whose integrity of purpose cannot be questioned and whose ability to deal with big, broad questions will be universally recognized. General Harrison seems pre-eminently the man for the head of such commission. We should like to see John T. Morgan another member of that commission, and we believe that he could be well spared from the lesser—though very important—service as a member of the Hawaiian commission.

We want men of that stripe of Americanism. We want no diplomacy that will rob us of the fruits and the rights of victory.

This War and the Pensions.

Since the war with Spain began, there have been dropped from the rolls at the pension office the names of a number of men who have been drawing pensions as the result of service in the civil war. This action on the part of the commissioner of pensions has called forth a little criticism where the fact has become known, but the commissioner in dropping these men from the rolls has only acted within the plain and distinct mandates of the laws of the United States. He has no alternative; it would be illegal for him to continue the pensions.

The section of the revised statutes relating to this point declares that "no persons in the army, navy or marine corps shall draw both a pension as an invalid and the pay of his rank in the service, unless the disability for which the pension was granted be such as to occasion his employment in a lower grade or in the civil branch of the service." The theory is, of course, that a man who is capable of serving in the army or navy is not sufficiently disabled to warrant his drawing a pension, and although these pensioners may be holding commissions and other positions for which the medical examination was not as rigid as is necessary in would-be recruits for the ranks, they are in the eyes of the law too well and strong to be drawing pensions.

How many there are of these has not yet been fully ascertained by the pension department. It seems probable however, that they are comparatively few; and in view of the fact that thousands of pensioners who did not go into this war are able-bodied and capable of serving their country, it does seem as if a point might be strained in favor of those who have gone in it. Certainly of the many abuses that have grown up under the pension system as administered by the various republican administrations that have been playing for the old soldier vote ever since 1865 such a stretch of the law as would let men who went into this war continue to draw their pensions would not be obnoxious to the people.

In theory the law is right. A man capable of serving in the army or navy has no business drawing an invalid pension; but for the republican officials to be choking on this gnat when they have swallowed whole herds of scandals each the size of the proverbial camel and have not winced under the operation, is a little short of ludicrous. If the commissioner of pensions will get after the stay-at-homes who are drawing pensions illegally, the country will be willing to see those who have gone to the war draw theirs.

Brigadier General Kent, in his official report, says that the Seventy-first New York regiment exhibited anything but bravery and coolness when put to the decisive test. Well, The New York World said so at the time and was abused for it; and then Mr. Pulitzer to show that there was nothing mean in his make-up, went to work to raise a monument fund. The question now arises, what will he do with the monument? The friends of the Seventy-first say they won't have it, and General Kent says in effect that the regiment doesn't deserve it.

Aguinaldo wants to know what the Americans are going to do after they take Manila, and he has a right to ask the question.

In Porto Rico love for America is at the boiling point.

It is said Commodore Schley is a Cleveland democrat. This, however, is forgiven.

Porto Rico threw herself into our arms before we had time to pop the question.

America will neither dance nor pay the fiddler in the concert of Europe. She has a bigger concert of her own, exclusive of thirty-seven circuses and a Wild Bill show.

THE STATE PRESS.

A Revival of Industry in Dalton.

From The Dalton, Ga., Argus.

W. H. Wilson, the clever photographer, bought a glass of sarsaparilla the other day which is advertised as "a cure for chronic laziness and that tired feeling." Here is Mr. Wilson's testimonial as to its efficacy: "I got up the next morning and took a chair to sit down and wait for breakfast as usual. But I didn't enjoy sitting down, and could not resist an impulse to go and hoe in the garden some. I hoed for half an hour, and have been hoeing every morning since. I advise every lazy man in Dalton (and they are numerous) to drink sarsaparilla."

Their Sweethearts Object.

From The Dallas, Ga., New Era.

An enlisting officer is in town, but we won't enroll worth a cent. To our great delight our 'sweetheart' objects to our enlisting in the army. She would rather Uncle Sam would lose the Philippines than for her to lose us. She is a woman after our own heart; in fact, we don't want to go to war.

The Gamblers' Outing.

From The Sparta, Ga., Ishmaelite.

Why is it that certain or uncertain citizens of Sparta always take a summer vacation off, just before the assembling of the grand jury? Is it a bad indication for a fellow to be on unfriendly terms with that august and interesting body.

A North Georgia Immune.

From The Dahlonega, Ga., Signal.

"Colonel" Robert Beck, of this place, who moved on to Atlanta to rally 'round the flag in the service of the United States, became bewildered, lost or was translated when the time came for examination—he disappeared suddenly, and his whereabouts is still a mystery. There are some who aver that the "colonel" is not of sound mind. That is how you view it. If disinclination to meet the yellow fever was the "colonel's" motive for "evaporating," it is not so clear that his mind is not so strong and well balanced as it should be. A man can be brave enough to face infuriated Spaniards and still possess discretion to avoid insiduous disease and an insalubrious climate.

POLITICAL TALK OVER THE STATE

The state democratic campaign opens this week with the meeting of the executive committee on Wednesday. There will be a full attendance at the meeting, as the campaign is to be mapped out.

The populists have been at work actively for more than a month, but they have not aroused much enthusiasm even in their own ranks. Mr. Hogan, their candidate for governor, has made a number of speeches, and their plan of campaign has been made clear. Mr. Hogan is urging the populists to vote once more for the party ticket. He says that even if they do not win, thy force the democrats to pass desirable laws. One of the populist papers says that Mr. Hogan is making a "beautiful race, and will defeat Colonel Candler by a handsome majority." This is about the only populist so far heard from who has the hardihood to predict democratic defeat.

Down in Waycross last week the populist nominee for attorney general, Felix Cobb, did not have an audience. His coming had been announced in the papers and by handbills scattered over the county, but there was no audience when the hour arrived, so Mr. Cobb didn't speak. There have been similar experiences elsewhere, all indicating that the populists of former years are not enthused.

The effort to get fusion between the populists and the republicans is not making much headway. The plan of some of the negro speakers is to have the republicans vote for Mr. Hogan for governor in return for populist support for republican candidates for certain congressional districts. One great trouble about this scheme is that the elections occur a month apart, and the populists might not be sufficiently interested in November to go to the polls.

Colonel Allen Candler goes to Lincoln county to speak to the democrats and former populists of Mr. Hogan's home county.

The democrats of Clayton county have secured a promise from Colonel Candler to speak at Jonesboro on the first Monday in September. In accepting the invitation Colonel Candler said that he had received a number of invitations to speak on that day, but he added that he could not go back on the democracy of Clayton.

The fifth congressional district republican committee met in Atlanta yesterday. Postmaster Smythe, the chairman, presided. Tweny-three members were present.

There was some talk of fusing with the populists on Judge J. K. Hines, but the sentiment of the committee was against fusion. It is the impression that if the republicans do not indorse Judge Hines, he will not run.

Mr. George Glenn seems to be the choice of the committee for the republican nomination if they put out a candidate.

A resolution was adopted approving President McKinley's war policy, and another was passed thanking the chairman.

The committee will meet again September 3d at Fairburn.

The colored democrats of Atlanta and this section of the state have organized a Candler club. At a meeting held at their Odd Fellows' hall on Friday night Sam T. Steele was elected president; Rev. Ben Butler, vice president; J. E. White, of McDonough, secretary.

The members of the executive committee are: H. L. Johnson, A. Burnett, Robert L. Chaddock, R. B. Terrell, C. M. McHenry.

The following are members of the standing committee: W. F. Henderson, William Mason, E. Martin, Miles Wimbish, Miles Cranford, A. A. Blake, W. Jenkins, J. Battle. The club started off with a membership of fifty.

The eighteenth senatorial district, composed of the counties of Richmond, Glascock and Jefferson, will be represented in the general assembly by William Little, of Louisville. It was Jefferson's turn this time, Glascock had the senator last term.

It is likely that the next general assembly will attempt to legislate on the subject of fees for lawyers in receivership cases. The claims in the Eagle & Phenix litigation are causing a great deal of comment over the state and a law prescribing a scale of fees for attorneys has been suggested.

The thirtieth district has two claimants for the democratic nomination and both seem determined to run in the October election. As has been previously stated in The Constitution, it is Madison county's time this year. Dr. R. F. Sorrels withdrew once from the race but re-entered. The district executive committee decided that there should be a general primary but no vote would be counted unless cast for a Madison county man. Oglethorpe and Elbert counties preferrd Judge Daniel, of Madison, to Dr. Sorrels, hence the primary in which all three of the counties participated.

Before the primary Dr. Sorrels stated that if he carried his home county he would stay in the race, claiming that the other two counties had no right to say whom Madison county should put up. Dr. Sorrels carried Madison county and did not run in the other two counties. Judge Daniel did run in all three counties and got a majority of all the votes cast. He claims the nomination. So does Dr. Sorrels, and they will fight it out.

It is reported in Houston that the populists, republicans and independents will put out a candidate for ordinary after the democrats hold their primary on August 12th.

Hon. W. J. Webb, of Cherokee, democratic candidate for the senate in the thirty-ninth district, will carry Milton county by 200 majority, says The Alpharetta Free Press.

Dr. William Bradford has been elected chairman of Polk county's new democratic executive committee. Colonel W. C. Bunn, of Cedartown, has been nominated for the senate from the thirty-eighth district. Mayor Joel H. Sanders, of Cedartown, is Polk's democratic candidate for the house.

Dr. T. M. Greenwood has announced as a democratic candidate for the state senate from the forty-first district. A. S. J. Hall is the republican nominee.

Newton county holds a local option election tomorrow.

ODD BITS OF INFORMATION.

The number of sheep in the world is estimated at 550,000,000.

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Artificial legs and arms were in use in Egypt as early as B. C. 700.

The little island of Cuba has nearly thirty different varieties of palm trees.

Rug weaving is an art older than the Pharaohs, and the history of the first loom lies shrouded in oblivion.

An improved diving bell of great capacity, moving along the sea bottom by means of screws moved by electricity, is on exhibition in Paris.

A new company with a capital of $3,500,000 has been formed in London to put 4,000 cabs in the streets at half a shilling a short ride in place of the present shilling.

Ornithologists must be very influential in Russia to succeed in almost making a government matter of the great exhibition of birds which is to be held in St. Petersburg.

OUR NARROW ESCAPE FROM SPANISH RULE

By Wallace P. Reed.

Spanish armies have more than once camped on Georgia soil.

De Soto had his own way when he rode through our territory with his brave cavaliers. There were no whites here to oppose him in those days, and the bold invader left a track of desolation behind him until he found a grave at the bottom of the Mississippi.

If the Spaniards had not been lured westward by their mad craze for gold they would have had no serious difficulty in colonizing and holding the fair domain afterwards known as Georgia.

Even now occasional traces of that famous march come to light in the middle and northern portions of the state, near Macon, Elberton and Rome.

Suppose De Soto and his men had remained here, and sent home for re-enforcements.

In that event this region would perhaps have continued under the Spanish flag to this day, and Atlanta would now be inhabited by a crowd of dark skinned dons jabbering about their "liberdad" and "piedad," and all that sort of thing.

Two centuries after De Soto's death the Spaniards made a determined effort to seize and hold Georgia, but this time they had to deal with General Oglethorpe and his sturdy colonists.

The invaders were finally driven off, and Spain never again attempted to conquer this commonwealth, though she made one more effort to secure control of the entire continent.

This hostile movement is rarely ever mentioned, and very few newspaper readers ever heard of it.

For some unaccountable reason the most interesting facts in history seem to be half forgotten or known only to the few who dig their way through the dusty records of the past.

Yet, at as late a period as our revolutionary war, the Spaniards hoped to extend their flag over this country.

In the year of grace, 1781, it was evident that Washington's armies were about to carry our revolution to a successful conclusion.

The Spaniards knew that our independence meant them no good, and they did not have any love for the British. So they talked things over at Madrid, and sent orders to Havana to instruct the Spanish commanders on this continent to make an effort to conquer the lake region, and then seize all the territory east of the Mississippi.

At that time St. Louis was a Spanish trading post, with a strong garrison. Before that period the British, during the French and Indian war, had attacked the post, but had been forced to retire to their own territory to the northward.

The Spaniards desired to punish their enemies, and also acquire more territory. They had a powerful backing on this side of the globe, to say nothing of the resources of the home kingdom in Europe.

In this hemisphere they controlled Cuba and Porto Rico, and other West Indian islands. Their southern borders were in Chile. Northward from that line they held that part of South America, Central America, Mexico, Florida, parts of Alabama and Mississippi, and that immense Louisiana territory which extended westward to the Pacific, and northward, perhaps, to Alaska.

The Spaniards of those times were as brave as they are now. It was a hazardous undertaking to march in the dead of winter into the hostile country around the lakes, but they started out early in January, 1781.

It was a terrible winter. The invaders had to fight blizzards, Indians, wild beasts and the British. Despite these obstables, they followed the Mississippi river to the north until they struck the mouth of the Illinois. Then, they switched off and took the old French trail up the Illinois.

The little army marched over the frozen prairies, stopping at Fort Creve Coeur and Fort St. Louis, hoisting their banner over both.

Onward they pushed their way through the snow until they came to the junction of the Kankakee and Desplaines. They followed the latter, and when they reached what is now the town of South Chicago they camped there, pulling down the British flag from a deserted fort and hoisting their own.

It was the design of the Spaniards to surprise the garrison of Fort St. Joseph, Mich. They were disappointed if they expected to capture or slay the British. The commander of the fort heard of the approach of the enemy, and he lost no time in slipping off with his soldiers to Detroit.

The Spanish commander occupied the fort, raised the red and yellow flag over it, and then he issued a proclamation annexing that locality and several hundred thousand square miles around it to the Spanish domain.

Having marched "thus far into the bowels of the land," how was he to get out?

The commander was 600 miles from his base of supplies. Re-enforcements could not be expected. Food was hard to get.

After taking a rest the invaders loaded themselves with plunder, destroyed the fort and marched back to St. Louis.

It was a great march, but there were no practical results. After this expedition Spain let the northeast alone.

From that day Spanish rule on this continent began to lose its grip. Volumes would be required to tell the story of the wars and revolutions which in the course of the next two or three generations finally and forever drove the Spaniards out of South America, Central America, Mexico, southern and western North America and the West Indies.

In all the stories of the nations there is nothing more exciting, romantic and picturesque than the history of the events which are so briefly hinted at here.

With the exception of the old Romans, no people ever reached such a climax of territorial expansion as the Spaniards once enjoyed.

In modern times no nation ever rose so high and fell so far. There is no prospect of their ever regaining any of their lost ground. With individuals, after reaching a certain point, decay and death are inevitable. It seems to be so with nations. The descendants of the once all-conquering Romans and Greeks now content themselves with the peaceful pursuits of running hand organs and banana stands, and in the near future we shall probably see a similar degree of degeneracy in the descendants of the old Spaniards.

It seems that those who live by the sword must perish by the sword.

Through all the ages the truth of this declaration of Holy Writ has been strikingly and abundantly illustrated. Perhaps this should not afford us much comfort.

We cannot say that our skirts are clear. Following the methods of our old-world ancestors, we have steadily pushed the policy of what we call territorial expansion, and in many instances we have used the sword to blaze our way.

We have complacently approved of the misfortunes and penalties visited upon other nations, but the day will come when our national sins and virtues will be weighed in the balances and it may be that the terrible judgment pronounced upon those who live by the sword will be executed upon some of our descendants. Speed the day when we can say:

"Take away the sword; states can be saved without it!"

HOW CAPTAIN WOODSON WARNED AGAINST FEVER

While the government officials were in constant and monotonous indecision from May until early June regarding the proper disposition of troops—whether they should be sent to Cuba or held until fall—there was a captain of the hospital corps who insisted that it would be unwise to order any portion of the army to Cuba before at least the middle of September.

Many officers, some of whom had had experience with hot summers in the west and some of whom had read a great many weather reports, insisted that to send the soldiers to Santiago would involve no danger whatever from the usually mortal yellow fever, but this surgeon, Captain R. S. Woodson—at that time assistant surgeon in charge of the ambulance train which had been ordered to accompany the army to Cuba when it moved—believed that to send the men would mean a great loss of life. So confirmed and so earnest was Captain Woodson in this belief that, regardless of any consequence that might fall upon him from being quoted by name in the prints, he gave an interview to The Constitution on Sunday, May 22d, which created widespread talk and produced considerable dissatisfaction among the men who thought they might be ordered away from Tampa to an even more dangerous climate.

Captain Woodson, who is a specialist in bacteriology and who has studied yellow fever under government instructions, announced the strong belief that to take the army to the healthiest part of Cuba would be to throw it into danger—in fact he said to me at the time:

"Our army, recruited entirely from unacclimated men, possessing absolutely no immunity or acclimation, would suffer even in a greater degree the loss experienced by the Spanish army in Cuba through yellow fever."

The interview with him was published exclusively in The Constitution and copied by other papers. The department found it unnecessary to retain Captain Woodson as an assistant surgeon in charge of the ambulance train for Cuba, and for some reason, of course not connected with his interview on the subject of yellow fever, decided that he would be of much more service in Tampa, where with proper regulations there would be absolutely no danger of yellow fever.

It is said that Surgeon General Sternberg indorsed all Captain Woodson, who is an Atlantian, said in regard to yellow fever, but Sternberg shrank from publicity.

The interview with Captain Woodson was in full as follows:

"I have made no official report on yellow fever, as the surgeon general is probably the greatest living authority on yellow fever in Cuba. Any advice to be given the authorities may safely be left to him. While sanitary precautions should always be made subservient to military necessities, yet the very great danger of yellow fever infection among the 100,000 non-immunes likely to be sent into Cuba should be fairly met and given due consideration. The devastation of the Spanish army by this disease is yet in the minds of those who have followed the history of the present hostilities in Cuba. We should profit by this lesson. We should avoid, if possible, the aforementioned danger. It has been said that the danger to our troops from this disease is slight; that the Cuban army is practically immune therefrom, and a manifestation of the disease among them is of the mildest character. This is true, for the reason that the Cuban army is a small one, unconcentrated, and its members possess, from long residence, constant exposure to the environments of the disease, previous attacks and inheritance, a partial or complete immunity.

"On the contrary, our own army, recruited almost entirely from unacclimated men, possessing absolutely no immunity to acclimation, will suffer, even in a greater degree, the losses experienced by the Spanish army in Cuba. It should be remembered that the rainy season, a season of pestilence in Cuba, has begun and the military situation leads me to believe that the campaign before us will be of longer duration than is supposed by many. It is asserted that the superior sanitation of the American army in the field and the rigid enforcement of quarantine regulations will prevent the introduction of the disease. It should be remembered that yellow fever is one of the most elusive of all infections. It is a matter of history, evident from time to time by the careful watchfulness of our various quarantine establishments, and it cannot be gainsaid or denied that the danger of infection to so large a body of un-immunes so near the fountainhead of the disease will be infinitely greater. While our army is admirably fitted out for a campaign in northern climates, the reverse is true as to the southern climates.

"Already several cases of sunstroke have occurred among the troops on their arrival in this city. This is due to the sudden translation of troops from extreme cold to a tropical heat, the nervous system, controlling the production of heat, not having had time to accommodate itself to the sudden change. The necessity for acclimatization is obvious. It would be wise, before sending the troops to Cuba, to mobilize them in the semi-tropical portions along the gulf and south Atlantic coast for the purpose of acclimatization through the coming summer and withhold the invasion of Cuba till the pestilence is passed. By this means the danger of the infection and the mortality, should infection occur, would be greatly lessened.

"The present blockade of Havana, if Spanish prizes and prisoners are properly quarantined, affords the most efficient protection against the introduction of the fever into this country through our southern ports, thus giving the greatest security to troops stationed at Tampa, Jacksonville and similar points. It is true that such a policy carries with it the opprobium of timidity, and though the martyrs of the Maine cry for speedy vengeance. It is questionable whether a greater desolation should be thrust upon a brave and prosperous people. Personally, I am immune, and I am intensely interested in the disease in question, but knowing, as I do, the chances of infection, I would strongly advocate a waiting policy as affording the smallest rate of mortality from all sources. Of course, if an early invasion should take place, the utmost precautions will be taken against the introduction of the disease. The army will be kept in rigid quarantine, so far as military requirements will allow. During the entire campaign the medical department will be constantly on the outlook for suspicious cases, but should infection occur in spite of this case, the instant isolation of the sick and the segregation of commands will be instituted."

Certainly Captain Woodson's words are as applicable now as they were then. It only remains to be seen whether or not his statements have been verified.

Roosevelt writes that 4,000 men are sick, and that while the death rate is small, when the yellow fever reaches its full strength (black vomit begins after August 15th) the conditions will be desperate. However, since Santiago has been captured, all strictures on the lack of management are rendered invalid. But the fact is not to be put aside that in the early part of a campaign hatt was to take Santiago with 5,000 men, an army officer dared give voice to a warning—a warning, the need of which is now demonstrated in the death of brave men who charged past deadly Mauser bullets into deadlier miasma. For his courage in speaking out, Captain Woodson has doubtless been made to suffer, though no direct charge of unfair treatment can be made.

JULIAN HARRIS.

EAGLE & PHENIX FEES DISCUSSED

One Interested in the Matter Talks of the Present Situation.

HISTORY OF THE RECEIVERSHIP

Tells of the Claims of the Receivers and of the Bondholders.

SPEAKS OF CLAIMS OF RECEIVERS

Seems To Have Been Understood That the Two Receivers Were Only To Obtain Compensation of One.

IN view of the much-talked-of litigation for fees claimed out of the Eagle & Phenix property and some protests which have appeared against the editorials on a practice which has grown to be general throughout this state, and which has been a potent factor in keeping away investors, an outline of some of the history of this property and the litigation should prove exceedingly interesting.

The Eagle and Phenix Manufacturing Company was organized early after the war between the states. The stockholders realizing almost phenomenal results, added to the investment from time to time until the property now consists of three large cotton mills, manufacturing a great many kinds of goods, some of which have gained a reputation which has influenced merchants to place a value on the trade marks alone of over $100,000.

The dividends from these mills gave them such a reputation that capitalists in disposing of their estates in some instances regarded their stock in this property as most stable, and in their bequests, in some instances, these stocks were entailed as a permanent investment. The following is an account furnished by a person well acquainted with all the details:

"Several years ago the management underwent a decided change, and in June, 1895, the property became involved in litigation. Application was made for receivers in both the state and federal courts. A compromise was effected, which seemed at the time to satisfy all parties who figured in the litigation except Judge Bigbee, who was at one time a co-receiver.

"The American Trust and Banking Company, of which Captain English is the president and Messrs. Ellis & Gray were general counsel, was the trustee named in the mortgage securing the bonded indebtedness upon the property. When the contest for the receivership had quieted down it was announced that Captain J. W. English had been appointed a co-receiver with Mr. G. Gunby Jordon to operate the property. Messrs. Ellis & Gray, counsel for the trust company, having filed a bill in the interests of the depositors contesting the rights of the bondholders, Mr. L. F. Girard, of Columbus, was appointed counsel for the American Trust and Banking Company and was charged with the duty of foreclosing the mortgage. He was also appointed counsel for the receivers in Columbus, Messrs. Glenn, Slaton & Phillips having been appointed general counsel for the receivers in Atlanta. The conditions thus presented were somewhat peculiar and it was talked at the time that it looked as though the property would be consumed in court costs and fees.

"Judge Newman stated about the time of making the appointments that he intended to see that the fees paid in this litigation should be reasonable, and intimated that though two receivers were appointed, they would not be compensated on the basis of twice as much as one receiver would be entitled to. This statement he afterwards repeated in open court on various occasions, and, relying upon it, the bondholders, in November last, came together and organized for the purpose of protecting their interests in the best possible manner. The meeting was attended by a very large majority of those interested.

"A committee was appointed with full powers. The plan of reorganization was prepared by the committee, and was signed by the holders of all of the bonds except seventeen.

"At the sale of the properties in June last, this committee purchased all of the properties belonging to the original company, except a small knitting mill on the Alabama side of the river, which was not deemed important.

"A new company has been organized and stocked for $600,000, which stock is to be distributed by the committee to the holders of the old bonds on the basis of $55 of stock for $100 of bonds. The bondholders are to get nothing else for their bonds. The stock of the company, amounting to $1,250,000, which, for a long time, commanded a high premium, is all lost. The general creditors of the company get nothing. The depositors in the old Savings bank who have not been paid off, holding claims to the amount of $130,000, have been given a prior lien upon the property, and are to be paid. Other prior liens found due for cotton on hand at the time the receivers took possession, and some claims for machinery previously purchased, are also adjudged a prior lien. All debts created by the receivers during their management are to be paid. All costs of litigation, including fees for counsels, receivers and masters are to be paid. After discharging all of these debts and deducting them from $505,000, the amount for which the property is sold, there will be left about $250,000 to go to the bondholders, who hold claims of about $1,100,000.

"Those bondholders who have undertaken to purchase and reorganize the property will be entitled to a credit on the amount of their bid of their proportion of this $250,000. The difference they paid into the court for the urpose of discharging all the obligations fixed upon the property by the court.

"The situation is noteworthy. Out of a property which over $1,600,000, the actual net cash realized by the investors is about one-quarter of a million dollars.

"The complaints that have been most discussed have been based upon two grounds chiefly.

"First. That there should not have been two receivers, except upon the basis that two were to be paid no more compensation than one, and that it has been unfortunate for the bondholders that the president of the Trust company, trustee for the bonds ,as well as the general counsel for this company, should have been placed in an antagonistic position to the bonded interests.

"It is further stated that Mr. Girard, who was appointed special counsel for the trustee to foreclose the mortgage, should not represent the receivers, making it necessary for him to appear for them now in their claim for fees.

"In a publication which appeared in a Columbus paper recently, in which a list of the claims as filed was given, it appears that the claims for the two receivers, Messrs. English and Jordan; their counsel, Mr. Girard, the Trust Company, of which Captain English is the head, and its counsel, Mr. Girard also, amount to $97,000, leaving the other claims amounting to $99,000, but which have been adjusted for less.

"It is claimed by the receivers that they took possession of the property in a collapsed condition. They claim that there was no cotton on hand; while, on the other hand, it is claimed there were 700 to 800 bales on hand, which, however, was held as collateral for money borrowed.

"The receivers claim that the operatives were demoralized, were on a strike. On the other hand, it is claimed that these operatives are a most conservative, harmonious class of people; that they have been living about the property, most of them in houses belonging to the company, for many years, and that it was an easy matter to secure their co-operation under the receivers' management.

"The receivers claim that the machinery was old and worn out and the buildings were in bad repair. The bondholders admit the first item to be true, but on the other hand, claim that very little repairs have been placed upon the buildings by the receivers; that they are well built and substantial, and that the repairs chiefly needed, namely to the exterior woodwork and roofs, have not been made by the receivers.

"It is claimed by the receivers that having no credit, it became necessary for them to individually indorse for the raising of funds to run the mills. On the other hand, it is claimed that the receivers show by their report that they found in quick assets, which were converted into cash, $159,000, all of which, together with all purchases of goods made by them, they were authorized to pledge for any debts created, and that this margin of $159,000 ought to have been sufficient for any good manager in operating the property through the courts.

"The receivers claim that because of their personal indorsement they should be entitled to large extra compensation. On the other hand, the bondholders contend that no one except a person who would have been competent to manage the property as president should have been appointed receiver, and that, with a sufficient guarantee in the margin named, it was the receivers' duty to manage the property for the compensation which would be satisfactory to a president.

"They further claim that $7,500 is a large amount of money; that it is equivalent today in purchasing value to $12,000 or $15,000 six years ago, and that this compensation, when paid to one receiver, ought, practically, to relieve the bondholders from the burden of paying a second receiver.

"They further allege that both of the receivers have continued to fill positions in banks with which they were previously connected, without any loss of compensation, during the term of the receivership, and that this fact should not be ignored.

"It is contended by the receivers and their counsel that the property has been managed so as to show a large profit during the two years; that the money has been borrowed at low rates of interest; that the trade has been extended, and that much has been done in the interests of the creditors of the property, and for this they claim extra compensation. On the other hand, the bondholders contend that during the past two years the rates on loans of the kind have averaged very low; that money has been plentiful; that the trade was well established and needed only to be cultivated; that the profits, as shown, would be reduced by $100,000 if the interest accruing in the meantime upon the bonded indebtedness had been paid.

"Other claims are made by the receivers which the bondholders say should not be considered, because it was their duty as receivers, expecting to be well compensated, that they should manage the property in the best possible manner.

"It is claimed by all the parties interested in the litigation asking for fees, that much skill and good service has been rendered and that "the laborer is worthy of his hire." On the other hand, it is contended that the work was not forced upon any of them; that they were indeed, some of them at least, engaged in a scramble to get into the work, and that when they shall have been fairly compensated they ought to be satisfied, especially when it is seen that the stockholders and general creditors are to get nothing, and a very small amount will be left to the bondholders, out of which must yet be paid all of the court expenses even to the final hearing of the cause."

ATLANTA AND THE REUNION.

Hospitable Atlanta.

From The Dahlonega, Ga., Signal.

Something has been said in the papers derogatory to the hospitality of Atlanta during the late reunion. We attended the reunion and we state positively, after close observation in every particular, that no city in the United States ever did or ever will excel the unanimous hospitality of the people of Atlanta toward the old vets. Of course there was such an immense crowd that personal attention could not be given every one, but the general hospitality to make the old vets happy was without a parallel in the past history of the organization, and now, to the good ladies and little girls all along Peachtree to the grounds, we return our thanks for the many attentions given the old vets in offering to them ice water on their way to the reunion grounds.

Extra Hazardous Risks.

From The Savannah, Ga., Morning News.

If the Southeastern Tariff Association had had charge of the life insurance business of Atlanta, the rate on policemen would probably be advanced heavily instanter. The third policeman within a year was killed there the other day. If any person has been punished for the killing of these officers of the law the fact has escaped attention.

Stout=People-Comfort.

Mrs. Olin Smith, Syracuse, N.Y., says: "I am very fleshy, suffered very much from chafing and perspiration in folds of flesh. Comfort Powder gave me almost instant relief. It's rightly named **Comfort Powder**

Sara Banfield, Trained Nurse, Pittsburg, Pa., says: "For chafed or rough skin, or for any irritation of the skin, I use Comfort Powder in preference to all others."

Entirely unlike Talcum Powders — more modern and more scientific.

All druggists. 25 and 50c. Sample box free. COMFORT POWDER CO., Hartford, Ct.

MANY NEW PUPILS TO ENTER SCHOOLS

Large Number Apply at Superintendent's Office for Tickets.

ABOUT 500 TICKETS ISSUED

Several Grades in the Calhoun Street School Are Already Filled.

ATTENDANCE TO BE UNUSUALLY LARGE

Superintendent Slaton Is Pleased with Prospects and Says He Will Be Able To Care for All.

SUPERINTENDENT SLATON, of the Atlanta public schools, has issued 475 tickets to new pupils who will enter the schools this fall. The number of new pupils for this time is unusually large and the prospects are that the schools will be well filled.

Parents of pupils who are to enter the schools this term have been besieging the office of the superintendent during the last few days and have obtained information concerning the requirements for entering their children in the public schools. The demand for tickets is large and those in the office are kept very busy. Those applying for tickets have in many instances overlooked the fact that tickets will not be issued unless the child who is to enter the schools possesses a certificate of successful vaccination. Patrons of the schools are requested by the superintendent to see that certificates are obtained, otherwise their children will not be furnished with tickets.

In addition to the large number of new pupils who will enter the schools next September there are about 12,500 old pupils who will return to their desks. Of this large number only about 10,000 will attend regularly.

In speaking of the matter yesterday Superintendent Slation said he thought some of the schools would be crowded at the beginning of the term, but he believes he will be able to find seats for all who enter, except in a few schools. In cases of this kind the children will be transferred to other schools where there is more room. An arrangement of this kind, although it causes considerable inconvenience and forces children to walk longer distances than otherwise, is found to be very successful and makes it possible for all children to obtain seats.

Several grades in a number of the schools are already filled and pupils applying for seats in them will be transferred to other schools. The sixth, seventh and eighth grades of Calhoun street school are full. The fifth grade of Fair street school is also full. Pupils who fail to obtain seats in these grades will be transferred to schools where there is more room.

The indications are that every grade and every school will be well filled. It is possible that the lower grades may be somewhat crowded at first on account of the unusually large number of children who are entering the schools for the first time.

Superintendent Slaton is pleased with the outlook and believes that the coming year will be one of the most successful in the history of the schools. Preparations for the reception of the children are being made at the various school buildings. The houses will be thoroughly cleaned and repaired and everything will be in readiness for the children on the day of opening.

The action of the board of education in obtaining schoolbooks at a reduced price seems to give pleasure to the patrons of the school. The new arrangement will cause the patrons of the school to save 15 per cent on all books purchased by them. Formerly there was much dissatisfaction concerning the high prices of schoolbooks. Another feature which seems to please is the adoption of books for a term of years which will cause a discontinuance of annual changes.

DR. G. B. STRICKLER IS HERE.

He Will Preach at the Central Presbyterian Church This Morning for Rev. Theron Rice.

Dr. G. B. Strickler, formerly pastor of the Central Presbyterian church of this city, accompanied by his wife, reached Atlanta yesterday morning. For the next few days they will be the guests of Dr. and Mrs. W. S. Kendrick at their home on the corner of Mitchell and Washington street.

When the train came in yesterday morning quite a number of friends were at the depot to meet Dr. and Mrs. Strickler. Both were in the best of health and seemed delighted to be back in Atlanta once more.

Dr. Strickler will occupy his old pulpit this morning at 11 o'clock and the Central Presbyterian church will be crowded to its utmost capacity. Dr. Strickler is universally esteemed in Atlanta. During his ministry of more than thirteen years in this city he created a profound impression not only upon his own denomination, but upon every other denomination in Atlanta, and the consensus of opinion here as well as elsewhere is that the south has no abler theologian and no deeper thinker than Dr. Strickler.

Since resigning his pulpit in Atlanta two years ago Dr. Strickler has devoted his life to the education of young Presbyterian ministers. He holds the chair of theology in the Union Theological seminary, formerly at Hampden-Sidney, but now at Richmond, Va. Under his ministry the Central Presbyterian church developed rapidly both in numerical strength and in spiritual power. Several missions were organized which afterwards developed into churches, and other agencies were started which made the Central Presbyterian church a power in the synod of Georgia. When Dr. Strickler decided to leave Atlanta it was not without deep reluctance that his congregation consented to give him up.

This is the first time that Dr. Strickler has been in Atlanta since resigning his pulpit and consequently there will be hundreds to hear him at the Central Presbyterian church this morning.

Dr. Strickler will remain in Atlanta for several weeks and during the absence of Rev. Theron H. Rice, the pastor, he will occupy the pulpit of the Central Presbyterian church.

Rough on Alger.

From The Sparta, Ga., Ishmaelite.

It is said that Ray's regiment of so-called immunes has been ordered to Santiago. Alger didn't want any southern regiments there until it became a pesthole of yellow fever. Now he wants them to take the place of his Michigan pets, and let the latter come home. It wouldn't have been a bad thing for the country if Alger had been courtmartialed and shot during the civil war.

Sandpaper vs. Silk.

Chicago Times-Herald.

The inventive facilities of the American girl seem practically unlimited. The Atchison Globe says: "By tying sandpaper about her ankles, an Atchison girl produces the same effect as by buying an expensive silk skirt. The pieces of sandpaper rub together and sound just like a $12 skirt. Pretty rough on the dressmakers, though.

FINE SEASON AT ASHEVILLE

Battery Park Hotel Filled with Delighted Guests.

MEETING OF INSURANCE MEN

Executive Committee of Southeastern Tariff Association—Battery Park Guests.

Asheville, N. C., August 6.—(Special.)—This summer's season at the Battery Park hotel is the largest in its history. A very large crowd of people are naturally in Asheville, but the Battery Park has a most delightful crowd and is well filled. The principal features of the amusements this week have been three dances, a cotillion complimentary to Mr. McKissick's house party, led by Thomas B. Paine and Charles Matthews, Jr., of Atlanta; a morning german on Friday, progressive euchre party Friday night, and numerous side issues, so to speak. The hotel is gay in its summer attire, and for the next six weeks there will be more amusements and other pleasant features of an ideal summer resort than can be found at any other place in the south.

Among the people who are summering at the Battery Park this year are:

Mr. and Mrs. Milton Dargan, of Atlanta, and family, Mrs. Bozeman, Atlanta; Mrs. Parsons and Miss Parsons, Atlanta; Mrs. Henry Jackson, Miss Callie Jackson, Miss Florence Jackson, Marion Jackson, Atlanta; Judge and Mrs. Henry B. Tompkins and family, Atlanta; Mrs. Wellborn Hill, Atlanta; Mrs. Thomas J. Hunter, Atlanta; Mrs. Tom Cawthorne, Atlanta; Mrs. Goldsmith, Atlanta; Frank Inman, John S. Goldsmith, Atlanta; Stephen French, Thomas Eggleston, Atlanta; W. E. Chapin, Atlanta; Mrs. Joseph Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Barbour Thompson, Atlanta; Thomas B. Paine, Edward S. Gay, Atlanta; Miss Catharine Gay, Atlanta; Mrs. M. L. Emmons and family, Atlanta; Mr. Sanders McDaniel, Atlanta; the Misses Tulledge, Cincinnati; Mrs. S. A. Johnson, Cleveland, Tenn.; Mrs. James H. Bible, Chattanooga, Tenn.; J. W. Murphy, W. A. Wimbush, Columbus, Ga.; Mrs. W. W. Gordon, New Orleans; Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Norton, Misses Lucy and Mattie Norton, Louisville, Ky.; E. P. Newson, Brenham, Tex.; J. C. Murphy and family, New Orleans; James Swann and family, New York; Colonel K. M. Murchison and family, Wilmington, N. C.; Mr. and Mrs. Clayton Giles, Miss Lucile Murchison, Wilmington, N. C.; Mr. James Sprunt and family, Wilmington, N. C.; Mr. and Mrs. Rob Jones and daughter, Memphis, Tenn.; W. Y. Thompson and wife, Memphis; Thomas Peters, Atlanta; General Henry M. Smythe, of Virginia; John H. Miller and family, Birmingham, Ala.; Mr. and Mrs. Roland Ellis, Macon, Ga.; Mr. Walter T. Colquitt, Atlanta; F. D. Bartlett, P. S. Harvey, Chicago; Captain Philip T. Mayre, Virginia; Mrs. John W. Gordon, Miss Annie Pender Gordon, Miss Rebecca D. Gordon, Richmond; Mrs. John C. Simons and family, Charleston, S. C.; W. Mayre, Richmond; Mrs. Cleland K. Smith, Memphis, Tenn.; Mrs. Daniel Huger, Mobile; Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Saunders, Chattanooga, Tenn.; General J. S. Poland and staff, United States army; Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Bright and family, Miss Mehle, New Orleans; Mrs. W. A. Henderson, Knoxville, Tenn.; Mr. L. R. Warren, Richmond, Va.; Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Dox, New Orleans; Mr. A. B. Andrews, Atlanta; J. C. Hunter and wife, Miss Glover, Atlanta; Miss Dargan, Atlanta; Mr. and Mrs. John C. Ruse, Atlanta; Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Fleming, Miss Trezvant, Atlanta; Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Evans, Macon, Ga.; H. V. Edwards, Macon, Ga.; Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Middleton, Atlanta, Ga.; Mr. and Mrs. Ashton Starke, Richmond, Va.; Mrs. George Denegre and family, New Orleans; Mr. and Mrs. George J. Dexter, Atlanta; Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Butler and family, Savannah, Ga.; Mr. and Mrs. W. McPherson Wiltbank, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. Robert F. Maddox, jr., Atlanta; Clark Howell, Atlanta; Miss Rosalie Howell, Atlanta; Mr. A. Cas Canfield, New York; Mrs. W. H. Pleasants, Jacksonville; Albert Steiner and family, Atlanta; F. S. Coxe, Philadelphia, Pa.; Mrs. David Jamison and family, Dr. Sanford E. Chaille, New Orleans; Mrs. Moon, Miss Moon, St. Louis, Mo.; Mr. Thomas H. West, Miss Florence West, Miss Carroll West, W. H. West and Mrs. J. F. West, St. Louis, Mo.; Mr. James Gardner, Miss Garner, Augusta; Misses Huobel, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. Lee Howell, Miss Howell, Evansville, Ind.; Mrs. F. Reece, Miss Lillie Reece, Mrs. Lewis Reece, Indianapolis; Judge Thomas H. Purnell and family, Raleigh; Colonel Charles Price, Salisbury; Mrs. Walter Chatfield, Fort McPherson, Ga.; Mr. and Mrs. Page Warden, Pittsburg, Pa.; Miss Betty Warden, Pittsburg, and large numbers of other prominent people from all over the south.

The executive committee of the Southeastern Traffic Association has been in session here all the week. It will probably close its labors Saturday night of this week.

The executive committee of the Southeastern Freight Association will meet at the Battery Park hotel on the 10th instant. Nearly all of the high officials of the numerous railroads in the south will be present. About seventy-five of these gentlemen have rooms reserved at the Battery Park hotel for next week.

General J. S. Poland, of the United States army, who has been quite ill at Chickamauga, has taken rooms at the Battery Park hotel for the rest of the summer or until he is fully recovered. Mrs. Poland has joined him, having arrived from Rhode Island on Wednesday. General Poland brought part of his staff, including Captain W. T. Wrenn, Captain W. B. Poland, Dr. F. R. Charlton and Lieutenant D. C. Moor. General Poland has been very ill at Chickamauga, and it is hoped that the high altitude here and the delightful climate will restore him to his usual health.

Society News and Gossip.

Continued from Thirteenth Page.

Valeria Rankin have returned to Atlanta after a visit to Mrs. Walter Lamar.

Mrs. Valeria Lamar McLaren and Mr. Lamar Washington left Monday afternoon for Saratoga, where they will remain for the rest of the summer at the Grand Union hotel. Mrs. McLaren's visit to Macon has been a source of great pleasure to her large circle of friends in this, her old home, and it is learned with regret that she and her nephew will probably spend next winter in New York.

Miss Louise Rogers has returned home, after a six weeks' absence in Kentucky and Tennessee. She was the guest of Judge and Mrs. Estill at their magnificent home near Lexington and then visited Miss Divine in Chattanooga.

Miss Dellie Rogers and Miss Hattie Saussy are visiting Mrs. Miller Gordon at her country home near Perry.

Miss Annie Colbert leaves in a few days for Canada to remain until November.

Miss Lila Cabaniss is the guest of Miss Annie Crutchfield at Mount Airy.

Miss Emie Cabaniss is visiting Miss Agnes Leverette at Eatonton.

Miss Sallie Guttenberger and Miss Ida Guttenberger are visiting their aunt, Mrs. Willis, at Walden.

Miss May Nottingham has returned from a visit to Barnesville.

Miss Eloise Chisholm has returned to Brunswick after spending a week with Miss Mabel Glenn and Miss Nell Johnson. Miss Chisholm was one of the most admired young ladies in the house party recently given by Miss Nell Johnson at the Wigwam, Indian Spring.

Miss Mamey Hatcher is spending the summer at Marshallville with her grandparents, Colonel and Mrs. W. H. Felton.

Mrs. Anderson Reese, Mrs. McEwen Johnston and Miss Viola Johnston are at Morehead City.

Miss Cleveland Smith and Miss Carolie English are visiting Miss Shaw in Baltimore.

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Miller Willet and children and Miss Lucy Lester, of Thomasville, are spending the summer months at Hendersonville, N. C.

Miss Miriam Powell is at Mineral Bluff.

Miss Mary Smith and Miss Kittie Coleman leave Monday for Cleveland, Tenn., where they will join Mrs. C. H. Peele, who is spending some time there.

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Newnan, Ga., August 6.—(Special.)—The announcement is made that on Thursday, August 11th, the marriage of Mr. Howard C. Glover and Miss Fannie Virginia Jones will take place at the Central Baptist church of Newnan. The ceremony will occur at 8 o'clock in the evening. Dr. J. H. Hall officiating. Miss Jones is the daughter of Dr. T. J. Jones, and a young lady possessing many rare charms and most amiable traits. Mr. Glover is the junior member of the popular firm of Black & Glover and is equipped with sterling business qualifications. Both parties are prominent and popular in society.

TATE SPRING, TENN.

An Evening at Tates.

On Sundays religious services have been held in the parlor, and have been well attended, Rev. Culver, of Birmingham, Ala., Dr. Sneed, of Georgetown, Ky., and Dr. John Gordon Law, of Florida, have preached with great acceptability.

The spacious parlor was filled to its capacity with a brilliant company. Toilets were elaborate and diamonds flashed. Governors Atkinson, of Georgia, and Taylor, of Tennessee, sat together near the front. Miss Harrison, daughter of General Harrison, of Alabama, recently from European musical instruction, was to sing. And she did sing and completely captivated the company, as was evidenced by the hearty applause. When she tired, a call was made for Governor Atkinson, who responded in a neat little speech, and then Governor Taylor was called out, and though not in good health, proved to be as witty as usual. An old patron of the springs was heard to remark, "Never saw a finer company at Tate's than there is just now."

Miss McNamara, of Lynchbrug, Va., and Miss Armstrong, of Selma, Ala., are also among our finest singers ,and are very obliging.

The german is frequently enjoyed morning and evening, a large number taking enthusiastic part. That of last Thursday night deserves especial mention, Mr. Henry Wyly, of Mobile, and Miss Martin, of Birmingham, leading.

The latest arrivals from Georgia are J. L. Sweat, Waycross; W. E. Kay, Brunswick; John M. Graham, August Denk, Miss A. Denk, Joe Shirklick, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Matthews, J. B. Daniel, Miss Brown and maid, Miss Mitchell, Miss Ruth Cunningham, Atlanta.

HER THIRD MEDAL.

Mrs. Condon Is Awarded a Medal at the Cleoron Exhibition.

Merit has received its reward again. This time in the shape of a handsome medal awarded Mrs. Condon for her superior class of work in photography. The honor is more pronounced when it is known that it was awarded by the Photographers' Association of America, at their last meeting and exhibition at Celoron, N. Y., and that her work was in competition with America's best photographers. This is the third consecutive year that Mrs. Condon has been awarded a medal in open competition with the best of American photograph from all parts of the country. Only the highest class of work is turned out from her studio, and better portraitures of one's self cannot be secured anywhere in the country than at her parlors. Especially is this true of children. Her photographs of the little ones have won her a reputation of which any artist may well be proud. Her friends are congratulating her upon her deserved success, and the reward with which it has met.

To the Board of Education.

The people are very much worked up over the adoption of the books by the board of education at their meeting last week, and are disappointed because the board did not adopt certain good books that could be bought at much less price than those adopted. This is especially true in reference to geographies. I have taken time and trouble to get information on this book, and I find that the board was offered the Rand, McNally & Co.'s geographies at a great deal less money than the one adopted. I also learn that Rand, McNally & Co.'s geographies are used exclusively in the state of Texas and other states, also in Chicago, New York and many other cities of this country. Certainly if they are good enough for these people, they are good enough for us.

Rand, McNally & Co. are the largest publishers in this country, and are recognized as the best map and atlas makers of the world. We have made the following comparison of prices of the two books, and the difference is too great to be treated by our people as an ordinary matter. The people should demand the adoption of the book that will save them money, and the board of education cannot do a better thing than to reconsider their action in this matter.

The following prices will show the saving to the children of Atlanta by the use of Rand, McNally & Co.'s geographies:

If 2,000 pupils purchased one elementary geography each, they would save 14 cents on each book, or $180. If the same number are exchanged they will save $350. If the same number of children purchase grammar school geographies, they will save 27 cents each, or a total of $440, and on an exchange of the same number they would save 35 cents each, or a total of $700.

So if the board had adopted Rand, McNally & Co.'s geographies, instead of Frye's, it would have saved the children and parents of Atlanta the sum of $1,700 in one year's purchase, and as the contract for books is made for five years, it is easily seen what a large saving the adoption of Rand, McNally & Co.'s books would have been, and this saving would have been largely to the poor children of Atlanta. I may be wrong in my estimate number of geographies used, but the saving on each book is the same to each purchaser. How the board could put this extra expense on the people is hard to understand.

I have examined the two books, and I can find nothing in Rand, McNally & Co.'s books that any fair-minded person can construe to reflect in any way against the south. On the other hand, it compliments all sections of the south. Their Georgia edition is a world of information, and is certainly complete. Several members of the board are reported as saying that they had carefully examined all of the geographies submitted, and that Rand, McNally & Co.'s geographies were as well suited as any books on the market. So reconsider, gentlemen, and let our people have books cheap. PARENT.

Atlanta, Ga.

THE SHOE S TOCK

OF THE JOHN M. MOORE CO.

Will be Moved to 49 Peachtree Street

AUGUST 5TH.

RECEIVER will there continue his BARGAIN SALE until stock is closed out.

C. L. PETTIGREW, Receiver.



TO MAKE A HIT . . .

Is the destiny of this shoe offering. There are certain times during the year when a merchant MUST REDUCE HIS STOCK, not only to make room for new goods, but so he will not have to carry it over another season, when everybody will be looking for new, fresh styles. Therefore THIS IS ONE OF THEM, as we select August for that purpose.

The following lots will be placed on sale until disposed of:

One large lot of Ladies' Oxford Ties in tan, brown and oxblood, coin and pointed toes, all soft and well made, but they are odds and ends; regular prices $1.50, $2.00 and $2.50, but we mark them down to close the lot to..... **98c**

One lot of Ladies' Brown and Chocolate Oxford Ties, mostly pointed toes, but all best hand sewed goods and highly guaranteed; regular $3 grades, you have a chance at them now for..... **1.50**

Remember that the remainder of our stock of Misses' and Children's Brown 1-Strap Slippers and Spring-heel Oxford Ties is being sold at

33 1/3 PER CENT OFF

Regular prices. This is a rare opportunity.

Men's Brown Vici Kid Laced Shoes, with brown silk vesting tops, strictly hand made and are on the new coin shape lasts, sizes 7 to 11; former price $4.00, we will close them out at..... **$2.65**

One lot of Men's Brown fine Russia Calf Laced Shoes, plain Yale toes, all solid and fully guaranteed; reduced from $3.00 to **$1.98**

We have one lot of Men's Tan Willow Calf Laced shoes that we will sell cheap; they are made of best willow calf, strictly hand sewed, made on the new English last and never sold for less than $4.00, to close the lot..... **$3.15**

MAIL ORDERS WILL BE FILLED WITH CARE.

Byck Bro's. & Co.

FOOTCOVERERS TO ALL MANKIND.

ONLY A FEW DAYS

Until we move. Don't fail to take advantage of the PRICES we have made for those days on . . .

HABERDASHERY AND HATS.

The Gay Co.

18 Whitehall Street.

Stricture CURED while You Sick. 8,000 cured in one year.

Carter's Grand-Solvent Bougies will dislodge, digest and forever remove Urethral Strictures in 15 days. Bougies dissolve in three hours, curing while you sleep. Cures Gleet and enlarged Prostates. Valuable treatise free.

ST. JAMES ASS'N, Dept. 55, Bond Hill, O

MORPHINE!

EASY, PAINLESS, PERMANENT HOME CURE. We will send any one addicted to MORPHINE, OPIUM, LAUDANUM, or other DRUG HABIT, a trial treatment, FREE OF CHARGE, of the most remarkable remedy for this purpose ever discovered. Containing the GREAT VITAL PRINCIPLE lacking in all other remedies. Confidential correspondence invited from all, especially PHYSICIANS. ST. JAMES SOCIETY, 1251 BROADWAY, N.Y. CITY

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Eternity.

Eternity is not, as men believe,
Before and after us, an endless line.
No, 'tis a circle, infinitely great,
All the circumference with creation thronged,
God at the center dwells, beholding all;
And, as we move in this eternal round,
The finite portion which alone we see
Behind us is the Past. What lies before
We call the Future. But to Him who dwells
Far at the center, equally remote
From every point of the circumference,
Both are alike—the Future and the Past.
—TENNYSON.

NEWS OF THE CHURCHES IN THE FOREIGN FIELD.

The Baptist Publication Society of this country has now in its employ seven chapel cars, which run on railroads in various parts of the country. It is an acceptable service which they offer.

The Deaconess's Home, at Neu ndettelsan, Germany, founded by Pastor Loche, has trained 443 sisters, of whom about sixty were daughters of Lutheran ministers.

In the annual conference of the Methodist church in Canada the question of the over-supply of ministers was seriously considered. The same question was up in the Canadian general assembly. In both steps were taken to raise the educational standard for the ministry.

The Northern Presbyterian board of home missions starts well in its work for the coming year. During the meeting of the general assembly word came that a contribution of $20,000 had been made by the Presbyterian church at Clinton, N. J. When it was announced, it was also said that an elder in the church, a commissioner to the assembly, had contributed the sum of $5,000 to the same board for the reduction of its debt. This is a very good beginning for the year.

There is to be formed in the Protestant Episcopal diocese of New York a Sunday school institute, the aim of which will be the improvement of Sunday school methods. How these schools shall be improved is now under consideration by a large number of leading clergy and Sunday school workers of the diocese, and a report is to be made to the diocesan convention in September.

The congregational union committee of Great Britain has appointed Rev. Dr. Rogers, A. Rowland, rPofessor Adeney, A. D. Philips, Messrs. A. J. Shephear and T. R. Richardson to represent the Union at the world's third Sunday school convention.

The annual report of the Women's Auxiliary of the Wesleyan Missionary Society opens brightly The committee has thankfully again reported an increase in the income, which now reaches a total of £13,800, including passages and freights defrayed by the general committee to the sum of £683. Subscriptions and donations amount to £5,571, Easter offerings £1,349, sums remitted by friends for specified stations £3,072, and for Indian children's famine fund £506.

The income of the Protestant Episcopal church in the United States for the last fiscal year, according to the best statistics available, was, in round numbers, $12,750,000. Of this amount it spent on itself $12,468,000, and for foreign missions $283,000, or less than 2¼ per cent of its income. Of the $12,758,000 spent at home on itself, only about $400,000 was given to domestic missions, leaving over $12,000,000 spent for the parishes and dioceses themselves. With a body of clergy numbering 4,678 only twenty-eight American ministers were given to foreign field.

In the Irish general assembly, when the subject of temperance was up for discussion, the fact was developed that total abstinence does not prevail. In fifty-three congregations all the ruling elders practice total abstinence; but in twenty-seven only about one-half of the elders are total abstainers, and in some congregations none of the elders. Substantially the same is true of the Sabbath school teachers and of the church members. The general assembly most earnestly urged "on ministers, ruling elders, Sabbath school teachers, and on all members of the church, the great and pressing duty of personal abstinence."

In all the Presbyterian churches of the north appeals were made last Sunday in behalf of the debt of the board of home missions, now amounting to $186,000. It was announced at the office board in New York last Saturday that the prospects for raising a large part of the amount desired were most excellent, and that the accession of Rev. Dr. John Dixon to the executive force as assistant to Rev. Dr. Charles L. Thompson would bring largely increased confidence to the board and result in a new impetus to its work. It is known that Rev. Dr. Dixon will accept the place, although his congregation, the First church of Trenton, has already taken steps to dissuade him from leaving it. There were called for by the churches of the country almost 100,000 small envelopes for use on that day. The new assistant secretary was recently chosen a trustee of Princeton university. He is a Princeton seminary graduate and has not been identified with any parties in the denomination.

The North avenue Congregational church at Cambridge, Mass., lately by unanimous vote, called William J. Long, Ph. D., as pastor. A "council" was then called for the purpose of ordaining him; to this council were invited the representatives from thirty-four Congregational churches, and also twenty-five individuals. In his examination Dr. Long declared that he would freely reject whatever parts of the Bible do not appeal to his own soul—e. g., the Song of Solomon, some of the Proverbs and of the Psalms—and this not only in personal belief, but also in public teaching. He avowed also his belief in the final salvation of all mankind, which is universalism. Yet when it came to the vote twenty members of the council, out of fifty-two who were present, voted for his ordination. He was rejected, but by a majority only of twelve.

Methodist.

First Methodist, Peachtree and Houston streets, Walker Lewis, D. D., pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m.

Thirty church, corner Whitehall and Trinity avenue, Rev. W. D. Stradley, D.D., pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m.

Grace Methodist, corner of Boulevard and Houston street, Rev. W. F. Quillian, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Park Street, West End, Rev. Joel T. Daves, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Walker Street Methodist church, junction Walker and Nelson streets, Rev. Dr. Atkisson, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Payne Memorial Methodist, corner Luckie and Hunnicutt streets, Rev. W. W. Brinsfield, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

St. John's Methodist, corner Pryor street and Georgia avenue, Rev. H. J. Ellis, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

St. Luke's Methodist church, Rev. Clayton Quillian, pastor, corner Berean avenue and Borne street. Preaching Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

James's church, Rev. Thomas R. McCarty, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor.

Asbury Methodist church, corner Davis and Foundry streets, Rev. L. P. Neese, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Merritt's Avenue Methodist church, Rev. R. W. Bingham, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor.

Wesley Chapel, North Atlanta, Rev. W. A. Parsons, pastor. Services at 7:30 p. m.

Trinity Home Mission. Preaching at 7:30 p. m. by the pastor.

East End Methodist church. Preaching every third Sunday by the pastor, Rev. W. A. Pierce, and every first Sunday by Rev. H. M. Newton.

"Oakland City." Preaching in the afternoon at 4 o'clock by the pastor.

Nellie Dodd Memorial, on Washington Heights, Rev. F. W. McClesky, pastor. Preaching on second and fourth Sundays at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Decatur Street Mission, 269 and 271 Decatur streets, corner of Moore. Regular services Sunday morning breakfast services. Sunday school 3:30 p. m. Services Sunday night, Tuesday night, Thursday night and Saturday night. Meals served free at the Saturday night and Sunday morning services. C. H. Burge, superintendent.

Methodist Protestant church, Mitchell's chapel, Rev. W. S. Costley, pastor. Preaching Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

West Atlanta, on West Hunter car line, near Ashby street, Rev. F. W. McClesky, pastor. Preaching on first and third Sundays at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.

Epworth church, Edgewood, Rev. S. B. Ledbetter, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Peters Street Gospel Mission, located at 154 Peters street. Meeting every Sunday at 8 a. m. Sunday school at 3 p. m., T. C. Mayson, superintendent. Preaching at 7:30 p. m. Services every night in the week except Saturday.

Inman Park Methodist church, Rev. Robert Toombs DuBose, pastor. Services 11 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. Sunday school 9:30 a. m. Asa G. Candler, superintendent.

Marietta Street Methodist church, between Spring and Bartow streets, A. F. Ellington, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and at 8 p m. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Epworth league at 7 p. m.

Kirkwood Methodist church, Rev. H. W. Joiner, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

St. Paul M. E. church, East Hunter street, Rev. H. L. Edmondson, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Baptist.

First Baptist church, corner Walton and Forsyth streets, Rev. W. W. Landrum, D.D., pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. by the pastor and at 7:30 p. m.

Second Baptist church corner Washington and Mitchell streets, Rev. Henry McDonald, D.D., pastor. Preaching 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Third Baptist church, near corner Jones avenue and Marietta street, Leo. G. Broughton, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m.

Central Baptist church, corner Walker and Stonewall streets, Rev. R. L. Motley, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and at 7:30 p. m.

Fifth Baptist church, corner Bell and Gilmer streets, Rev. Alex W. Beaier, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Sixth Baptist church, corner Mangum and West Hunter streets, A. C. Ward, pastor. Preaching 11 a. m. and 7:15 p. m.

Jackson Hill Baptist church, corner Jackson street and East avenue, Rev. A. A. Marshall, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m.

West End Baptist church, Lee street, Rev. S. Y. Jameson, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:45 p. m.

Kirkwood Baptist church, Rev. J. L. D. Hillyer, pastor. Preaching every Sunday 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

North Atlanta Baptist, corner Hemphill avenue and Emmet street. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

West Atlanta Primitive Baptist church, on Kennedy street. Preaching at 11 o'clock second and fourth Sundays.

Berean Baptist church, J. S. Goodwin, pastor. Preaching Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Fifth Baptist mission, Glynn street, near South Boulevard.

North Avenue mission (Baptist), Rev. G. B. F. Stovall in charge. Preaching at 7 p. m.

Episcopal.

Chapel of the Holy Trinity, Decatur. Morning prayer 11 a. m. Sunday school 9:45 a. m.

Christ church, Hapeville, the Rev. Allard Barnwell, priest-in-charge. Holy communion fourth Sunday at 11 a. m. Morning prayer Sundays at 11 a. m.

Church of the Epiphany, Edgewood. Sunday school 9:30 a. m.

Chapel of the Holy Innocents, North Atlanta, Walter E. Jervey, superintendent. Sunday school 3 p. m. Evening prayer Monday 7:30 p. m.

Mission of the Holy Comforter, Washington Heights, T. S. Coart, superintendent. Sunday school 4 p. m. Evening prayer first Sunday at 5 p. m.

St. Paul's, East Point. First and third Sundays, 11 a. m. Second and fourth Sundays 4 p. m.

St. Paul's church, 241 Auburn avenue, near Fort street, Rev. W. A. Green, priest-in-charge. Holy communion 7:30 a. m. Morning prayer and sermon 11 a. m. Evening prayer and sermon 7:30 p. m. Sunday school 3 p. m.

St. Gabriel's mission, Lawshe street, James Robinson, evangelist. Sunday 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Church of the Epiphany, Edgewood. Morning service at 11 o'clock. Evening service at 8 o'clock. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.

Congregational.

Central Congregational church, Ellis street, near Peachtree. Preaching at 11 a. m. by the pastor, Rev. Frank E. Jenkins. Sunday school 9:30 a. m. Christian Endeavor 6:45 p. m. Ladies' union on Tuesday 3:30 p. m. Mid-week prayer service on Wednesday 7:45 p. m.

Pleasant Hill Congregational Sunday school, corner Ponders avenue and Marietta street. Junior Christian Endeavor 2:30 p. m., led by Miss Bessie Denton. Sunday school 3 p. m., J. W. Kreeger, superintendent.

Presbyterian.

First Presbyterian church, Marietta street, Rev. E. H. Barnett, D. D., pastor. Divine services 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Georgia Avenue Presbyterian church, Rev. Chalmers Fraser, pastor.

Moore Memorial church, Luckie street, Rev. A. R. Holderby, D. D., pastor. Services 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Central Presbyterian church, Washington street, opposite capitol, Rev. Theron H. Rice, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

The Pryor Street Presbyterian chapel. Services at 7:30 p. m. on Sundays and Tuesdays.

Fourth Presbyterian church, corner Jackson and Chamberlain streets. Preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

West End Presbyterian church, corner Gordon avenue and Ashby street, Rev. G. W. Bull, pastor. Preaching by the pastor at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Associate Reformed Presbyterian, corner Loyd and Garnett streets, Rev. H. R. Blakely, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m.

Wallace Presbyterian church, West Fair street, Rev. Julian S. Sibley, pastor.

Barnett church, corner Hampton street and Bradley avenue, Rev. J. B. Hillhouse, pastor. Services at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.

Highland avenue Sabbath school, corner Randolph street and Highland avenue, Fritz Rauschenberg, superintendent. Services 3:30 p. m. Devotional exercises held at 4:30 p. m.

Kirkwood Presbyterian, Rev. R. O. Flinn, pastor. Services at 11 a m., conducted by the pastor.

Hapeville Presbyterian church, Rev. T. P. Cleveland, D. D., pastor. Services every Sabbath at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Inman Park Presbyterian church, Rev. D. G. Armstrong, pastor. Preaching every Sabbath 9:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Universalist.

Universalist church, 72½ North Broad street. W. H. McGlauflin, D.D., pastor. Meets regularly in Good Templars' hall. Preaching 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Unitarian.

Church of Our Father, Church street, near Forsyth, Rev. W. S. Vail, pastor. Services 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Christian Science.

Sunday services held at rooms, 205 and 206, The Grand, at 10:45 a. m. and 8 p. m. Experience meeting Wednesday evening at 8 p. m. All are cordially invited to attend.

Christian Church.

First Christian church, No. 44 East Hunter street, C. P. Williamson, minister; residence 250 Forrest avenue. Study in church building. Sunday school 9:30 a. m., T. L. Jennings, superintendent. Preaching by pastor at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. Christian Endeavor at 7 p. m. every Sunday, to which all Endeavors are cordially invited. Midweek prayer meeting on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Seats free. Congregational music and strangers cordially welcomed.

West End Christian church, on Ashby street, near Gordon. A. E. Seddon, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:45 p. m.

Central Mission.

Central Union mission, interdenominational, Casino theater building, 60½ North Broad street. J. A. Jensen, superintendent. Services every night at 7:30 o'clock.

Catholic.

Church of the Immaculate Conception. Sundays—First mass at 7 a. m.; second mass, for children exclusively, followed by Sunday school, at 8 a. m. Last and high mass at 10:30 a. m. Vespers at 4 p. m. Week Days—First mass at 6:30 a. m. Second mass at 7 a. m.

Sts. Peters and Paul church. Manse on Friday of each month at 6 o'clock.

Sacred Heart church, Peachtree and Ivy streets. Sundays—First mass at 7 a. m. second mass at 9:30. Week days—First mass at 6 o'clock; second mass at 6:30.

Lutheran.

St. John's German Evangelical Lutheran church, corner Forsyth and Garnett streets, Rev. Erich Schwabe, pastor; residence, 158 South Pryor street. Services at 11 a. m.

First English Lutheran church. Services in the Young Men's Christian Association hall at 11 o'clock, conducted by Mr. W. G. Shenk. Sunday school at 9:30 o'clock.

Spiritualist.

Church of Spiritual Unfoldment will hold their regular Sunday services at K. of P. hall, Kiser building, corner Pryor and East Hunter streets, at 7:30 p. m. Lecture by Mrs. Mary Gebauer.

Salvation Army.

Salvation Army, 15 Marietta street. Services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Fair Haven Church.

Gospel tent services, on Humphries, between Chapel and Peters streets, Rev. D. K. Knight, D.D., M.D., pastor; Rev. C. P. Perdue, superintendent. Sunrise prayer meeting. Preaching at 11 a. m., 3 p. m. and at 7:30 p. m.

Undenominational.

Marietta street mission, No. 191 Marietta street. Sunday school 9:30 a. m. Temperance school 3 p. m. Gospel meetings 7:30 p. m. Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday.

Colored.

Loyd Street M. E. church, corner of Loyd and Hunter streets, Rev. T. B. Adams, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and at 8 p. m. and 7:45 p. m.

Mount Olive Baptist church, Rev. E. J. Fisher, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Big Bethel A. M. E. church. Auburn avenue and Butler street, Rev. Dr. W. G. Alexander, pastor. Services at 11 a. m., 3:30 p. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Friendship church, corner Mitchell and Haynes streets. Preaching at 11 a. m., 3 and 7:30 p. m.

West Mitchell Street Colored Methodist Episcopal church, near corner West Mitchell and Tatnall streets, Rev. A. J. Cobb, A.B., pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. by the pastor.

St. Paul's A. M. E. church, near corner Humphries and Wells streets, William Flagg, Jr., pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m.

The first Congregational church, corner Courtland avenue and Houston street, Rev. H. H. Proctor, pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., Professor W. B. Matthews, superintendent. Preaching at 11 a. m.

Shiloh A. M. E. church, near the corner of Thurmond and Haynes streets, Rev. P. G. Simmons, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m., 3 p. m. and 7:30 p. m.

BRAVE MEN IN BATTLE.

Nearly All Our Great Generals Confess to Weak Moments.

From The Detroit Free Press.

Ask any man who ever followed General Sheridan in one of his dashing charges, and he will declare with all the emphasis at his command that no braver man than "Little Phil" ever wore a sword or went into battle. One enthusiastic admirer speaks of him as the typical American fighter of his generation, and all laud the daring which won him such rapid promotion and such signal victories.

Long following the war Sheridan sat beside the late Charles A. Dana at an evening dinner party. "General," said Mr. Dana, with his wonted directness, "between ourselves, were you ever afraid in battle?"

"My dear fellow," came the immediate reply, "I have never seen the beginning of a battle without fear, and had I followed my first impulse, I would have run away every time. The men who say they have never known fear, are liars and humbugs!"

General Grant, of whom a grizzled old veteran said that he hadn't a nerve in his body or a cowardly drop of blood, used almost precisely the same language as did Sheridan, and always distrusted a man who loved to vaunt his own fearlessness. Hancock, with his magnificent figure, his martial mien and his gallant conduct, was the idol of his men, who called him "The Superb," yet he said in his own impressive way that there were times immediately preceding a general engagement that it was with the most determined exercise of will power that he overcame his sense of apprehension.

"Stonewall" Jackson, whose title every soldier that ever fought with him or against him, knows to be a well-earned one, said that he depended upon moral rather than physical courage, and that on the days that he fought with the most intrepidity, it was not the excess of his own spirit that moved him so much as the desire to inspire his men by an example of courage. Sherman had the heartiest contempt for soldiers who declared that they feared "nothing or nobody," and it was the opinion of this same general who made the famous march to the sea that they were responsible for much of the incompetency, confusion and disgrace in 1861.

Farragut was our greatest naval hero of the war, and his exploit while lashed to the rigging of the Hartford in Mobile bay has given him a place among the immortals of history, yet he was a soldier upon principle. He never did anything for dramatic effect. He was mild-mannered and good-tempered, and did his bravest deeds from a sense of duty rather than animal courage. When he came down from his perilous place aloft on the Hartford, where he had won the fame that will live forever, he wept like as a woman would over the poor fellows who had been killed and were laid out on the deck.

Jefferson, who was physically timid, thought that Washington was born without a sense of fear; but those who are closer readers of character attribute the bravery of the great leader to that more exalted courage which can overcome fear. It is conceded on all sides that "Mad Anthony" Wayne was something of a daredevil, yet he was much the same stamp of man as Sheridan, and Sheridan knew what fear was. The latter, with Sherman in council, once estimated that one soldier out of four, in the volunteer service, would prove a coward and fail to meet the demand made upon him when the greatest nerve and persistency was required. They flunted cover when things became hot. They would fall to the ground, pretending to be sick, wounded or exhausted.

One thing clearly established in the late war was that the best soldiers did not come from the tough city quarters, where brute courage is supposed to be at its best, but from the ranks of business, professional and industrial life, merchants, clerks, lawyers, artisans, farmers' sons, college students and society men.

HARD TO HIT.

At Two Thousand Yards a Cruiser Looks Like a Postage Stamp.

From The Boston Journal.

One of the things which naval experts hope will be thoroughly settled by the Spanish-American war is the degree of accuracy obtained in modern naval gunnery in actual warfare. It is said that, although the art of the gunmaker has been for years pitted against that of the armor manufacturer, the greatest difficulty experienced at sea is not the piercing of the enemy's armor plate, but the hitting of the ship at all.

The main trouble, naval officers say, is that in aiming the big guns only a very minute picture of the ship aimed at can be seen. Professor Alger, of the United States naval war college at Newport, recently declared that a convenient fighting distance a ship of the size of the Indiana appears to be about one inch long. This, he added, was the case when the ship was looked at under ordinary conditions. In actual warfare, however, this picture would be considerably lessened by the fact that the man who aimed the gun would have to pay quite as much attention to the alignment of his sight as he would to the position of his target, and that he would have to do all these things at the same time.

Naval authorities say that the recent occurrences at the bombardment of Matanzas bear out these statements. It is noticed that, although the battleships had no difficulty whatever in hitting the forts, not one of the numerous shots fired from the shore hit a boat. Very much the same condition was encountered at the bombardment of Alexandria by the British fleet in the early eighties. In that case the vessels were at anchor in smooth water, and their targets were good big ones. Although the range was short, the damage done by the forts was insignificant.

Another thing which it is hoped will be cleared up thoroughly, is the exact utility of the fast unarmored cruiser in battle. Theoretically it is intended to arm these boats with a multitude of machine guns carrying small caliber bullets. The fire from these is to be directed on every portHole, conning tower slot, or aperture in the gun shields that can be made out from the decks of the boat. It is believed that the fire from one of these boats will be so searching and withering that all the officers in the conning tower will be killed and that the crews of the guns will be so decimated that the ship attacked by one of these modern spitfires will be put out of action in five minutes.

There are opponents to this theory, however, and they say that, fast as an unarmored cruiser may be able to go, a modern shell can travel faster. They cast doubt upon the ability of the unarmored cruiser to turn loose the hailstorm of lead with which she is credited and declare that one shot from a big gun on a modern battleship will put the unarmored cruiser both out of action and out of existence.

PARTY EMBLEMS.

It is interesting to note the various emblems adopted by parties in various countries. Probably the most popular emblem nowadays in England is the primrose of April 19th.

On the day of Parnell's death his followers wear a sprig of ivy. Jacobites sport oak leaves on Royal Oak day, May 29th, and ever since the birthday of James III, in 1688, they have worn white roses on June 10th. Red carnations are also a Jacobite emblem.

In France Orleanists wear white daisies and followers of the house of Bourbon ("les Blancs d'Espagne") wear white carnations.

The violet was the Bonapartist emblem and many duels were fought over the little blue flower.

Admirers of General Boulanger used to wear red carnations always in their buttonholes.

Nowadays anti-Semites in Algeria have taken the cornflower as their badge, but in Austria this party always wears a white carnation. The cornflower was the favorite flower of the old Emperor William of Germany, and loyal Germans used to wear bunches of it in his honor.

WITH THE CONSTITUTION POETS

Look Up.

My toil-worn brother, lift your eyes.
Look up and leave repining;
A golden sign is in the skies—
The star of hope is shining.

O weary ones, I bring you cheer,
The day at last is dawning;
The night is long and dark and drear,
But joy is in the morning.

My sisters, bowed with care and grief,
Look up, forget your sorrow;
For trouble there will come relief,
And hope is in the morrow.

O souls cast down in bitterness,
Arise and cease complaining;
There is an end to your distress—
Look up, for God is reigning.

I know not any creed but this:
That we should love each other;
That every land my country is,
And every man, my brother.

My heart goes out to you in love,
To make your burdens lighter;
To tell you hope is dreaming of
A future growing brighter.

All ye who suffer and repine,
My heart in pity holds you;
And, if in mind, know by that sign,
God's greater love enfolds you.

Look up! Our Father, on the sky
Has set a bow of promise;
Look up! The clouds are rolling by—
The night is passing from us.

The wrongs of old their race have run;
Men to the new are turning;
Above the yet unrisen sun
The clouds of morn are burning.

Look up, my brothers, look and pray;
Though now you wait in sadness;
The golden light of the New Day
Will flood your hearts with gladness.

The tyrant's reign is on the wane,
For plunder and oppression;
The hand of justice, o'er the main,
Strikes down a faithless nation.

To make a starving people free,
Our martial hosts are treading;
The happy light of liberty
To other lands is spreading.

There beams above the younger day
A prophecy of better,
When tyranny shall pass away,
And crumble every fetter.

Look up and be of better cheer,
The morn is rising o'er us;
The Future's coming, golden year
More brightly shines before us.
—J. A. EDGERTON.

Lincoln, Neb.

They March with Grant and Lee.

It happened many years ago
When I was but a child,
To grandma's hands two letters came
One winter night so wild.
I heard her read the letters o'er,
The meaning seemed to me,
One of my uncles was with Grant,
The other one with Lee.

My Uncle Joseph went away
One morning as the sun
Was rising o'er the pasture land
I saw him take his gun;
And Uncle John, too, went away
That evening after tea;
The letters said one was with Grant,
The other one with Lee.

Long years have passed away since then
And comes that dreadful day,
The Maine was wrecked by murderous hands;
And eager for the fray,
My boys with other boys marched out
Their country's guard to be—
They march away together now
And go with Grant and Lee.

'Tis thus, though parted for a time,
Our country's sons again
A unit are 'gainst foreign foe
On land or on the main;
There is no north, there is no south,
Those lines have ceased to be—
'Tis valiant Dewey on the main,
On land 'tis Grant and Lee.
—J. W. MURRAY.

Cripple Creek, Col.

A Reverie.

Oft, dear love, when the evening shadows
Fall, like sleep, on the face of day,
Come to me, o'er the peaceful meadows,
Gleams and dreams of the sweet far away;
And fondly the heart, with a farewell token,
Dream-kissed here in the twilight gray,
Speaks again, with its vows unbroken,
The words of love that it used to say.

Words of love! and the heart grows lighter,
Words of love! and to live is dear,
Words of love! and the earth grows brighter,
Words of love! and heaven is near;
Words of love! and the future's fleeter,
Words of love! and adieu to care,
Words of love! and life grows sweeter,
Sweeter still for the days that were!

So, dear love, when the far light's streaming
In through the windows of the past, I see,
Here alone 'neath the star light's gleaming,
The hallowed days that used to be;
And sacred the scenes and the joyous seeming,
Fancy-fraught as they come to me,
Silently sitting, sweetly dreaming,
Heaven-blest with the thoughts of thee.
—JOSEPH W. HUMPHRIES.

Summer Idleness.

Where the giant oak tree's branches toss
O'er the woodland's cool retreat,
A brooklet leaps o'er the beds of moss
With a music soft and sweet;
With the silvery laugh of a merry child
It leaps through the heart of the woodland wild,
At the towering oak tree's feet.

Oft in the scorching summer days,
When weary with toil and care,
I seek the glen where the brooklet plays,
Remote from the noonday glare,
Where naught but the note of a lonely bird,
Or the rippling water's song is heard
On the cool and fragrant air.

I lie at rest by its sloping side,
While many a boyish dream
Flits o'er my mind as the stray flowers glide
On the bosom of the stream.
The bright dreams fade like the passing flowers,
But they gladden my heart, and the long hot hours,
Like flying moments seem.
—S. M. CROSS.

Waiting.

Galatians 6:9.

Have you sown good seed for the Master,
Have you wrought by day and by night?
Have you waited long for the harvest,
Have you tried so hard to do right?

Have you looked for fruit of your sowing,
When the field was empty and bare?
Has your work all seemed to be useless,
And your life o'ershadowed by care?

Be not weary, for in due season,
When the Master shall give command,
If ye faint not, nor fear, nor falter,
Ye shall reap the work of your hand.

Then wait for the time He has chosen,
To make all thy works manifest,
For after this night of waiting comes
A day of fulfillment so blest.
—LUCILE DANIEL.

Atlanta, Ga.

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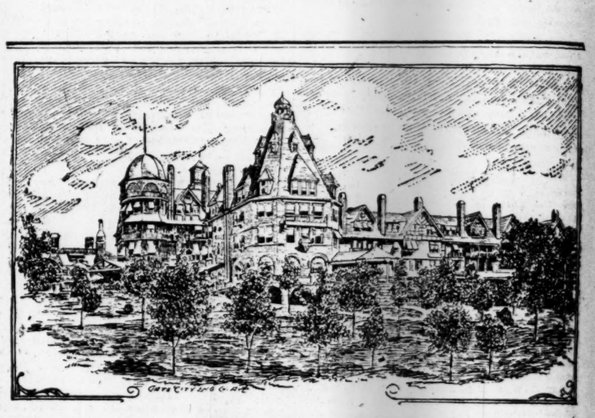
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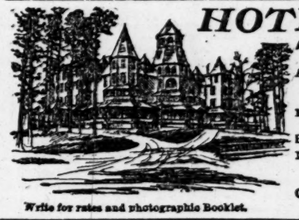
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Will be sold at police barracks, Monday, August 8th, at 12 o'clock noon, one Jersey heifer, now impounded, unless claimed beforehand, ownership proven and expenses paid, according to terms of law.
W. O. MANLY, Chief of Police.
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CONTINUES STRONG

Two Hours Session of Stock Exchange Was Full of Business.

DEMAND WAS VERY EAGER

Grangers Continued Favorites, St. Paul and Rock Island Leading—Closing Firmness Remarkable.

New York, August 6.—The tone of the stock market today continued very strong and confident. The stream of money flowing into stocks and bonds showed a steady augmentation. The movement of the large concentrated wealth which took the initiative during the week continued, and the following thus invited showed increase. The two hours' session of the stock exchange was full of business and the demand was eager for a large list of stocks. The preference is decidedly for the assured dividend-paying interests as yet, but it was influenced by the possibilities in some cases of dividend increases and showed a tendency also to overflow into non-dividend-paying stocks on which there is fair prospect of future dividends by reason of growth of companies' earnings. The grangers continued the favorites, but Burlington fell slightly into the background to make way for St. Paul and Rock Island, the former rising an extreme 1⅝ and the latter 1¼. Dealings in these stocks were very large, 1,000 share blocks frequently changing hands to the powerful speculative leaders who have chosen this group of stocks to operate on first, because of the dominant influence it exercises on the whole railroad list. Nothing in the day's developments was more impressive than the pause in activity just before the close. The buying was apparently stopped to test the tendency of the market. Recessions of ⅛ or ¼c in prices promptly put a stop to offerings. There was no pressure to realize even by small room traders. Considering the week's rise in the prices, the firmness at the close was remarkable. Traders are prone to close outstanding contracts and taking profits, whether on the long or short side, in anticipation of a Sunday interval, but no disposition was shown to sell out today.

The heavy expansion in loans showed the bank statement is mostly due to the awakened stock exchange activity. The net increase in cash of something over $1,800,000 was largely from interior receipts, the sub-treasury's daily debit balance being still offset by payments on the loan account. The resulting increase in deposits raised the legal reserve limit by $3,842,875, which the cash increase failed to cover by $2,011,475, the amount of the decline in the surplus reserves. The activity in the iron trade is one of several signs of industrial and trade revival, which, together with the movement of crop, is expected to give large extended uses of money. There will undoubtedly be large embarkation of capital in Porto Rico, Cuba and the Philippines. Confident expectation of such demands for money must be looked to to explain a present import movement of gold, in view of the present plethoria of money.

United States 4s registered have advanced 1½, do. coupon and the new 4s registered1, 5s registered ½ and do. coupon and the new 4s coupon ¼ per cent in the bid price.

Total sales of stocks today 283,100 shares, including 3,650 Atchison preferred, 9,036 Louisville and Nashville, 30,882 St. Paul, 9,945 Southern preferred, 4,290 Spirits, 7,522 Sugar, 6,856 Rubber, 3,981 Western Union.

Money on call steady at 1@1½ per cent; last loan at 1½; prime mercantile paper 3½@4 per cent.

Sterling exchange steady with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.85¼@4.85¾ for demand and at $4.83¾ for 60 days; posted rates $4.84½@4.85 and $4.86@4.86½; commercial bills $4.82¼@4.83.

Silver certificates, sales 10,000 ounces at 59¼c.

Bar silver 59¾c.

Mexican dollars 45½c.

State bonds dull.

Railroad bonds strong.

Government bonds firm.

Following are the closing bids:

Atchison	13⅛	St. Paul	103⅛
do preferred	35⅛	do preferred	152½
Baltimore & Ohio	16	St. Paul & Om	84⅛
Canada Pacific	82	do preferred	153
Canada Southern	54¼	St. P. & M. M.	162
Central Pacific	16½	Southern Pacific	20¼
Chesapeake & Ohio	23⅞	Southern R'y	8⅞
Chicago & Alton	159½	do preferred	33¼
C., B. & Q.	112⅞	Texas & Pacific	12¾
Chi. & E. Ill.	57¼	Union Pacific pfd	63¾
C. C. C. & St. L.	42⅛	U. P., Den. & Gulf	5¼
do pref.	84	Wabash	7⅛
Del. & Hudson	107	do preferred	20
Del., Lack. & W'n	150	Wheeling & L. Erie	1¾
Del. & R. G.	12½	do preferred	12¼
do preferred	51	EXPRESS COMPANIES.	
Erie (new)	13¼	Adams Express	103
do 1st preferred	35⅜	American Express	135
Fort Wayne	172	United States	42
Great Northern pref	131½	Wells Fargo	118
Hocking Valley	5	MISCELLANEOUS.	
Illinois Central	108½	A. Cot. Oil	27¼
Lake Erie & West'n	14	do preferred	82¼
do preferred	71⅝	American Spirits	14⅛
Lake Shore	196	do preferred	39
Louisville & Nash	54¾	Am. Tobacco	127
Manhattan L	107⅞	do preferred	130½
Met. Street R'y	157¼	Peoples Gas	100⅛
Michigan Central	108¼	Consolidated Gas	198½
Minn. & St. L.	29	C. C. Co.	170
do do 1st pref.	89	Colo. F. & Iron	20½
Missouri Pacific	37¼	do preferred	65
Mobile & Ohio	26½	Gen. Electric	40¼
Mo., K. & T.	11⅝	Illinois Steel	
do preferred	35⅝	La Clede Gas	53¼
Chicago, Ind. & L.	9	Lead	36⅝
do preferred	30	do preferred	109⅜
N. J. Central	91½	Nat'l Lin. Oil	6⅛
N. Y. Central	119⅝	Pacific Mail	31½
N. Y. Chi. & St. L.	13½	Pullman Palace	191
do 1st pref.	60	Silver Certificates	58½
do 2d pref.	30	Stnd. Rope & Twine	5¼
Norfolk & West	14½	Sugar	135⅞
North American Co.	6⅝	do preferred	114
Northern Pacific	30⅝	T. C. & I	26⅛
do preferred	74	U. S. Leather	7¼
Ontario & Western	15⅝	do preferred	68⅛
Ore. R. & Nav.	52	U. S. Rubber	41⅛
Ore. Short Line	28	do preferred	99
Pittsburg	170	Western Union	94¼
Reading	18	Northwestern	134⅞
Rock Island	100⅜	do preferred	175½
St. L. & S. F.	7⅝	C. G. W.	14⅜
do do pref.	66		

BONDS.

U. S. new 4s reg.	127⅝	N. Y. Central 1sts	116
do coupon	127⅝	N. J. Cent. 5s	112½
U. S. 4s	111¼	N. Carolina 6s	125
do coupon	111⅛	do 4s	103½
do 2ds	97	Northern Pac. 1sts	112½
U. S. 5s reg.	112	do 3s	65¾
do 5s coupon	112	do 4s	100½
District 3 65s	116½	N. Y. C. & St. L. 4s	107
Ala. Class A	108	Nor. & W. 6s	121
do Class B	100	Northwest Consols	141
do Class C	90	do deb. 5s	118
do Currency	90	Oregon Nav. 1sts	112
Atchison 4s	95⅛	do 4s	98⅛
do adj. 4s	72¼	O. S. Line 6s, t. r.	125
Canada So. 2nds	110½	O. S. Line 5s, t. r.	106¼
Can. Pac. 1sts	....	O. Imp. 1sts, t. r.	—
Chicago Terminals	88	do 5s, t. r.	—
C. & Ohio 5s	114⅛	Pacific 6s of '95	102¼
C. H. & D. 4½s	104⅛	Reading 4s	83⅝
D. & R. G. 1sts	110½	Rio Grande W. 1sts	90
D. & R. G. 4s	96⅛	St. L. & I. M. Con. 5s	100⅛
East Tenn. 1sts	105⅜	St. L. & S. F. Gen. 6s	119
Erie Gen. 4s	75⅛	St. Paul Consols 7s	145⅛
F. W. & D. 1sts, t. r.	74	St. P. C. & P. 1sts	118
Gen. Elec. 5s	105⅛	do 5s	116
G. H. & S. A. 6s	104	S. Caro. non-fund	....
do 2ds	105	Southern Ry 5s	98
H. & T. Cent. 5s	110	Stn'd Rope & T. 6s	70
do con. 6s	111	Tenn. new set 3s	92¼
Iwa. C. 1sts	103¼	Tex. Pac. L. G. 1sts	107
Kan. P. Con. t. r.	....	do Rg. 2nds	42⅝
K. Pac. 1st (Den. div.) t. r.	....	Union Pac. 1sts	—
		U. P. D. & Gulf 1sts	76¼
La. new consols 4s	103	Wab. 1st 5s	111
L. & N. Uni. 4s	91	do 2ds	90
Missouri 6s	100	West Shore 4s	110
M. K. T. 2ds	64	Virginia centuries	72¾
do 4s	90½	do deferred	5

NEW YORK BANK STATEMENT.

Some Rather Heavy Changes Shown the Last Week.

New York, August 6.—The New York Financier this week says: The statement of the associated banks of New York shows some rather heavy changes for the week ending August 8th, loans having been increased $2,733,100, and deposits $15,371,500. The gain in cash for the week was $1,831,400 and the surplus reserve has fallen off about $2,000,000 owing to increased requirements due to the expansion in deposits. The deposit gain seems to be confined for the most part to the larger banks, but on loans an increase runs rather well through the list. The remarkable activity in the bond market last week has probably operated to produce some of the changes in the current exhibit. The banks are still gaining from the interior and little, if any, discounting is reported. The season for this business is now at hand, and while it is not anticipated that the movement will be heavy, it is interesting to note that the surplus reserves of the banks are now below the point reached last year at this time. The decrease in reserves between July and October, 1897, was at least $3,000,000, bringing the excess above requirements to a little over $13,000,000. In the last six or seven weeks the New York banks have reduced their reserves over $22,000,000, and have not begun to ship money to the west. Of course this decrease is due to bond payments from all over the country, which have reduced balances in New York. The government holds heavy deposits in this center, so that what might be called available and permanent bank money is not as heavy as has been estimated. But that anything approaching a stringency or even long-continued hardness is out of the question. Gold imports would check the latter in any case.

The weekly bank statement shows the following changes:

Reserve decrease	$2,011,475
Loans increase	2,733,100
Specie increase	2,482,900
Legal tenders decrease	651,500
Deposits increase	15,371,500
Circulation decrease	118,100

The banks now hold $39,893,000 in excess of the requirements of the 25 per cent rule.

Paine, Murphy & Co.'s Stock Letter.

Atlanta, August 6.—Among the early features in today's market was the enforced buying by London to cover. This added a fresh stimulus to our already buoyant market, and the course of the half-day's market was upward. Dun and Bradstreet's were very bullish and strictly in conformity with forecasts which we have made. Rerospecting the weeks' transactions, twenty leading railways show an average of 7.35 higher than reached last September, with advances in the past week of from 3 to 6 per cent.

The opening showed Burlington and Quincy, St. Paul and Rock Island still the leaders, making additional gains of over 1 per cent.

Brooklyn Transit overreached our prediction and crossed 60, with indications of a further advance.

Sugar was firm, which was attributed to short covering.

Chicago Gas has not succeeded in breaking from the toils of litigation, but closed firm.

On any reaction we advise purchases, believing that this fall will show the greatest bull campaign recorded for years.

Atlanta Exchange Stock Letter.

New York, August 6.—The stock market was strong, active and varied. Reports from Europe that the Spanish cabinet had agreed to accept the peace conditions of the United States, together with favorable crop advices, were the stimulating influences. The railway list was the favorite of speculation, the grangers leading with gains of 1 per cent and over. The rest of the railroad issues were strong.

In the industrials, People's Gas was strong on a report that a settlement of the dispute between the Indiana Natural Gas Company had been reached, and strength was also marked in Rubber and American Spirits.

The market closed firm.

Government bonds unchanged.

Railroad bonds strong and active.

Southern Exchange Stock Letter.

Atlanta, August 6.—The stock market was very strong for Saturday. Chicago, Burlington and Quincy continues as a leader in the railway list. The report is current that when Mr. Gould returns the work of equipping Manhattan with electricity will commence. It is conceded that Spain has accepted the peace terms at a cabinet meeting last night.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit made a new high record today, and is being taken hold of by prominent political leaders. St. Paul is considered the cheapest of the grangers. The market continues a bull one.

STOCK.	Opening.	High.	Low.	Saturday's Closing Bids.	Friday's Closing Bids.
Atchison	......	......	......	13⅛	13⅛
do. preferred	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	35
Am'n Sugar Ref'g	136⅞	136⅞	135⅞	136	135⅞
C., C., C. & St. L.	42	42⅜	42	42⅛	41⅞
C., B. & Q.	112	113¼	112	112⅞	111¾
People's Gas	100½	100⅞	100	100	100
Canada Southern	54	54¼	54	54¼	53½
D., L. & W.	151¼	151¼	151¼	151½	150
Erie	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼
Edison Gen. Elec.	40⅛	40⅜	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛
Amer'n Tobacco	127⅛	127¾	127⅛	127½	127⅛
Jersey Central	91	91½	91	91½	91¼
Lake Shore	....	....	....	196	196
National Lead	37	37	36¾	36¾	37¼
L. & N.	54¾	55¾	54¾	55¾	54¾
Missouri Pacific	36¾	37¼	36¾	37⅛	36⅛
Baltimore & Ohio	16½	16½	16	16	15
Tenn. Coal & Iron	25⅝	26⅜	24⅛	26⅛	26⅝
Northwestern	134¼	135¼	134½	134¾	134
Southern Railway	8⅞	9	8¾	8⅞	8⅞
do preferred	32½	33¼	32½	33¼	32⅝
North'n Pac. pref.	73⅝	74⅛	73⅝	74	73½
New York Central	119⅝	120	119⅝	119⅝	119¼
Omaha	84½	84⅞	84½	84½	84
Pacific Mail	31⅜	31⅝	31⅜	31½	31½
Reading	18¼	18⅛	18	18	18
Rock Island	99¾	100⅛	99½	100⅛	99⅜
St. Paul	102⅝	103⅝	102⅝	103⅛	102½
Union Pac. pref.	63⅜	63⅝	63⅜	63⅝	63½
Am'n Cotton Oil	27⅛	27⅜	27⅛	27½	27⅜
Western Union	93⅜	94⅛	93⅜	94⅛	93½
Am'n Spirits Co.	14¼	14⅝	14¼	14½	13¼
U. S. Leather Pref	68¼	68⅝	68¼	68⅞	68⅛
Manhattan	107⅝	108	107⅝	107¾	107⅛

LOCAL BONDS AND STOCKS.

Local Review.

Dealings in new government 3 per cents have been greatly extended this week, the price reaching 105½ on one transaction, 105 being bid today. It seems probable that the bonds will sell, as we predicted last week, at 106 or better. Other government issues have been strong in sympathy with the 3 per cents, the aggregate amount of sales being in excess of any recent period. All other investment bonds have been quite active on advancing prices with sales of more than $30,000,000 for the week.

The supply of money remains abundant, and it being augmented by gold imports, something more than $2,000,000 being now in transit to this side. Why this metal was ordered is not quite clear, for there is no need for it, and the exchange rate will hardly yield a profit on the transaction even if it could be immediately placed at interest.

The prospect of an early termination of the war is a further encouragement of activity in all lines of business and the immediate future is indeed promising of great prosperity.

Local security business is hampered by a dearth of acceptable investments. There is a larger amount of money lying idle in our banks seeking investment than has been known at any similar period since the civil war, but buyers are very discriminating and confine themselves largely to bonds and stocks which have made a record for paying interest and dividends regularly and promptly and which can be sold on short notice.

Holders of Atlanta and West Point railroad debentures were somewhat stirred up the early part of the week on receiving notice from the city tax assessors that they must pay tax upon their holdings, but outside buyers are in sufficient number to absorb any that may come on the market.

The following are the bid and asked quotations:

STATE AND COUNTY BONDS.

Ga. 3½s, 27 to 37 years	104	Atl'nta 4s	104
Ga. 3½s, 25 to 40 years	104½	Aug'ta 7s, L.D.	110
Ga. 4½s, 1915	116½	Macon 6s	115
Savannah 5s	110½	Columbus 5s	104
Atl'nta 7s, 1902	112	Waterw'rks 6s	100
Atl'nta 7s, 1904	112	Rome 6s	104
Atl'nta 7s, 1899	100	So. Car. 4½s	109
Atl'nta 6s, L.D.	116	Newn'n 6s, L.D.	106
Atl'nta 5s, L.D.	110	Chatta. 5s, 1911	103
Atl'nta 4½s	105	Col., S. C. grd'd 1s & 4s, 1910	85
		Ala. Class A	107⅛

RAILROAD BONDS.

Ga. 6s, 1910	112	Atl'nta & Char 1st 7s, 1907	117
Ga. 6s, 1922	114	do incomeds, 1900	100
Ga. Pac. 1st	118		
C., C. & A. 1st 5s, 1909	107		

RAILROAD STOCKS.

Georgia	190	Aug. & Sav.	95
Southwestern	96	A. & W. P.	106
		do deben.	102

INVESTMENT STOCKS.

Atlanta Loan and Investment 8s	133
Atlanta Loan and Investment 7s	116
Atlanta Loan and Investment 6s	100

Foreign Finances.

London, August 6.—Consols for money 110 9-16; do account 110⅝. Mexican ordinary 20; do new 4s 66½; Atchison 14; Louisville and Nashville 56¼.

Bar silver steady at 26⅛d per ounce.

Money ½ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 1 1-16@1⅛ per cent; do three months' bills 1 7-16 to 1½.

Gold: Buenos Ayres 178.20.

Bar gold 77s 10¼d.

Paris, August 6.—Three per cent rentes 103 francs 52½ centimes for the account.

Post's Financial Cable.

New York, August 6.—The Evening Post's London financial cablegram says: "The stock markets here were quiet and dull today, except for Americans, which, after opening below the parity, rapidly advanced and closed quiet at the best. Buying here is both on New York account and on the part of English buyers, the general disposition at the moment and as prompted by the press, being to operate for a moderate rise in Americans. Buyers here are generally advised, however, to take short profits. Grand Trunks were good also.

"The strength in Argentines continued, but Brazilian and Uruguay bonds were lower.

"The rise in Spanish securities continues. It is mainly due to purchases for the Paris bear account.

"The London rate for short bills is 1⅜."

COTTON WAS FLAT

A Few Sales Were Accomplished on the First Call.

RANGE COVERED TWO POINTS

The Half Day's Market Was Conspicuous for Its Absence of Trading. Weather Summary Bullish.

Official closing quotations for spot cotton:
Atlanta—Quiet; middling 5⅞c.
Liverpool—Quiet; middling 3 15-32d.
New York—Dull and easy; middling 6 1-16c.
New Orleans—Quiet; middling 5 11-16c.
Savannah—Steady; middling 5⅝c.
Galveston—Quiet; middling 5 15-16c.
Norfolk—Nominal; middling 5⅝c.
Mobile—Nominal; middling 5⅝c.
Memphis—Quiet; middling 5⅝c.
Augusta—Steady; middling 6c.
Charleston—Quiet; middling 5½c.
Houston—Quiet; middling 5⅝c.
St. Louis—Quiet; middling 5¾c.

The following were the closing quotations for cotton futures in New York yesterday:

MONTHS.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Saturdays Close.	Fridays Close.
August	5 88	5 92	5 87	5 87-88	5 89-90
September	5 94	5 94	5 91	5 91-92	5 93-94
October	5 98	5 98	5 95	5 95-96	5 97-98
November	6 00	6 00	5 98	5 98-99	5 99-60
December	6 04	6 04	6 02	6 02-03	6 03-04
January	6 07	6 07	6 04	5 05-06	5 06-07
February	6 10	6 10	6 08	6 08-09	6 09-11
March	6 12	6 13	6 12	6 12-13	6 13-14
April	6 16	6 17	6 16	6 16-17	6 16-17
May	......	......	....	......	......
June	......	......	....	......	......
July	......	......	....	......	......

Closed quiet.

New York, August 6.—The cotton market opened dull and ruled flat all during today's short session. The few sales made on the call were at a decline of 1 point to an advance of 1 point. Subsequent transactions were of a scalping and evening up nature at about last night's bid prices. Early fluctuations were restricted to a range of 2 points. The indifference of the local element was due in good part to reports of stagnation at Liverpool, absence of interest on the part of outsiders and generally unchanged conditions in the cotton belt. Heavy rains were indicated on the weather map for New Orleans and Abilene, Tex., but over the rest of the belt clear weather was noted. Estimated receipts of cotton at the ports for today 500 bales, against 3,389 actual last week and 342 actual last year. For the week 10,000, against 10,365 actual last week and 7,317 last year. Today's receipts at Memphis were 15, against 50 last year, and at Houston 68, against 1,052 last year.

The following table shows the consolidated net receipts, exports and stock at the ports:

	RECEIPTS 1898	RECEIPTS 1897	EXPORTS 1898	EXPORTS 1897	STOCKS 1898	STOCKS 1897
Saturday	287	342	8096	......	231540	87278
Monday	......	......	......	......	......	......
Tuesday	......	......	......	......	......	......
Wednesday	......	......	......	......	......	......
Thursday	......	......	......	......	......	......
Friday	......	......	......	......	......	......
Total	287	342	8096	......	......	......

The following were the closing bids for cotton futures in New Orleans:

August	5 59	February	5 76
September	5 57	March	5 80
October	5 60	April	....
November	5 64	May	....
December	5 69	June	....
January	5 74	July	....

Closed quiet.

Southern Exchange Cotton Letter.

Atlanta, Ga., August 6.—The cotton market opened 1 point decline from previous close. Liverpool was unchanged in futures and spot sales 8,000 bales.

The market is devoid of interest and its dull and lifeless condition is very unsatisfactory to traders. The reports from the cotton belt are not as good as last week. Excessive rains in all sections have damaged the crop and worms are also getting in their work. The market closed quiet.

Hubbard Bros. & Co.'s Cotton Letter.

New York, August 6.—The excessively dull market was not affected by The Chronicle's report, which said that rain during the week had fallen at most points and that along the Atlantic and in Alabama there has been too much moisture, with complaints of rust and shedding from Alabama. In Texas the crop has been benefitted by the rain. The market was dull and spiritless, with slightly lower quotations, closing steady.

Paine, Murphy & Co.'s Cotton Letter.

Atlanta, August 6.—There was nothing doing at home or abroad in cotton. Liverpool was unchanged with spot sales 8,000 bales, futures quiet; nothing doing. The opening call was unchanged and the half-day's market was conspicuous for absence of trading. There must be activity shortly or the exchange will collapse from dry rot. The Chronicle's report in sight to date 10,969,680 bales. Weather summary reads bullish.

Atlanta Exchange Cotton Letter.

New York, August 6.—The market during today's short session was flat as far as speculation was concerned. The few sales accomplished on the call were at a decline of 1 point to an advance of 1 point. Later the transactions were of a scalping and evening up nature at about the level of last night's bid prices. Fluctuations throughout were restricted to a range of 2 points. The indifference of the local element was due in good part to reports of stagnation at Liverpool, absence of interest on part of outsiders and generally unchanged conditions in cotton belt. Heavy rains were indicated on the weather map for New Orleans and some sections of Texas, but over the rest of the belt clear weather was noted.

The Dry Goods Market.

New York, August 6.—The dry goods market during the week has developed an improved demand in many quarters for spot business. The number of buyers in the city has steadily increased during the week and the amount of business transacted in stores has increased in like proportion. Sales are making a better daily average, although in detail they have not changed materially. Print cloths are weaker than they were at the opening of the week. Extras at 2c were sold for October-November delivery yesterday in sufficient quantities to bring the week's sales up to a point in excess of the week's production. Odd goods are quiet in nearly all grades. The curtailment problem is still unsettled.

The Liverpool and Port Markets.

Liverpool, August 6, 12:15 p. m.—Cotton, spot, quiet with prices unchanged; middling uplands 3 15-32; sales 8,000 bales; American 7,600; speculation and export 500; receipts 1,000; American none.

Futures opened quiet with demand poor.

	Open'g	Close.	
August	3 25-64	3 24¼	Buyers
August and September	......	3 23	"
September and October	3 22-64	3 21¼	"
October and November	3 21-64	3 21	Sellers
November and December	3 20-64	3 20	Value
December and January	3 20-64	3 20	Buyers
January and February	3 20-64	3 20	"
February and March	3 21-64	3 21	Sellers
March and April	......	3 21¼	Buyers
April and May	......	3 22¼	Sellers

Futures closed quiet.

New York, August 6.—Cotton dull and easy; sales 716 bales; middling 6 1-16; gulf 6 5-16; net receipts none; gross 1,236; stock 82,822.

New Orleans, August 6.—Cotton quiet; sales 400; middling 5 1-16; receipts 258; stock 76,433.

Galveston, August 6.—Cotton quiet; middling 5 11-16; sales 18; stock 25,016.

Mobile, August 6.—Cotton nominal; middling 5⅝; receipts 3; stock 3,228.

Savannah, August 6.—Cotton steady; middling 5⅝; sales 26; receipts 5; stock 8,901.

Charleston, August 6.—Cotton quiet; middling 5½; stock 3,519.

Wilmington, August 6.—Cotton steady; middling 5⅝; stock 5,339.

Norfolk, August 6.—Cotton nominal; middling 5⅝; receipts 140; stock 14,148.

Baltimore, August 6.—Cotton nominal; middling 6⅛; stock 10,833.

Boston, August 6.—Cotton quiet; middling 6 1-16; receipts 98.

Philadelphia, August 6.—Cotton quiet; middling 6 5-16; stock 10,599.

Memphis, August 6.—Cotton quiet; middling 5⅝; sales 550; receipts 15; stock 23,463.

Augusta, August 6.—Cotton steady; middling 6 1-16; sales 270; receipts 81; stock 6,732.

Houston, August 6.—Cotton quiet; middling 5⅝; sales 105; receipts 68; stock 5,371.

THE WEEK IN WALL STREET.

Trade Reports Indicate Large Expansion of Business—Prices Higher.

New York, August 6.—The progress of peace negotiations has been attended by a broadening and strengthening of the speculative and investment movement in Wall street. But the peace movement is only one of many conditions which has caused money to flow into stocks and bonds. Prospects for the coming year's business and trade have gained in clearances of outline and have given increased confidence that a continuance of the country's prosperity is assured. The week's abundant rains have relieved anxiety for the security of the crops, and western railroads are making extensive preparations for the greatest car movement in their history. Reports from foreign wheat growing countries indicate that even with good crop prospects there the heavy deflections of the world's stocks of old wheat last year will make necessary large buying of our large surplus to replenish supplies. There is a large crop to be marketed. The engagements of gold for import thus early is a significant indication that last year's heavy trade balance in our favor is not yet liquidated and remains available to be drawn on.

The level of exports, meantime, continues high and that of imports below the normal, though somewhat better than last year's low record at this period. Trade indicate large expansion of business, for which, however, the interior supply of money thus far appears ample. No call has been made upon New York for funds. The large government receipts under the new revenue law and the insurance of peace preclude the likelihood of the issue of another government loan. Exhibits of railroad business for the past year show heavy expenditures for betterments with the potentiality for cheaper operation in future besides the increased disbursements to stockholders which have been made. With the assurances of continued earning power of the companies, the large amount of idle money seeking investment has flowed into securities in large volume with resulting large advances in price.

GRAIN, PROVISIONS, ETC.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, Ga., August 6, 1898.

Flour, Grain and Meal.

Atlanta, August 6—Flour, all wheat, first patent, $5.50; second patent $4.25; straight 3.90; fancy 3.75; extra family 3.50; flour mixed with corn meal, noregular quotations. Corn, white 53c; mixed 52. Oats, white 42c; mixed 40c. Texas rustproof —c. Rye, Georgia 85c. Hay, No. 1 timothy large bales 90c; small bales 85c; No. 2 timothy small bales 80c. Meal, plain 50c; bolted 45c. Wheat bran, large sacks 80c; small sacks 82c. Shorts $1.05. Stock meal 75c. Cotton seed meal 95c per 100 lbs; hulls $6.50 per ton. Peas—Stock 60@65c per bu; common white $1.00; lady $1.15@1.25. Grits $2.50.

New York, August 6—Flour strong. Wheat, spot strong; No. 2 red 79; options closed 1@1¼c higher; No. 2 red September 73⅞; December 71¼. Corn, spot strong; No. 2 39½; options closed unchanged; September 37⅞. Oats, spot steady; No. 2 28¼@28¾; options closed unchanged; September 26¼.

St. Louis, August 6—Flour steady. Wheat higher; No. 2 red in elevator 72; track 73; September 68⅛@68¼; December 67¼. Corn stronger; No. 2 cash 32¾; August 32¼; September 32⅜@32½; December 32¼. Oats dull and nominal; No. 2 cash in elevator 23; track 24½@25; August —; September 21¼.

Chicago, August 6—Flour steady. No. 2 spring wheat 70; No. 3 spring wheat 68@75; No. 2 red 75. No. 2 corn 33¼@33¾; No. 2 yellow —. No. 2 oats 22¼; No. 2 white 28@29; No. 3 white f o b 26@28. No. 2 rye 46½.

Cincinnati, August 6—Flour steady. Wheat firmer; No. 2 red 71@72. Corn easier; No. 2 mixed 34½. Oats quiet; No. 2 mixed 23½@24½.

Provisions.

Atlanta, August 6—Clear ribs boxed sides 6⅜c; clear sides 6¾; ice-cured bellies 7¼c. Sugar-cured hams 9½@11c; California 7½c; breakfast bacon 12@14c. Lard, best quality 6½c; second quality 6¼c; compound 5.

St. Louis, August 6—Pork quiet; standard mess jobbing $9.00. Lard quiet; prime steam $5.10; choice $5.20. Bacon, boxed lots shoulders $5.75; extra short clear $6.12½; ribs $6.25; shorts 6.87½. Dry salt meats, boxed shoulders $5.00; extra short clear $5.62½; ribs $5.75; shorts $5.87½.

Chicago, August 6—Pork $8.97@9.00. Lard $5.27½@5.30. Short rib sides, loose, $5.10@5.45. Dry salted shoulders, boxed, $4.62½@4.87½; short clear sides, boxed $5.60@5.80.

New York, August 6—Lard steady; western steam $5.55; August 5.60; refined quiet. Pork dull; family $12.00@12.50.

Cincinnati, August 6—Lard steady at $5.10. Bulk meats quiet at $5.00. Bacon steady at $6.62½.

Groceries.

Atlanta, August 6—Roasted coffee $11.30, less 50c per 100 lb cases. Green coffee choice 12; fair 10; prime 9. Sugar standard granulated 5¾c; New Orleans white 5½; do yellow 5¼c. Sirup, New Orleans open kettle 25@40c; mixed 12½@20c; sugar house 26@35c. Teas, black 30@65c; green 30@50c. Rice head 7¼c; choice 6¼@6¾c. Salt, dairy sacks $1.25; do. bbls $2.25, ice cream $1.00; common 65@70c. Cheese, full cream 10½@11½c. Matches, 65s 50c; 200s $1.30@1.75; 300s $2.75. Soda, boxes 6c. Crackers, soda 6½c; cream 8c; gingersnaps 8c. Candy, common stick 6c; fancy 12@13c. Oysters, F. W. $1.65; L. W. $1.15.

Naval Stores.

Savannah, August 6—Turpentine firm at 26¼; sales 268 casks; receipts 969. Rosin firm; sales 6,451 bbls; receipts 3,982. A, B, C, D $1.05; E $1.10; F $1.20; G $1.30; H $1.40; I $1.40; K $1.45; M $1.50; N $1.65; windowglass $1.80; waterwhite $2.00.

Charleston, August 6—Turpentine steady at 24¼; sales none. Rosin quiet; sales none; A, B, C 95; D, E $1.00; F $1.10; G $1.20; H $1.35; I $1.40; K $1.40; M $1.45; N $1.55; windowglass $1.60; water white $1.70.

Wilmington, August 6—Rosin steady; strained 92½; good strained 97½. Spirits turpentine, nothing doing. Tar quiet at $1.10. Crude turpentine steady at $1.00@1.50.

Fruits and Confectioneries.

Atlanta, August 6—Apples, none on the market. Lemons, choice $4.00@4.50; fancy $5.00@5.50. Oranges, California seedling $3.00@3.25; navel none. Bananas, straight $1.50@1.75 bunch; culls $1.00@$1.25. Figs, 8@9c, owing to quality. Raisins new California $1.40@1.50; ¼ boxes 50@60c. Currants 6½@7c. Leghorn citron 10@11c. Nuts — Almonds 8c; pecans, 7@7½c; Brazil 9@10c; filberts 11½c; walnuts 10@11c; mixed nuts 8@10c. Peanuts Virginia electric light 5@6c; fancy hand-picked 4@4½c; Georgia 3@3½.

Country Produce.

Atlanta, August 6—Eggs 9@10c. Butter, western creamery 16@18c; fancy Tennessee 11½@12½c; choice 8c; Georgia 8@10c. Live poultry, chickens, hens 22½@25c; spring chickens, large, 12½@15c; small 10@12½c; ducks, puddle, 17½@20c; Peking 22½@25c. Irish potatoes per bushel 90c@$1.00. Sweet potatoes, new crop, $1.00@1.25 per bushel. Honey, strained 6@7c; in the comb 8@9c. Onions, new crop, 75c@$1.00 per bu; $3.00@3.25 per bbl.

Coffee and Sugar.

New York, August 6.—Coffee options opened steady with prices unchanged and showed very little speculative energy all through the session; absence of changes abroad and important local news caused bulls and bears to proceed with caution; closed quiet, net unchanged to 5 points lower; sales 5,000 bags, including December at 5.65. Spot Rio quiet but steady; No. 7 invoice 6; No. 7 jobbing 6½; Mild steady; Cordova 8½. Sales fair jobbing business.

Sugar, raw stronger and higher to buy; fair refining 3⅝; centrifugal 96-test 4 3-16. Refined firm and fairly active.

New Orleans, August 6.—Sugar, open kettle steady at 3@4⅛; centrifugal strong; white 4 11-16; yellow 4¼@4¾; seconds 2@4. Molasses easy; centrifugal 4 all.

Atlanta Exchange Grain Letter.

Chicago, August 6.—A substantial response by Liverpool to our strength yesterday, combined with a deluge of rain in the northwest disheartened the bears in the wheat pit today. The continued light arrivals of wheat, notwithstanding the generous crop which has been harvested, were also a disturbing factor to bear sentiment. The Kansas state crop report for August of 60,570,000 is the largest with one exception (892) on record. Shorts were principal buyers today, and at times there was considerable urgency in the demand which sent the price of September above the call figures in a comparatively short time. There was a disposition to buy the December option rather than the nearer delivery, and as a result the difference between those two months narrowed considerably. The shipments of wheat and flour from both coasts for the week was 4,111,000 bushels against 3,308,000 last year. Beerbohm estimates world's shipments for the week at 5,600,000 bushels. Receipts here today 141 cars, all new. Northwest 58 cars, against 158 last year.

The strength in wheat and a good shipping demand and higher cables were the bull influences in corn. Another factor was the Kansas state crop report, which makes the August condition only 59.

Oats ruled stronger on an improved cash demand.

There was practically nothing new in provisions, although the strength in the grain market stimulated operations.

Exports and Imports of Specie.

New York, August 6.—Exports of silver from this port for the week ending today aggregate $846,012.

The imports of dry goods and general merchandise at New York for the week ending today were $8,216,276.

The imports of specie this week were $229,279 in gold, and $60,083 silver.

A FRACTION HIGHER

Scarcity of Receipts and Good Cash Demand Still Factor.

CASH OFFERINGS LIMITED

Corn and Oats Each Lost a Small Fraction, but Provisions Closed Unchanged.

Chicago, August 6.—Scarcity of receipts and active cash demand advanced wheat today. September left off ⅞ higher and December ½@⅝c. Corn closed ¼c lower. Oats lost ⅛c. Pork, lard and ribs unchanged.

Wheat started very strong, September opening from 67¾ to 68c, against 67¼@67⅜c last night's close. There was no appearance of any increase in the movement of wheat and Liverpool sent higher quotations. Showery weather in the northwest gave the bulls a further opportunity, as the trade under present conditions was nervous about the possibilities of a wet harvest in that section. The demand for the limited offerings in the sample market was most active and at from 2 to 3c over the previous day. Orders for round lots for shipment were on the market at a slight premium over the car load price. Chicago received 141 cars, against 125 a year ago and Minneapolis and Duluth 58, against 158 last year. Atlantic port clearances of wheat and flour for the last twenty-four hours amounted to 420,000 bushels. Beerbohm estimates the world's shipments of wheat and flour to Europe for the week at 5,600,000 bushels. September opened ½@⅝c higher at 67¾@68c, rose to 68⅞c and closed at 68⅛@68¼c. December began ¼@⅜ up at 66@66¼c, sold up to 67c, then declined to 66¼@66⅜c bid at the close.

Corn received some assistance from the strength in wheat and also from the Kansas report for the month showing a drop in conditions of 24 points, compared with that of a month ago. The weather was acting kindly to the crop and it was clear that such of it as had not been ruined past redemption must be rapidly improving. As a result the market openly maintained a show of strength for about half an hour. After that there was more for sale than there were buyers and prices gradually worked off. September opened ⅛@¼c higher at from 33⅛ to 33⅝c, which immediately brought it under the influence of calls. Near the end of the session it got as low as 32⅞@33c, but reacted a little and closed at 33⅛c sellers.

Oats were firm early, but remained so only as long as corn showed strength. There were only a few buying orders from the country, and all were filled early. September opened ⅛@¼c higher at 21⅜c, rose to 21½c and declined to 21⅛c at the close.

A light run of hogs and the strength in grains started provisions higher. After the opening spurt, however, the market went practically to sleep until the noise with which the grain markets closed woke it up for two or three minutes' further exercise. The net result was that closing prices today and yesterday were substantially the same.

Estimated receipts Monday: Wheat 190 cars, corn 500, oats 315, hogs 30,000 head.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat No. 2—				
August	70¾	71⅛	70⅜	71
September	68	68⅞	67⅞	68⅛
December	66⅛	67	66	66⅜
May	63	68½	67⅞	68
Corn No. 2—				
August	33½	33½	32½	33
September	33⅝	33⅝	33	33⅛
December	34	34⅛	33½	33⅝
May	36⅜	36⅜	35⅞	35⅞
Oats No. 2—				
September	21⅜	21½	21⅛	21⅛
May	24⅜	24⅜	24	24
Mess Pork, per bbl.—				
September	9.10	9.10	8.97½	9.00
October	....	....	....	9.00
Lard, per 100 lbs.—				
September	5.35	3.37½	5.32½	5.32½
October	5.40	5.40	5.37½	5.37½
Short Ribs, per 100 lbs.—				
September	5.37½	5.27½	5.20	5.22½
October	5.30	5.30	5.22½	5.35

Articles.	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, bbls	5,625	10,000
Wheat, bushels	58,800	100,000
Corn, bushels	343,200	685,700
Ooats, bushels	272,000	194,400
Rye, bushels	9,200	......
Barley, bushels	4,500	3,400

Paine, Murphy & Co.'s Grain Letter.

Atlanta, August 6.—The bull features on wheat were a continuation of higher cables which were ⅝c above yesterday, and the continued small receipts at Chicago and other points. Last year St. Louis had 136,000 bushels; this year, 37,000. This caused a further scare among shorts, who bought freely, making the opening ⅝c above yesterday's close, which was followed by further advances. September making a gain of 1½c on the day. There seems to be a tendency to sell December and buy September. Near the close there was a slight reaction on account of selling against privileges, but the closing was firm.

Corn did not respond to the wheat bulge, and acts rather heavy.

There was very little doing in provisions, with some liquidation. We look for some rally in hog stuffs shortly.

September—Puts 67⅞ to 67. Calls 69 to 69½.

McCullough Bros. Fruit and Produce Letter.

Atlanta, August 6.—The Georgia peach crop, especially the Elberta and better varieties, are playing out very fast, and the receipts in our market for the past few days having been light, although it seems to have made no material difference in the price obtained for them. For the next month or so Atlanta will look to Missouri and Kentucky for her peaches; after that California. As a whole the Georgia peach crop has netted but little money to the growers and jobbers, as the price obtained has been so very low on account of the tremendous supply.

Watermelons seem to have flooded the market, as usual at this season of the year, and many cars are being rejected on account of not bringing freight charges.

Apples are still coming in in a local way, but the quality is very inferior and the price obtained for them is very low.

Bananas hold their own at former prices with no change whatever. Demand on the Atlanta market is light with small receipts.

Lemons have advanced, and indications point to much higher prices, caused by light receipts at points of importation.

Limes are selling slow at 75c per hundred.

Cantaloupes are little or no sale at any price.

Irish potatoes are selling slow, with the market is being well supplied, with prices ruling very low.

Onions are scarcely any sale at all at 75c to 80c per bushel, and the demand, it seems, is no good.

Cabbage are slow sale at moderate prices, receipts being light with demand in proportion.

Poultry is bringing some better prices than last week. However, the market has been well supplied and the demand has not been equal to the receipts. Prices obtained for poultry of all kinds is the same as quoted.

Eggs are in light demand at 10c per dozen.

Comb honey is in fair demand at 9c to 10c per pound; strained 6c to 7c. All receipts are being sold readily at these prices.

Should the weather clear up we look for business to be much better in the line of fruit and produce within the next eight or ten days.

Fruit and Vegetables.

Corrected daily by McCullough Bros.
Snap beans, 75c to $1 per crate.
Tomatoes, 75c to $1.
New Irish potatoes, $2.50 to $2.75.
Squashes, 50c to 75c per crate.
Watermelons, $35 to $50 car.
Peaches, 75c to $1.
Limes, 50c to 75c per 100.
Pears, $2.25 to $2.75 per barrel.

THE KING
OF SPAIN ISN'T
HALF SO HAPPY

As the Man or Boy who took advantage of our Cut Price Sale last week. This sale still continues.

33⅓ Per Cent Discount

On our entire stock of
MEN'S FANCY SUITS,
BOYS' and CHILDREN'S SUITS,
MEN'S CRASH SUITS,
CHILDREN'S WASH SUITS,
MEN'S ODD PANTS.

We want to reduce stock, and want you to help us. By helping us you help yourself.

STRAW HATS AT HALF PRICE

This Is a Strictly Cash Sale.

We are displaying some late arrivals in Negligee Shirts in swell patterns at $1.00—regular $1.50 goods.

EISEMAN & WEIL,
Clothiers, Furnishers and Hatters.
3 Whitehall St.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

For Alderman.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for alderman from the south side.
W. E. ADAMSON.

I hereby respectfully announce myself as candidate for alderman from the south side.
S. W. DAY.

I respectfully announce myself as candidate for alderman from north side.
GEO. P. HOWARD.

I am a candidate for alderman from the north side, subject to primary, October 5th.
J. W. KILPATRICK.

FOR COUNCILMAN

For Councilman First Ward.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for councilman for first ward.
JOHN H. HARWELL.

Second Ward.

I announce myself a candidate for council for the second ward. J. J. MADDOX.

Third Ward.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for councilman, third ward.
J. A. FISCHER.

I announce myself as a candidate for councilman from the third ward.
W. H. McCLAIN.

Fourth Ward.

I respectfully announce myself a candidate for councilman for fourth ward.
JOHN S. PARKS.

I am a candidate for councilman from the fourth ward, subject to primary October 5th.
JOEL HURT.

Fifth Ward.

I announce myself a candidate for councilman from the fifth ward.
CHARLES F. TYLER.

Sixth Ward.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for councilman for the sixth ward.
DR. G. G. ROY.

Seventh Ward.

I shall be a candidate for council from the seventh ward, subject to city primary October 5th.
J. W. POPE.

For Commissioner of Public Works.

I am a candidate for commissioner public works. Walter S. Larendon.

At the request of many tax payers, I announce myself a candidate for commissioner of public works. I will have associated with me Mr. Ben F. McDuffie.
CLARENCE E. MOORE.

For City Sexton.

I respectfully announce myself a candidate for city sexton.
H. H. BAREFIELD.

I respectfully announce myself a candidate for city sexton. W. H. BETTIE.

City Treasurer.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for city treasurer, and solicit the support of my friends for the first time.
THOMAS J. PEEPLES.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for re-election as city treasurer, subject to primary October 5th, and respectfully solicit the support of my friends.
JOSEPH T. ORME.

For City Marshal.

I am a candidate for re-election as city marshall.
A. W. HILL,
A. M. SHOMO, Deputy.

aug 7 13 20 27

FINANCIAL.

SOUTHERN EXCHANGE
Gould Building. Atlanta, Ga.
Cotton, Stocks, Wheat, Etc.
Bought and sold on margins. Determine the responsibility of the house through which you deal. References, Fourth National and Capital City banks.

Paine, Murphy & Co
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
2 South Pryor Street, (Jackson Building.)
Private Leased Wires Direct to New York, Chicago and New Orleans.
References: Lowry Banking Co., Capital City bank and Mercantile Agencies.

1-8 STOCKS { Phone 1642 } 1-16 GRAIN
ATLANTA COTTON, STOCK AND PRODUCE EXCHANGE
205-206-207 Gould Building.

W. H. BACHELLER & CO., LTD.
Commission Merchants and Brokers.
Cotton, Grain, Provisions and Stocks
Hennen Bldg., New Orleans, La.
Orders for future contracts executed on all the leading Exchanges. Direct wires to New York and Chicago. Correspondence solicited. dai-sun 8-7-30t

200 POINTS
profit in cotton last year by following the "Student's" forecast. The only ACTUAL INFORMATION to be had. Send for 12 years record.
Student, Box 2584, New York City.

WARE & LELAND,
GRAIN,
PROVISIONS,
STOCKS,
COTTON.
234 LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.
REFERENCES: Bank of Montreal, Chicago; Northwestern National Bank, Chicago; Geo. F. Stone, Sec'y Chicago Board of Trade.

RAILWAY SCHEDULES

Arrival and Departure of All Trains from This City—Standard Time, In Effect July 6th.

Southern Railway.

No.	ARRIVE FROM		No.	DEPART TO	
‡13	Jacksonville	4 15 am	‡13	Chattanooga	4 30 am
‡8	Chattanooga	5 00 am	‡16	Brunswick	5 20 am
‡35	Washington	5 10 am	‡16	Columbus, Ga.	5 20 am
26	Tallapoosa	8 25 am	‡35	Birmingham	5 30 am
17	Mt. Airy	8 30 am	‡12	Richmond	7 50 am
‡21	Fort Valley	10 20 am	‡7	Chattanooga	7 50 am
‡9	Macon	10 40 am	‡8	Macon	8 10 am
‡9	Columbus	10 40 am	20	Norcross	11 20 am
‡78	Birmingham	11 30 am	‡38	Washington	12 00 n'n
‡10	Chattanooga	11 40 am	‡9	Chattanooga	4 00 pm
19	Norcross	2 20 pm	‡37	Birmingham	4 15 pm
‡37	Washington	3 55 pm	‡10	Macon	4 20 pm
‡15	Brunswick	7 45 pm	‡10	Columbus	4 20 pm
‡11	Richmond	8 30 pm	‡22	Fort Valley	4 30 pm
‡7	Macon	9 45 pm	18	Mt. Airy	4 35 pm
‡7	Columbus, Ga.	9 45 pm	‡25	Tallapoosa	6 20 pm
‡36	Birmingham	10 45 pm	‡36	Washington	11 50 pm
‡14	Chattanooga	11 50 pm	‡14	Jacksonville	11 55 pm

Central of Georgia Railway.

No.	ARRIVE FROM		No.	DEPART TO	
101	Jonesboro	6 45 am	102	Hapeville	7 00 am
‡8	Savannah	7 35 am	‡2	Savannah	7 56 am
103	Hapeville	8 05 am	104	Hapeville	8 30 am
105	Hapeville	9 45 am	108	Jonesboro	12 06 am
‡11	Macon	11 20 am	110	Hapeville	2 20 pm
109	Jonesboro	2 05 pm	112	Hapeville	4 45 pm
111	Hapeville	3 30 pm	‡12	Macon	4 05 pm
113	Hapeville	5 55 pm	114	Jonesboro	5 10 pm
‡1	Savannah	7 35 pm	‡4	Savannah	7 50 pm
	SUNDAY TRAINS:			SUNDAY TRAINS:	
115	Jonesboro	8 55 am	116	Hapeville	9 00 am
117	Hapeville	10 45 am	118	Jonesboro	12 50 pm

Western and Atlantic Railroad.

No.	ARRIVE FROM		No.	DEPART TO	
‡3	Nashville	7 30 am	‡2	Nashville	8 15 am
‡73	Marietta	8 00 am	‡70	Chattanooga	4 50 pm
‡91	Chattanooga	10 35 am	‡72	Marietta	5 30 pm
‡1	Nashville	7 30 pm	‡4	Nashville	8 30 pm

Atlanta and West Point Railroad.

No.	ARRIVE FROM		No.	DEPART TO	
‡38	Montgomery	11 40 am	‡35	Montgomery	5 25 am
‡34	Selma	7 00 pm	‡33	Montgomery	1 00 pm
‡36	Selma	11 30 pm	‡37	Selma	4 20 pm
12	College Park	7 05 am	11	College Park	6 00 am
14	Newnan	8 20 am	13	College Park	8 00 am
16	College Park	10 00 am	15	Palmetto	12 01 pm
18	College Park	2 15 pm	17	College Park	12 30 pm
20	Palmetto	2 45 pm	19	College Park	2 30 pm
22	College Park	3 50 pm	21	College Park	4 25 pm
24	College Park	5 50 pm	23	Palmetto	5 35 pm
26	College Park	7 45 pm	25	College Park	6 20 pm
28	Palmetto	8 25 pm	29	Newnan	11 25 pm
	SUNDAY TRAIN:			SUNDAY TRAIN:	
42	Newnan	10 20 am	41	West Point	8 00 am

Trains Nos. 12, 16, 18, 22, 24, 26 will stop at Whitehall street platform.

All trains will depart from Union Passenger station.

Georgia Railroad.

No.	ARRIVE FROM		No.	DEPART TO	
‡3	Augusta	5 00 am	‡2	Augusta	7 50 am
23	Conyers	6 45 am	28	Lithonia	8 00 am
	Covington	7 45 am	‡28	Augusta	3 10 pm
‡1	Augusta	12 35 pm	24	Conyers	4 30 pm
25	Lithonia	3 35 pm	10	Covington	6 15 pm
‡27	Augusta	8 20 pm	‡4	Augusta	11 35 pm

Seaboard Air-Line.

No.	ARRIVE FROM		No.	DEPART TO	
‡41	Norfolk	5 20 am	‡402	Washington	12 00 n'n
‡403	Washington	2 50 pm	‡38	Norfolk	7 50 pm

Atlanta, Knoxville and Northern Ry.

(Via W. and A. R. R. to Marietta.)

FROM		TO	
†Knoxville	7 30 am	‡Knoxville	30 pm
†Murphy	7 30 am	‡Murphy	8 15 am

‡Daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

"THE HIAWASSEE ROUTE."

Only Through Sleeping Car Line Between Atlanta and Knoxville.

Beginning June 19th, the ATLANTA, KNOXVILLE AND NORTHERN RAILWAY, in connection with the Western and Atlantic railway, will establish a through line of sleepers between Atlanta and Knoxville.

Trains will leave Atlanta from union depot at 8:30 p. m. and arrive in Knoxville at 7 a. m. Good connections made at Knoxville for all points north, including Tate Springs and other summer resorts.

Tickets on sale and diagram at Western and Atlantic city ticket office, No. 1 North Pryor street; also at union depot.

J. E. W. FIELDS,
G. P. A., Marietta, Ga.
J. H. McWILLIAMS,
T. P. A., Knoxville, Tenn.

THE SOUTHERN RAILWAY

Effective July 6, 1898.

EAST BOUND	No. 38 Daily.	No. 36 Daily.	No. 12 Daily.	No. 18 Ev Sun
Lv Atlanta	12 00 n'n	11 50 pm	7 30 am	4 36 pm
Ar Gainesville	2 22 pm	2 20 am	10 19 am	7 43 pm
Ar Cornelia	3 00 pm	......	11 07 am	8 35 pm
Ar Mt. Airy	......	......	11 10 am	8 40 pm
Ar Charlotte	8 10 pm	9 00 am	5 50 pm	......
Ar Greensboro	10 43 pm	......	......	......
Ar. Danville	11 51 pm	1 30 pm	11 25 pm	......
Ar. Washington	6 42 am	9 35 pm	......	......
Ar. Baltimore	8 06 am	11 25 pm	......	......
Ar. Philadelphia	10 15 am	2 56 am	......	......
Ar. New York	12 45 n'n	6 23 am	......	......
Ar. Boston	8 30 pm	8 00 pm	......	......
Lv. Danville	1 30 am	1 45 pm	12 30 am	......
Ar. Richmond	6 40 am	6 25 pm	6 40 am	......
Lv. Greensboro	10 50 pm	......	......	......
Ar. Norfolk	7 50 am	......	......	......

No. 20. Dinner Train, leaves Atlanta 11:20 a. m., arrives Norcross 1:15 p. m., daily except Sunday.

No. 38 Vestibuled Train, Atlanta to New York, Pullman Sleeping Cars, Dining Car and elegant Vestibuled Coach between Atlanta and Washington. Sleeping car Greensboro to Norfolk.

No. 36, "The U. S. Fast Mail," solid train between Atlanta and New York. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Cars Atlanta to New York. Pullman Sleeping Car Atlanta to Charlotte and Atlanta to Asheville.

SO. BOUND.	No. 15.	No. 8.	No. 10.	No. 14.
Lv. Atlanta	5 20 am	8 10 am	4 20 pm	11 55 pm
Ar. Macon	8 20 am	10 35 am	7 10 pm	2 05 am
Ar. Everett	3 25 pm			7 25 am
Ar. Brunswick	4 30 pm			8 30 am
Ar. Jacksonville	9 20 pm			9 40 am

NORTH BOUND.	No. 13	No. 7.	No. 9.
Lv. Atlanta	4 20 am	7 50 am	4 00 pm
Ar. Rome	6 30 am	10 20 am	6 25 pm
Ar. Dalton	7 22 am	11 30 am	7 30 pm
Ar. Chattanooga	8 40 am	1 00 pm	8 50 pm
Ar. Memphis			7 40 am
Ar. Cincinnati	7 20 pm		7 30 am
Ar. Knoxville	11 55 am		1 10 am
Ar. Louisville			7 50 am

Nos. 13 and 14, Pullman Sleeping Cars between Atlanta and Jacksonville. Local Sleeping Cars between Atlanta and Brunswick.

Lv. Atlanta	5 20 am	4 20 pm
Lv Griffin	6 50 am	6 03 pm
Lv. Columbus	9 30 am	9 05 pm
Ar. Albany	3 10 pm	

No 30 has through coaches Atlanta to Albany.

WEST BOUND.	No. 37 Daily.	No. 35 Daily.	No. 25 Daily.
Lv Atlanta	4 15 pm	5 30 am	6 20 pm
Ar Tallapoosa	6 23 pm	7 46 am	9 00 pm
Ar Birmingham	10 00 pm	11 45 am	
Lv Birmingham		11 50 am	
Ar Greenville		10 55 pm	
Lv Birmingham	10 20 pm	12 05 pm	
Ar Memphis	7 40 am	10 20 pm	
Ar Kansas City	7 55 am	5 20 pm	
Lv Birmingham	11 35 pm		
Ar Shreveport	7 20 pm		
Ar New Orleans	10 30 am		
Lv Atlanta			4 30 pm
Ar Fort Valley			8 30 pm

No. 37 Sleeping Cars Atlanta to Memphis.
No. 9 Sleeper Atlanta to Cincinnati.
No. 13 Local Sleeper, Atlanta to Chattanooga.
Office Kimball House Corner.

ATLANTA & NEW ORLEANS SHORT LINE

Atlanta and West Point Railroad Co.

The direct, quick, through line via Montgomery to Texas, Mexico and California. The best route to Selma, Pensacola, Mobile, New Orleans, Columbus, Troy, Union Springs, Eufaula.

The Following Schedule in Effect May 21, 1897.

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 35 Daily	No. 37 Daily	No. 33 Daily
Leave Atlanta	5 25 a m	4 20 p m	1 00 p m
Arrive Newnan	6 40 a m	5 25 p m	2 27 p m
Arrive LaGrange	7 42 a m	6 23 p m	3 33 p m
Arrive West Point	8 10 a m	6 55 p m	4 07 p m
Arrive Opelika	8 50 a m	7 37 p m	4 53 p m
Arrive Columbus	10 00 a m	10 00 p m	
Arrive Montgomery	10 31 a m	9 20 p m	7 25 p m
Arrive Selma		11 30 p m	
Arrive Pensacola	6 55 p m	5 00 a m	
Arrive Mobile	3 45 p m	3 06 a m	
Arrive New Orleans	8 10 p m	7 40 a m	
Arrive Houston	8 45 a m	10 30 p m	

NORTH BOUND.	No. 34 Daily	No. 34 Daily	
Leave Houston	5 20 a m		7 25 p m
Leave New Orleans	7 45 p m		7 55 a m
Leave Mobile	12 20 a m		12 58 p m
Leave Pensacola	11 20 p m		12 25 p m
Leave Selma	4 20 a m		3 30 p m
Leave Montgomery	6 20 a m	12 01 p m	6 20 p m
Leave Columbus	5 30 a m	1 30 p m	
Arrive Opelika	8 07 a m	2 35 p m	8 07 p m
Arrive West Point	8 50 a m	3 33 p m	8 50 p m
Arrive LaGrange	9 18 a m	4 14 p m	9 18 p m
Arrive Newnan	10 25 a m	5 26 p m	10 18 p m
Arrive Atlanta	11 40 a m	7 00 p m	11 30 p m

No. 37 and 38 Vestibuled train, Sleeping and Dining Cars, New York and New Orleans.

No. 35 and 36 Solid trains Washington to New Orleans. Sleeper New York, New Orleans.

GEO. C. SMITH, Pres't and Gen'l Mgr.
JNO. A. GEE, Gen'l Pass. Agt.
ED E. KIRBY, City Ticket Agent.
GEORGE W. ALLEN, Trav. Pass. Agt.

RICHEST SILVER MINES ON EARTH

Found in Peru and Bolivia and Have Produced Billions.

THE FAMOUS POTOSI MINES

What Is Being Done in Them at the Present Time.

HOW BOLIVIA'S PRESIDENT GOT RICH

Visit to the Great Bolivian Mine—Women Miners and How They Work. Gold of the Incas.

Oruro, Bolivia, June 30.—(Special Correspondence.)—Oruro is one of the great mining centers of Bolivia. There are rich deposits of silver and tin in the Andes all about it, and the work goes on in the mines night and day. There are rich copper mines on the Desaguadero river, not far from here, and the whole country, in fact, seems to be a bed of valuable minerals. In the Huanani (Wah-nah-ne) tin district there is a conical mountain, which has a network of tin veins, in some of which the pure ore has been followed down from the top of the mountain a distance of 600 feet. In the Avecaya district, near this, the tin lodes are from one to three feet thick, and now and then contain great masses of solid tin ore. Other veins are from six to eight feet wide in places, and some of the ore is so pure that it is shipped to Europe as it comes from the mines. Other ore is crushed by means of rocking stones and is smelted on the spot in little blast furnaces and run into fifty-pound pigs. All of these tin mines are situated at least 14,000 feet above the sea.

Richest Silver Mines in World.

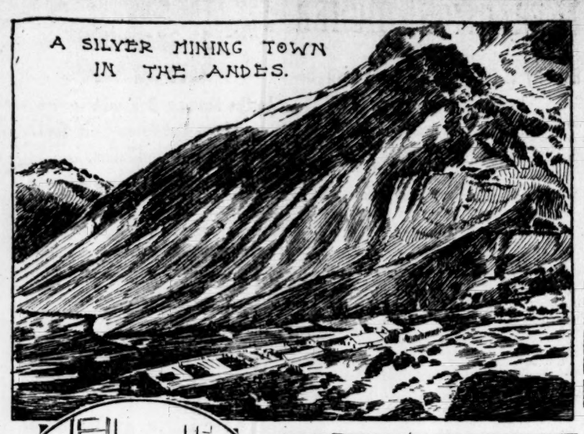
Bolivia has perhaps the richest silver mines on earth. She has produced a vast amount of the silver now in the world, and did the price of silver rise she would again flood the markets with her product. There are today in the dumps of the abandoned mines of this country millions upon millions of ounces of silver which fine machinery may some time reduce at a profit. The methods of mining have been wasteful in the extreme, and the high freight rates now prevent anything but the richest ores being touched. The tin and silver-bearing territory of Bolivia is about 1,500 miles long and 210 miles wide. It runs clear through the mauntainous parts of the country from south to north and everywhere throughout it, at distances from fifteen to twenty miles apart, may be seen these abandoned mines, which were worked by the Spaniards. In 1848 the number of these mines was estimated at 10,000. Few such mines were exhausted. The Spaniards forced the Indians to labor in them, and they burrowed through the earth, taking out only the richest parts of the veins. The owners gave one-fifth of what they mined to the Spanish crown, and it is known that between the time of the coming of the Spaniards to Bolivia and the year 1800 the country produced more than three and one-third billion dollars in silver. From 1800 to 1825, when Bolivia secured her independence of Spain, sixty-seven million dollars were taken out of the mines, and up to the present it must be, I should say, a very low estimate to say that Bolivia has given the world the enormous amount of four billion dollars' worth of silver. The greater part of this metal came from the famous silver-mountain of Potosi, the mines of which have produced more than three billion dollars' worth of silver. Today the Potosi mines are to a large extent exhausted, and the town, which had at one time more than 100,000 people, has now hardly one-fourth of that number.

How the President Made Fortune.

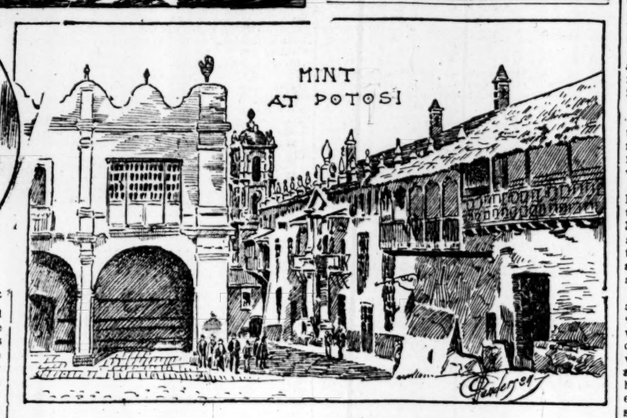
At present Oruro is far greater mining center than Potosi. There are some very richmines here; one not far from the city has netted the present president of Bolivia a fortune. This mine is called the San Jose. It was, I am told, discovered by a Scotchman named Andrew Penny, who came out here years ago as a common mechanic. He was a drunken sort of a fellow and was by no means particular as to the character of his female friends. At least he married an Indian and was living with her when his mine began to produce fabulous amounts. It continued good and soon made him very wealthy. He invested some of his surplus in an estate in the old country and then died. By the Bolivian law his estate went to his wife and to his adopted son, who was a half-breed. The widow concluded to go to Scotland and see if she could not capture the estate there. She failed, but her lawyer, who seems to have been as little particular as was the old Scotchman, made the ancient Indian widow a proposal of marriage and came back with her to Bolivia to live. The old lady soon died and the now president of Bolivia was the lawyer who settled the estate. He did this in such a way that for a consideration the Scotch lawyer husband withdrew, leaving the balance of the estate, including the mine, to the president and the adopted son. The president, I am told, now owns five-eighths of the mine, and he has from it an income of something like fifty thousand Bolivian dollars a week, or more than fifty thousand of our dollars a month. The mine has ore in sight for a long time to come, and as his excellency is the president there is little danger of his title being disputed.

Visit to a Bolivian Silver Mine.

Oruro is a mining town of 12,000 people. It makes you think of the larger villages of the valley of the Nile, save that there is no green surrounding it. It lies at the edge of bare gray hills in a desert. The streets are narrow. Most of them are unpaved and most of the houses are of one story, thatched with straw. The town waterworks are mules who carry barrels of this precious fluid about on their backs and a large part of the population is made up of Quichua (Keech-wa) Indians. The most of the miners are half-breeds or Cholos, and as mining is the chief industry you see Cholos everywhere. There are also saloons everywhere. You know them by the little red flags which are stuck in balls over their doors. Just above the city on the mountain is the Chilean mine called Sacavon La Virgen. This is a famous old silver mine which has produced and is still producing vast quantities of silver. It has a capital of $1,000,000 and its stock is worth, I am told, 250 per cent above par. I visited it today. The mine is managed by Englishmen, but the work in it is all done by Bolivians. The miners labor half naked in the tunnels, as the mine is like an oven and the means of ventilation are poor. They take out only the best of the ore, and this, when brought to the surface, is broken into little pieces by Indian women, who sort out the best and throw the poorer pieces away. There were several hundred of these women at work at the mouth of the mine at the time of my visit. They squat on the ground and break the ore with hammers. Nearly every one of them was chewing coco, and I could see the fat quids sticking out of the cheeks of many of them. They work from daylight until dark for what would be about 17 cents of our money per day. The miners receive about twice this amount. In all 700 hands are employed, and this notwithstanding that a great deal of the work is done by machinery. One of the odd things about the mines is the fuel. This mine is 600 miles from the coast and 7,500 miles from the coal mines of Australia. The result is that the freight on coal makes it cost $6.50 per hundred weight, which is too expensive for use. Its place is taken by the fuel of the country, which is llama manure. This is brought in on the backs of llamas in bags. It costs about 60 cents for 100 pounds, and 7,600 pounds are required to run a forty horse-power engine for twenty-four hours. In company with one of the managers of the mine I went into the llama fuel pit, where 150,000 pounds of this stuff was stored. It did not smell at all bad, and walking over it was like tramping through gravel.







Silver Mining in Peru.

The silver mines of Peru are almost as rich as those of Bolivia. There are, I have been told, about 2,000 different silver mines in that country, but owing to the low price of silver only a few are now being worked. At Hualgayoc, in northern Peru, just over the western range of the Andes, there are 400 silver mines within forty square leagues. Some of these mines produce as much as 300 ounces of silver to the ton, and the waste dumps will average, I am told, at least sixteen ounces per ton. The ore is mined by Indians, who are paid about 40 cents of our money per day. Their only tools are hammers, drills and rawhide sacks. They have neither picks nor shovels, and they burrow through the mountains like rats, taking out only the richest parts of the ore. They work almost naked, wearing only breech-cloths about their waists, and as they work they utter weird and melancholy cries. All of the ore is carried out upon their backs. An Indian will carry 150 pounds. He will climb up ladders or notched sticks with such a load of ore upon his back and will go off on a dog trot with his burden. The ore is broken up into small pieces with hammers by children. It is then ground by circular stones being rolled about over it and then mixed with quicksilver after the patio process by driving mules around through it. These Hualgayoc mines are the ones which Humboldt says produced $33,000,000 worth of silver in thirty years. Much of the ore is now reduced to a sulphide and taken on mules to the coast and shipped to Europe for further treatment.

Cerro de Pasco Mines in 1898.

The same sort of work goes on at the famous Cerro de Pasco mines in the Andes above Lima, and, in fact, in nearly all of the silver regions of Bolivia and Peru. The Cerro de Pasco mines, which are now in active operation, number about 300, and there are 225 silver mines being worked at Yauli, on the Oroya railroad, about sixty miles away. Cerro de Pasco has always been thought to be the crater of an extinct volcano. It is situated about 14,000 feet above the sea, in one of the bleakest parts of the Andes. The town, which is now only one of about 5,000 people, lies in a basin surrounded by barren rocks. The deposits consist of a great body of low-grade silver ore, over a mile and a half long by three-quarters of a mile wide. This has been worked down to a depth of about 250 feet, and numerous tunnels have been run in at that level to drain the mines. The great trouble is the water, and further mining can only be done by lower tunnels or heavy pumps. Henry Meiggs, the American engineer who constructed so many great works in Peru years ago, began a tunnel 150 feet below the present levels. The work was stopped, however, at a distance of 900 feet from the surface, and at present nothing is being done. The tunnel will need to be extended from 900 to 1,800 feet further before ore is struck, and at the present low price of silver there is little prospect of this being attempted. Within a short time there has been something of a revival of the silver industry at Cerro de Pasco, owing to the copper ores lying under the low-grade silver ores, and the camp today is more one of copper than of silver. In the past the Cerro de Pasco mines have produced enormous quantities. Between 1630 and 1824 27,200 tons of pure silver were taken out of them, and the dumps of the mines, if they were scientifically wokred, would bring a fortune. Twenty years ago Cerro de Pasco was turning out more than a million ounces of silver a year, and I am told that $60,000,000 worth of silver was taken out from under the ground on which the town of Cerro de Pasco now stands. These mines were discovered in the seventeenth century by an Indian. He camped out one night near the site of Cerro de Pasco. Before going to sleep he built a fire upon some stones and awoke to find that his stones had melted and that a lump of silver slag had taken their place.

American Smelting Works in Andes.

The biggest yankee enterprise I have found in a mining way south of the equator is the smelting works of the Backus & Johnston company at Casapalca, Peru. This company is composed of Mr. J. Backus, a Brooklyn man, who is a nephew of the famous engineer, Meiggs; Mr. J. H. Johnston, of Bath, who came out here to work on the Meiggs railways, and Captain H. Guyer, the owner of the Guyer Springs in Idaho, who is well known as a practical miner and mining engineer in our western states. Backus and Johnston made a nice thing in establishing a brewery at Lima. They imported machinery for it from the United States, and made money from the start. They sold the brewery some years ago to an English syndicate for $500,000 in gold. They have since been dealing in mines, and have put a great deal of money into their smelter. This is situated at Casapalca, on the Oroya railroad, away up in the Andes, ninety-five miles from the sea and 13,606 feet above it. The works run night and day, and I am told that they smelt to as good advantage as any establishment of the United States. The superintendent of the smelter is Mr. Frank Pierce, the son of Richard R. Pierce, of the well-known Argo smelting works of Denver, and the smelting is done after much the same plan as that of the Argo. The company also has extensive silver mines at Casapalca. Captain Guyer told me that the profits of the mines and works during the past year were more than $100,000, while the profits of the year preceding were even greater. About five hundred men are employed, and the company controls the town of Casapalca, which has grown up about the works. The smelter was originally started on a small scale to work over the dumps of the Ryo and other silver mines, of which there were something like 20,000 tons at this point. Then the company bought the Ryo copper and silver mine, and took a ten years' lease of the Carlos Francisco mine. Both of these mines had been worked from the surface for many years. Backus and Johnston decided to run a tunnel into the mountain and strike the ore body 1,700 feet below the upper workings. They did this, but failed to find any pay dirt in the Ryo. A few months ago the tunnel was pushed on into the Francisco vein, and here a very rich body of ore was struck. I was shown specimens of the ore at Casapalca. The vein is seven feet wide, and twenty inches of it assays, I am told, 150 ounces of silver to the ton. The tunnel is 3,000 feet below the outcroppings of the ore, and it is believed that some rich pockets will be struck in working upward. This mine is worked after the approved American fashion. The tunnels have railroad tracks in them and the ore when brought to the surface is sent to the mills on a gravity tramway.

Smelting for Peruvians.

In addition to their own ore, the Backus and Johnston Company does a large business in smelting for the mines of Yauli and of Cerro de Pasco. The ore is carried from forty to seventy-five miles to the smelters on the backs of llamas. Each of the llamas carries about 100 pounds, and they are driven here by the Indians in herds of from twenty to fifty. It is not an uncommon thing for 1,200 llamas to be unloaded in a day at Casapalca, and the yards of the smelter were full of these curious beasts during the whole of my stay. It takes the llamas ten days to make the round trip from Cerro de Pasco and about two days from Yauli. It is one of the curious features of freighting in the Andes that, although Yauli is on the line of the railroad, just twenty-five miles from the smelting works, the ore can be brought that distance more cheaply on llama back than on the cars. In the same connection eggs and vegetables are sometimes carried down the mountains to the markets of the lowlands on llamas, although the railroad almost parallels the route of the llama trail.

There is another large smelter at the end of this railroad, at Antofagasta, on the sea. This smelter belongs to the famous Huanchaca Silver Mining Company, which produces the greatest part of the silver of Bolivia today. The smelting works are of vast extent, comparing in size with any in the United States. They have cost about two and one-half million American dollars and smelt the ores of this company exclusively. It is a magnificent establishment and is now well managed.

Gold Mining in Peru and Bolivia.

I have already said something about gold mining in Bolivia. There is one thing which I failed to mention, and this applies to silver mines as well. This is the difficulty which I am informed exists of holding on to a good mine here without a lawsuit. Many of the notary publics, through whom the mines when discovered are taken, are said to be entirely unscrupulous and it is impossible to prevent fraud. A common thing is for the notary to issue papers to himself for the same property and to antedate them. If the mine turns out good he claims it by right of a prior title. Another method is to leave some important clause out of the papers so that it will furnish ground for a defect of title, and a third method is to forge papers claiming and substantiating a prior title. I heard the other day of such papers being brought in evidence in which the water marks on the paper showed that the paper was made at a later date than at that at which the writing upon it was purported to have been filed. I am told that there are today but few mines of value in Bolivia which are in the hands of foreigners which have not lawsuits connected with them, and it behooves the American who comes here to watch his titles very carefully and to beware of trusting any one further than he can help. In Peru I understand that the mining laws are more carefully worded and that the chances of fraud are considerably less.

Why Spaniards Made Fortunes.

As to the existence of gold almost everywhere in these Andean mountains there is no doubt, but the finding it in paying quantities is a different thing. The amounts of treasure gathered by the Indians before the days of the Spaniards and since then have given a false idea of the richness of the country. In the days of the Incas these Indian chiefs, called kings by the Spaniards, had the masses as their slaves. They could put thousands of them at gold washing in the various rivers, and, though each man got but little, the aggregate was large. There was little wear and tear on the gold thus gathered. It was not used as money and but little of it went into the hands of the common people. It accumulated as the ornaments of the nobles and as decorations in the temples, and was consequently found in great quantities when the Spaniards came. The Spaniards themselves used the Indians as slaves and worked them so hard that today the Indian population of both Bolivia and Peru is not one-tenth of what it was at the time of the invasion of Pizarro. The mineral region least prospected is that on the eastern side of the Andes. These parts of the country have been worked for years by savage Indians, who still bring gold to the settlements and dispose of it in way of trade. The Indians are hostile to foreigners and drive them out of their territory. The banks of the rivers are covered with a dense vegetation, and the climate is in most parts disastrous and very unhealthful. There are placer mines worked by the Indians on the Maranon, the Beni and Santiago rivers, and on the latter I am told that the gravel often pans out two ounces to the yard. Many of the mountain streams were paved by the Incas during the dry seasons, when the water was low. The floods brought the gold down from the mountain, and this was caught in the cobbles and cleaned up when the waters went down. I traveled for some days with an English mining engineer, named Sharp, who has been sent out here by some London capitalists to investigate certain properties. Said he: "So far as I have gone, and I have traveled extensively in the Andean parts of Peru, I find that the gold ledges are few and far between and very uncertain in extent. The free gold has been pretty well worked out, and what is left is in iron pyrites, copper pyrites and arsenical pyrites, from which it is difficult to extract it. The mines are pockety and uncertain. Such mining as is done by the Peruvians is after them ost wasteful methods. They use the arostria process, and lose at least one-third of the gold."

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J. C. STANLY,
Engineer E. T., Va. & Ga. R. R.

Worth the Risk.

From The Chicago Evening Post.

She was fairly beaming when they met.

"What's the matter?" asked her best friend.

"George is going to the war," she answered.

"But I don't see anything pleasant about that."

"Well, you see, it's just this way," she explained. "Nothing short of the shock of being ordered into active service ever would have given him the nerve to propose. That's worth some risk."

SARGE PLUNKETT

Laying Low for the Developments of the New Era.

BROWN WILL NOT TALK AT ALL

New Problems, New Heroes and New Politics Will Deluge the Country.

For The Constitution.

Now that peace is to come, the best thing to do is to quietly await the dawn of the new era and see how things are to shape themselves, and what will be the popular trend of thought.

I think this is why Brown is having such a bad spell of sickness—just to avoid being a false prophet. He swears that current events have knocked out all sectionalism, even nationalism, and will turn us into the channel of universal brotherhood before we are through with it. He thinks that we will take it upon ourselves to reform the world and bring all peoples up to our standard or to our way of thinking. This may be a hard thing to do, he thinks, being, as we are, more than apt to have some little differences to just see how the thing is to be arrived at, but he finds cheer in the thought that the wider the field and the more the heathens, the less time the "reformers" will have to devote to him individually.

But the old man is too sick to deal in his usual strong way with such great questions, and I put very little importance to his utterances. A man as sick as he is, and one who has had such a hard time trying to get well, is in no condition to do anything but groan, and groan he does, and he is not to blame much, I reckon.

In the first instance he broke out all over and, and some of the neighbor old women said he had the itch, and for the itch he went to doctoring. I helped him, and according to the directions of the best old woman doctor I ever saw, we soon had a washpot full of pokeroot gathered and had boiled it down till it was strong enough to stand alone. The directions said apply the stuff as warm as the patient could bear it, and to this end we kept it on the fire till Brown had his clothes off and give the word, when I was to pour it on while he rubbed. He stood up in the tub while I dipped out a gourd full, stepped up on a block and began to pour. I dident pour long, the stuff was entirely too hot, and as the first tip of the gourd started a stream down his poor old back, he gave an unearthly yell, jumped ten feet and made the quickest time to the creek ever known in this settlement. As he went through the yard chickens scattered, the dogs took after him and the women, including the doctor woman and three of her assistants, who always go in cases of sickness, flew to the doors to see what was the matter, but they only saw a blue streak as Brown lit over the fence and plunged into the creek. He lay in the creek all the afternoon, and from this he took a cold that I am sure would have ended his career but for the kindness of Colonel Morrison in giving him a sack of his E. E. M. tobacco which cut the phlegm and removed the pain from his side and throat. Before we got the tobacco, though, the good old woman doctor had tried everything she knew of, including some porous plasters that I think must have been prepared with the strongest sticking salve ever invented by man. When we went to get the plaster off we had times. We had never known that the plaster should be dampened to get it off, and so the trouble was. I undertook the skinning of the plaster off. I worked the edge up till I could get a hold on it with my fingers and then I pulled. Sometimes I think Brown put on some, but he swears he didn't. I would pull and he would groan and frown till, pulling a little harder, he would give a flounce and jump clear out of bed. Then me and his folks and the old woman doctor and all the neighbors present would have a time getting him back in bed and turned over so that I could skin him again. We had a time, but we will know better next time. I have been trying since to get him to try the pokeroot juice again, but he swears he will rot with the itch before he will have anything more to do with it.

The truth is that Brown had no itch. It has developed that he has only a severe case of poison oak, and from this day he will ever proclaim himself against old women doctors and all their herbs.

Troubles never come singly, says Brown. He had just got so he could creep around when he decided that he would haul up a little wood. He yoked the oxen to the old cart and seated himself upon the tongue in his usual way, when his old woman warned him to remember that the oxen were mighty saucy since grass was so abundant. It always makes him mad to advise him, so he made no answer, but jerked his lines and moved off, muttering that some folks must take him for a child. When he struck the top of the hill and started down to where the wood was, the oxen wanted to go one way, while he wanted to go another. Then the trouble began. He jerked with all his might and hollered "Gee!" with all his lungs, but the oxen had their heads set, and down through the ticket they tore. Brown held on, but he had some terrible jolts as the wheels hit stumps and nearly turned the cart over. The bushes had whipped him severely already, but at last a sapling somewhat larger than the rest, bent down at the yoke and scraped along the tongue till it caught Brown's left leg and stripped it of skin from the knee to the heel, dragging the old man under the cart and leaving him on the ground. We rushed down to the rescue, and everyone of us thought the old felow was dead; but he was not. We gathered him up, his old woman and one of his girls a-hold of his feet while me and another one of the girls took his head and shoulder. It was a heavy load, but under the excitement we had managed to get him fully a hundred yards in direction of the house before the youngest daughter arrived with the camphor bottle. The bottle was a terrible big-mouthed thing anyway, but when Mrs. Brown, in her excitement, turned up to dash a little in her husband's face, he swore that they had turned a whole milipond of camphor into his eyes and nose and mouth. It was pretty severe on him, but it brought him too and at this writting he is doing firstrate in everything, but he don't want to get mixed up in the complications of what is to be when the war is over and the new era dawns, and so he acts accordingly.

I expect my old friend is about right in wishing to wait for developments. We will soon have a new crop of heroes and a new budget of problems and a new supply of politics. I was in hopes that all our problems were settled, but will have them still and our old nigger problems will pale into insignificance. As to politics, Brown says they have done nothing in the war but manufacture politics, and as for the new heroes, of course they are in it, but I say and Brown says that no escapes have been as close as his from the ox cart, no suffering has been greater than his from the piaster, and no blasting to humanity has been superior to the discovery of Morrison's E. E. M. tobacco. I agree with him in some of it, but some I will not, but anyway I almost envy his opportunity to keep out of the complications that are upon us.

Perhaps the grand race of North American Indians who struggled so hard to sustain their right and protect their homes will have justice done them. Anyway there will be a wild fad to see that people everywhere are governed humanely and there will be no more foreigners among us, no more sectionalism and lime will run up to a enormous price in whitewashing the negro and giving them the polish that all must agree they deserve if soldiering makes men great and entitles them to extra honors.

I still say, though, that it is industrial heroes that is the need of the south, not warriors. SARGE PLUNKETT.

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THE CONSTITUTION, JR.

Stories for Little Children

Specially Written for The Constitution by Mr. G. T. Lee

These stories are written by Mr. G. T. Lee, of Johnson City, Tenn., a nephew of General Robert E. Lee and a first cousin of General Fitzhugh Lee. They are familiar in many southern households, as the series—one being published each week—is a compilation of old-time southern stories, of which Mr. Lee says: "Many came down from the negroes, and some of them were told me by my parents.'

UNCLE BILL AND THE BLACK THING

Uncle Bill was an old colored man; in fact, he was a very black one, and his fat, black face and slick, black scalp and forehead shining out from his bushy white beard and hair showed a good natured old negro that was, as the negroes used to say, "barefooted on the top of his head." He was a very large man and the old people said that he had been as strong as a giant when he was young. He was a hero among the negroes and they told many stories about the things he had done. Some of these stories were true and some were not, but the one I shall tell you now is true in its main facts, for I heard it from a white man that knew all about it. I don't know whose uncle old Uncle Bill was, but he was a slave on one of our Virginia farms and all the young people, both white and black, in that neighborhood, and most of the older people called him Uncle Bill. When a young man he belonged to a gentleman who lived in the mountains, but was afterwards sold to a gentleman in our section, where he married and lived to a good old age.

Uncle Bill's first master owned two farms; one down on a river, and the other some miles distant back in the mountains.

One evening he said to Uncle Bill: "Bill, the boys have been cutting hay up on the mountain farm today and it is lying on the ground. I want you to get up very early in the morning, take a pitchfork, go up there and help to put up hay tomorrow. I want you to start soon enough to get there by sunrise, if you can."

Early the next morning, before daybreak, Uncle Bill shouldered his pitchfork and took the road leading to the mountain farm. It was not very dark then, for the stars were shining brightly. He could see very well to walk along the road, but it was just dark enough to make everything look strange and wild.

When he had gone two or three miles from home, while he was passing through a piece of woodland, where the thick leaves on the hundreds of great trees made his way quite dark, all of a sudden a little black thing ran across the road just in front of and close to him. He did not know what it was, but thought it was "a coon, or 'possum, or some sich varmint," as he said. Like a flash he took the pitchfork down from his shoulder and stuck it into the little black thing. "An' then," Uncle Bill used to say, "I nebber hyeard sich squallin' in my life befo' er sence. Hit wuz wuss 'n fawty tom cats a-fightin'."

However, Uncle Bill did not have much time to think about the squalling of the little animal, for in less than a minute he heard something coming through the woods breaking down bushes, making an awful noise among the dead leaves and sticks and growling like a furious wild beast. Uncle Bill said it scared him so that he could not run and made his kinky hair uncurl itself, stand straight up and knock his hat off.

Before he could run, or even think of what to do, a big, black thing sprang into the road, stood up like a man with his arms stretched out and made right at him. It was so dark and he was so scared that he could not tell what the big, black thing was, and it looked to him like a wild, black man as big as himself. He thought his time had come to die, but he was not going to let the thing kill him, if he could help it, so stuck his pitchfork into its breast.

He could not push the black thing away, for he was not strong enough, but he could hold himself off from it, and that was what he did. Then the black thing grabbed at the fork, so Uncle Bill jerked it out of the thing's body and jumped away as far as he could; and, when the thing started at him again, he again stuck the fork into it.

Thus Uncle Bill and the big, black thing fought for several minutes, the black thing trying to get at the man, and the man sticking his fork into it, holding himself off and then jumping back to save his fork and get in another blow with it. Uncle Bill said that it seemed as if he was fighting that thing for hours, but, in fact, it was only for a short time, and then the thing turned and ran off into the woods.

As soon as it ran off, Uncle Bill turned around and ran off, too. He went back down the road as fast as his legs could carry him, and never stopped until he got home again. As soon as he got there he ran to his master. He was so frightened that his eyes looked wild and almost as big as small saucers. He was so pale that his skin looked right ashy, and was so out of breath that he could not speak for some time.

"What in the world is the matter with you, Bill?" asked his master. But Uncle Bill only made some wild signs, which his master could not understand, so he said: "The negro must be crazy! What is it, Bill, can't you talk?" Then Uncle Bill managed to get breath enough to say a few words and exclaimed: "De ole black debble, mahster, de old black debble!" He was so scared that he thought he had a fight with old Satan himself.

Well, after a while, when he had got his breath good and was somewhat over his fright, he told all about his fight with something in the dark. Then the master went out, called some of the men, and told them to saddle several horses. The master and two or three men took their guns, got on the horses and went to the place where Uncle Bill fought the black thing. They took him along to show the way, though he did not want to go at all.

When they got there they found a cub bear dead in the road. They saw some blood where Uncle Bill and the black thing had fought and tracked the blood out into the forest, where they found an old bear lying dead. Then they knew that Uncle Bill had stuck his fork into the cub, that the mother bear heard it squall, that she had tried to kill Uncle Bill for hurting her cub and that he had killed her with his pitchfork.

Unsle Bill was very proud of having killed the old bear, and in the dark, too, and used to brag that he was not afraid of any kind of wild "varmints er ole black debbles nuther," and that he could whip them anywhere, night or day; but, for all that, he could never be persuaded to go to the mountain place again except in the daytime.

The Big Niagara Bridge.

From The New York Press.

The new steel arch bridge being erected at Niagara falls, to replace the last of the suspension bridges, will be the largest of its kind in the world. The main arch will be 868 feet long, the next largest being the 560-feet arch of a bridge at Oporto, Portugal. The approach on the Canadian side is 210 feet long, and that on the American side 190 feet, making the total length of the structure 1,268 feet. The bridge will connect the two great free parks, Queen Victoria Falls park on the Canadian side and the New York state reservation on the American side. It will be a single structure, having a width of little over 49 feet. In the middle twenty-three feet of this will be electric railroad. On either side of this will be carriageways 8 feet wide. Outside of these drives will be foot passages slightly elevated above the roadways. The middle of the arch is 150 feet above the gorge. It was impossible, of course, to build false works to sustain the main arch, and it was built out from either end to the middle, the old suspension bridge furnishing an anchorage and a platform from which to operate. The work was extremely perilous, and in order to give the mechanics every protection possible a boat manned by an expert oarsman was kept under the bridge.

AMONG THE LITTLE FOLKS.

Vacation is rapidly drawing to a close, and the boys and girls will soon take up their studies for a long term of what seems weary months, but are really very pleasant after the days are gone. With the school hours consuming the greater part of the day, little time is left for the boys and girls to have any out-of-door amusement. They ought then to get all the fun they can out of the few weeks that they will have before the schools begin to open. Get all the sunshine you can and store it away for the long winter season. It will make you happy and shine out upon others.

The adjournment of the Cross Country Club and the Atlanta Athletic Association has caused a scarcity of events among they boys, and they are preparing for their football teams in the fall, and discussing plans for organization. It is probable that a league of teams will be arranged among the boys, and a series of games will be played during the months of October and November.

The Constitution, Jr., requests all its readers to send in short letters this week of how they have spent their vacations, and tell how they have enjoyed themselves since they were released from school.

The recent rains that have been falling every day for nearly two weeks have interfered with the jaunts of many of the little folks, and kept them indoors more than they liked to stay. Many of them want the weather man to stop it, and if he can't do it, to call on Uncle Sam for help.

The many pretty lakes around the city are affording the boys much good swimming these hot days, and they are taking advantage of it. East Lake is a popular resort for them, and there is every afternoon many of the boys in the lake. Bathing in Clara Meer is said to be good, and some expert swimmers can be seen there every afternoon.

Mr. Daniel Carey, editor of The Junior, is on his vacation this week, and will probably be away next week. He is having a fine time climbing the mountains of north Georgia around Tallulah falls.

There will be a large number of graduates of the Boys' High school last year to enter the "Tech" this fall, and the apprentice class will be composed largely of these.

Major Slaton, superintendent of the public schools, has announced that the schools will be crowded this year, and the children will have more associates in the classes than ever before. The lower grades of the schools will be very full, and some of the brightest scholars that have attended the public schools in a long time will be in the grades.

Fred Allen, the famous shortstop of the Atlanta Juniors, this year is covering that position for the Merchants team in the city league. He is doing good work, and shows what kind ow players the Junior team is made of. The Juniors say they have been forced to disband because they could not get any other team to play them. They have this season won nineteen games out of nineteen, making a clear percentage of 1,000.

In another place of The Junior is found a story showing the interest that is being taken by the school children of Cincinnati and other places to raise a national fund to build a battleship to be called "The American Boy." The Junior hopes the boys and girls of Atlanta will commence to raise money for this fund, and take a prominent part in the construction of the ship.

A SHARK THAT WAS A GOOD SENTINEL

The recent ordering of troops to the Dry Tortugas, Florida, recalls a curious incident in which a boy prevented the escape of prisoners and performed a humanitarian act, which was greatly misunderstood at the time and aroused no little comment in the press of the day.

At the time mentioned the island of Dry Tortugas was used as a great prison, and bounty jumpers, deserters and prisoners of all classes were connned there to the number of several thousands.

The island is but thirteen acres in extent, surrounded by a wide and deep moat which made it almost impossible for prisoners to escape, yet every time a vessel came into the harbor one or more men would make the attempt. Obtaining ropes, they would lower themselves into the moat from a porthole, swim across the ditch and try to pass out the tidegate, despite the fact that sentries paced up and down on every face and kept watchful vigilance, with orders to fire and call the guard. Several prisoners did escape the sharp eyes of the guards by swimming and dodging under water when passing the sentinel. Reaching the tidegate, they would dive again, swim to the channel and in the darkness climb abord the steamer lying there and conceal themselves.

But all were not successful. Several unfortunate men dropped into the ditch from the rope and were found drowned the following morning. The guards were doubled and everything done to prevent the attempted escapes; not because there was any danger of the men getting away, as the transports were always searched, but to prevent casualties.

Just then it happened that the surgeon of the post was making a study of the large sharks thereabouts, and one day his young son suggested that they put a big man eater in the moat where it could be watched. He said to General Meigs, who was stationed at Fort Jefferson at that time, "It will prevent the men from swimming the moat and so be the means of saving their lives."

The proposition was put into immediate effect. The surgeon's son, with the boys of another officer, went out fishing and soon captured a shark which the surgeon's twelve-oared barge towed in shore, the huge fish beating the water with its tail and at one time taking the cutwater in its jaws and shaking it as a cat would a mouse.

Finally, after several hours of hard work, and with the assistance of many men, the shark, which was at least thirteen feet in length, was hauled over the tide-bridge, the surgeon's son cut out the hook, and with a swirl of its big tail the monster went dashing away.

The shark was dubbed the provost marshal by the prisoners, and that it inspired a wholesome dread in their minds was soon evident. But it was a perfectly harmless creature. It swam round and round, very near the brick wall, with one eye cast up, pathetically. It presented a formidable spectable, moving slowly along, and no one dared enter the water, consequently no casualties were recorded. But it was not long before an article appeared in a northern paper calling attention to the terrors of the Dry Tortugas, where among other tortures the union officers used man eater sharks to capture prisoners, and so no little excitement was occasioned among thoughtless readers in the north and south at what was conceived to be the bretality of the officers who had charge of the Dry Tortugas prison.

Meanwhile the great shark, in reality a timid and utterly demoralized creature, was swimming about, refusing the daintiest morsels of fish which were offered it, finally becoming so tame that it could be touched by its boy captors, who followed it about on rafts, while the naturalist watched its method of swimming and made many sketches of it and the singular fishes which clung to its sides. The shark lived six months, finally dying of starvation. Its jaws may now be seen in the American Museum of Natural History, Central Park, New York city.

BUTTONS WORN BY UNCLE SAM'S BOYS

An ordinary button is a very trifing thing, but one of brass has a power that few other things possess. Everybody falls under the spell of the brilliant array of gilt buttons that shine on the dark blue or gray coat of a midshipman or cadet, or glitter on the portly breast of a brigadier general or admiral. But how many people know that there is a meaning in every one thus worn, and that an officer's rank may be determined by the device on the button, as well as by the number he wears.

As to the buttons themselves: The The large ones are seven-eighths of an inch in diameter and the small ones ninesixsixteenths. They are all of yellow metal, fire-gilt, and burnished.

The general officers and the officers of the general staff war a gilt button, very convex, with the spread eagle and stars, and a plain border. Fo rofficers of the corps of engineers the button is different, being only slightly convex, with a raised, bright rim, one and one-thirteenth of an inch wide. Its devices are an eagle holding in his beak a scroll with the word "Essayons" (let us try); a bastion with embrasures in the distance surrounded by water, and a rising sun. These devices are of dead gold upon a bright field.

For officers of the ordnance department the buttons are gilt, convex, with a plain border, and ther device consists of two crossed cannon and a bombshell with a circular scroll over and across the cannon, containing the words, "Ordnance corps." Signal corps officers have convex gilt buttons, with plain obrder, and the device of two crossed signal flags with a burning torch between them. For artillery, infantry and cavalry the button is gilt, convex, with the device of a spread eagle, with a shield on its breast, which contains the letter A, I or C. The aid-de-camp may wear the button of the genera lstaff, or the one of their own regiment or corps, as they please.

The cavalry havs a button with two sabers crossed, their edges upright; the infantry, two rifles, without bayonets, crossed, their barrels upward; the artillery, two cannons crossed; the post quartermaster sergeant, a key and quill pen crossed; the hospital corps, a large cross; the engineer corps, a turretted castle; the signal corps, two signal flags, crossed with a burning torch; the ordnance, a shell in flames, and the commissary sergeant a crescent.

The navy button is just as important, but not so varied as the army button. It is gilt, convex, and of three sizes in exterior diameter. The large size is seveneighths of an inch; the medium seventenths of an inch, and the small size ninesixteenths of an inch. Each size bears the same device, that of a large eagle holding an anchor, and surrounded by thirteen stars, in honor of the thirteen states.

CHILDREN TO BUILD A BIG BATTLESHIP

President McKinley has indorsed the plan proposed by Mr. Rankin W. Good and Mr. Harry J. Price, both of Cincinnati, O., to rais a fund among the school children of Amrica to build a battleship to be known as The American Boy."

Th plan was laid before the president on Fiday and he required very little time to express himself as greatly in favor of the sceme and give it his indorsement.

The young men who have commenced this admirable plan propose that the children alne build the ship, and the boat will remain as a monument to the sterling childhoo of the nation. The children of Atlanta ill have the same opportunity as those elsewhere to put their little savings into this fund, and it is expected by the time the shools open that the plan will be in good working order.

President McKinley wrote the following letter to Mr Good, after a personal interview with him:

"Mr. W. Rankin Good, Cincinnati, O.—My Dear Sir The circular which you have presented to me outlining your plan for raising a fun with which to build and present to the government a battleship has greatly interested me.

"Love of country and devotion to the flag were never more conspicuous in America than they are today, and I am sure our boys and girls will deem it a privilege to be numbered among the contributors to this patriotic undertaking. Very sincerely yours, WILLIAM McKINLEY."

The words of President McKinley should ring in the ears of the boys and girls of Atlanta. He expresses his interest in the undertaking and willingly grants the privilege to the young people to show their devotion to the flag of the country.

He wants them to build the ship and will help them in the work and recognize their efforts, no matter how expended.

The little folks of Atlanta should organize and commence the work that will aid this movement and show the children in all parts of the United States that Atlanta is ready to help build a great big battleship—"The American Boy."

Chicago Tribune: If we are not going to hold the Philippines, Dewey and Merritt should not have been there, and we should have saved ourselves the immense cost of conquering lands which we did not intend to keep.

YOUNG FOLKS' CORRESPONDENCE

SOMETHING ABOUT CHINESE WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

Dear Junior—I wonder how many children of the Junior ever saw any little Chinese children? If you never did, let me tell you something about them. Last year I was at Nashville, Tenn., during the exposition there, and had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Kee Owang, the manager of the Chinese village; he is a very well educated gentleman, and not like most of the Chinese our city boys and girls are in the habit of seeing on the streets, dressed in their ridiculous costume, but Mr. Owang dressed just like we do, and you could understand nearly everything he said. Mr. Owang and myself became very good friends, and I used to go to the Chinese village very often to see him. One day he came in my office and said: "I want you to come up to the village tonight, I have something to show you." I told him I would come up about 8 o'clock. So about 8 o'clock that night I went up to the village, and as soon as I arrived there I found Mr. Owang, and he said: "I want to take you upstairs and introduce you to some Chinese young ladies," and then laughingly continued: "You can't talk to them, because they won't understand you, but you can look at them."

We went up the steps to a large door, upon which Mr. Owang knocked; the door was immediately opened by a Chinese servant, who was the most horrible looking old man I think I ever saw. Mr. Owang said something to this old man in Chinese, which of course I didn't understand, but the old fellow shook his head and said: "Hoo-kal-a-um-to-gar;" as Mr. Owang told me to come ahead, I naturally supposed "Hoo-kal-a-um-to-gar" meant "come in."

We entered a very large hall decorated with hundreds of the brightest flags and banners you ever saw. After inspecting the contents of this beautifully decorated room Mr. Owang called an old Chinaman and told him to tell the girls to come in. In a few moments I looked up and standing on a long platform before me were ten or twelve of the sweetest little Chinese girls you would want to see, the oldest about thirteen years old and the youngest a mere baby, about three years old, named Ah Loo.

Now, I know some of you will laugh when I say these children were pretty, for I know how hard it is for anyone to believe that a Chinese can be pretty, but these little children were as pretty and sweet as they could be and could sing a great many Sunday school songs, such as "Jesus Loves Me, That I Know," "Nearer My God to Thee" and a good many that we all know so well. These little things would sing a song in English and then immediately sing it in their own language, and you can't imagine how funny it sounded. They were all dressed in silk dresses which were beautifully embroidered with a heavy gold cord which was woven in all kind of fantastic shapes, representing birds and animals of different kinds. It was amusing to hear these little people sing and talk. The smallest child was the only one that could speak English, and her name was Ah Loo, and it was funny to hear her say "no cue, no good," which means that if you haven't got a "cue" like a Chinaman wears you are not good, for you know that a Chinaman thinks that a person without a "cue" can't go to heaven. Little Ah Loo would get up in my lap and catch hold of my hair and say: "No cue, no good," and I use to reply to her: "No cue, heap good," and she would throw back her head and laugh as if she thought it was the funniest thing she ever heard. Every time I went to see these little children I always filled my pockets with candy and peanuts and as soon as they would see me coming they would commence to jump up and down and say: "Ke-noo, ke-noo." and as soon as I got in the room every one of them would be around me with their hands in my pockets seeing what I had for them, and the way they would talk and "jabber" was very laughable. Every Sunday afternoon Mr. Owang and myself use to take them to walk, but they cant walk like our children, for their feet are very small and they get tired very quick. Their shoes are the funniest things you ever saw and are made out of wood and are so shaped that when they walk they look like they were going to fall over on their faces. I had lots of fun with these little Chinese children and I wish all of Aunt Susie's children could have seen them. I wonder what became of them after the exposition closed, don't you? UNCLE BILLIE.

Bessie Manning, Clinton, Miss.—Dear Junior: I live two miles from Clinton. I am on a visit to my uncle's, near Jackson. My papa has been taking The Constitution ever since I can remember. I like to read the Junior letters and I think they are very nice and a great help to each other. We are going to the open air concert given by the Gem band in Jackson tonight. The concert is given twice a week. We are going to the soldier's camp some evening soon. Papa has some very fine watermelons and cantaloupes. Our protracted meeting will begin next Saturday and I anticipate a grand time, as we have a great deal of company during our meeting.

Miss Woodson Roger, Rangeley, Va.—Dear Junior: Will any one kindly exchange some music with me? To any person who will send the words and music of "Dark Eyes," "'Tis Evening Brings My Heart to Thee" and "Somebody's Coming When the Dewdrops Fall," I will send them in return in sheet form "Is It Anybody's Business if a Lady Has a Beau?" "Changeless" and "My Old Kentucky Home." I also have other music, either vocal or instrumental, which I would send if preferred. I have long desired the above pieces, and anyone sending them to me will oblige a great admirer of The Constitution.

A Country Girl—Dear Junior: I live in the country and like to live in the country better than I do in the city, for in the country you can roam in the woods and pick wild flowers, go fishing, horseback riding, hunting and other advantages. My brother and I go out rabbit hunting sometimes and in bird season we go bird hunting. We often go fishing. The grapes are getting ripe in the hammocks and swamps, and there is another advantage over city children, for we can go grape hunting. I am always glad when Tuesday comes, for it brings The Constitution. I think The Junior is improving every week.

Reader Crabapple Grove—Dear Junior: I certainly think that there has been many very good letters written to The Junior of late. My papa takes The Constitution and we all like it very much. I am very fond of reading, but fear that I like to read too light literature most too well, but I also like to read good books and read all that I can get. I like "Uncle Tom's Cabin" and "The Royal Path of Life" very much. I wish that I had a pretty home, like some of the cousins. I live out in the country and on a farm. I have two brothers, one married and the other single; but while he does not wash up the dishes, he is very kind to me and often takes me with him when he goes to see his girl. I like Observer's letters fine. Inclosed find 5 cents for the Grady hospital.

Susie Manning, Jackson, Miss.—Dear Junior: I have long been a reader of The Junior department and think it the best page of The Constitution. Brother has been a subscriber for four or five years and I don't see how we could get along without it. My cousin, Bessie, is staying a week with me and we anticipate having a good time, as we have a great many things in view. We are going to the concert tonight and are expecting to visit the asylum, penitentiary and soldiers' camp before cousin leaves. Just in front of our house are breastworks thrown up by the soldiers during the civil war. Some of the cousins tell about their pets, but I haven't any except the cook stove and ironing table. I help mamma in a great many ways.

Willie Langsdon, Matthews, Tenn.—Dear Junior: I am a little girl ten years old. I live eleven miles from Eagle Lake and three miles from Matthews. I have been to school two terms and I like my teachers very well. I live on a farm and like it better than I do in town. We take The Constitution and like it very well. We have been living here seven years. I have no pets but my doll. Mamma has several Brahma chickens. They are very gentle and so pretty. I like the children's column of The Constitution very much and would like to correspond with some of the little folks of my age.

Jesse E. Mayo, Llano, Tex.—Dear Junior: We take The Constitution and think it is one of the best papers ever published. I am sixteen years old. I live on a farm and have a fine time. I do not go to school now; my school is out, but I am studying hard at home. I want to be a great, wise and honest man. I like unknown correspondence. If Miss Nola Smith will write me I will send her the words to her song. Mamma has known it a long while. I also have other songs, "Bury Me Not on the Lone Prairie," "The Orphan Girl" and others that I will exchange or send to those desiring them. I am very fond of reading good books. I have a great many of them.

Cornelius Hallford, Blue Ridge, Ga.—Dear Junior: There are many girls and boys writing to the dear old Constitution, and many of them write real nice letters. What a pleasure it is for a person when they are lonely to pick up The Constitution and read the nice letters on the Junior page. Of course some are a little better than others, but we need not stop writing because some one beats us a little; just try the harder; push onward; a little energy, and you have overcome what you once thought so hard a task. In regard to unknown correspondents, I think that there is nothing so nice, if conducted right. We can only judge by letters. If they do not suit, we certainly don't have to answer them. Find 10 cents to join the Grady hospital list. Would like correspondents between eighteen and twenty years of age; either sex.

Lewis C. Angel, Junta, Va.—Dear Junior: It there room for another cousin from the Old Dominion? I am a Virginian, and am proud to say that the land which gave birth to Washington, Henry, Jackson and Lee is also my home. Iam a constant reader of The Constitution, and would be "almost lost without it." I agree with W. Criddlebaugh on the subject of correspondence, and think it one of the best ways to gain information in regard to other localities. And, again, it is a source of pleasure and enjoyment to read nice, intelligent and instructive letters. I would like the song, "The Ship that Never Returned," for which I will give "A Brave Volunteer," "Yellow Rose of Texas," or "The Spanish Cavalier." Would also like to correspond with some of the cousins about eighteen—the fairer sex, of course.

Inez and Ben Cathey, Bryson City, N. C. —Dear Junoir: Mamma takes The Constitution and we are anxious every Wednesday to read the cousins' letters and dear Aunt Susie's—how could we do without her? We also enjoy Bill Arp's and Plunkett's letters. We are specially eager to get the next Constitution, because it is after the occasion of the great reunion of the confederate veterans in Atlanta. Our grandfather was there. He was one of General DeRossett's staff. We know Atlanta treated them handsomely. We have a great uncle from whom we can get no word. We have lost his last letters, but we think his last addresses were, Short, Shelby county, Texas, and Teneha, Bosque county, Texas, and Lula, La. His name is W. Harrison Cathey. If any of the cousins know anything of him they will very greatly oblige us by writing to us and we will return the postage. We send 4 cents for the Grady hospital.

Minnie—Dear Junior: Sometime ago a lady of Woman's Kingdom requested some one to send Virginia Gabriel's beautiful song, "Ruby." I take pleasure in sending the song and will ask some one to please send "The Broken Betrothal," "My Little Sweetheart, Willie," and "Over an Old Letter." Any one sending these pieces will greatly oblige me, as I am trying to make myself a scrapbook of good poetry and everything useful. I am so grateful to the ladies of the Woman's Kingdom and Aunt Susie for their letters of advice, for though I am a girl yet in my teens, I have the responsibility of rearing five little children. My mother has been dead nearly five years, and father being a physician is absent from home so much, and so the little ones look to me for guidance and I'm ever grateful to any one who will advise me how to guide my little brothers and sisters so when my life's mission is ended I may hear the welcome plaudit, "well done," and we may all meet in heaven our angel mother, four dear brothers and one little sister, who have all crossed over and are waiting there with becking hands.

Pearl Carson, Turkey Creek, La.—Dear Junior: How many girls eighteen years old has a grandfather to meet the veterans in Atlanta this year? My grandfather was seventy-four years old June 24th. He had his arm taken off in two places from a shot in his hand during the last war, was taken prisoner and kept confined at Fort Delaware and suffered privations through the war as a true soldier. He has been a sufferer ever since I can remember, with cancer of the eye. My papa has a sawmill and I have lived all my life in the pine woods. Papa and mama have ten children, my oldest brother was twenty years old July 28th. My mother's mother lives with us. I have a great-grandmother living, she is seventy-eight years old. Mama's father died of measles in Knoxville, Tenn., during the war. Seeing the reunion of a father and daughter through the dear old Constitution I would like to hear of mama's uncle Lee Summerlin, last heard of in Texas. I think Woodville, Texas. Also of an aunt, Mrs. Alice Pride, as their mother is still living an would be glad to know of their whereabouts.

Annie Laurie Moore, Ahah, Va.—Dear Junior: I have been reading the cousins' letters with much pleasure and if Aunt Susie will permit me I will join your interesting band. Annie Laurie Moore, age eleven years. I wish to say that I cannot help noticing how much all the cousins deprecate war. Of course we all regret the present war, still we should remember that a voice gentler than ours said, "Such things need be." I think it would be well enough for us to consider the causes that led to this war. A candid mind will admit that those causes are most justifiable. Is it not right that we should desire to uphold the honor of our beloved country by protecting the lives and liberty of our fellow citizens, no matter where they be? And should we not with swift hands avenge the treacherous sinking of the Maine and the heartless murder of her crew? If we never indulged in war, my dear cousins, where would we have been today? Insignificant. As for myself, I have only the body of a little girl, but I have the heart of a soldier, and an American soldier, too. When I heard of Dewey's victory in the faraway Philippines I thought how grateful we ought to be that God had given us the first battle. On the morning of July 4th, when I first read the news of Cervera's capture and of the destruction of his fleet, I was filled with enthusiasm, and when I saw my Uncle John coming toward our house I ran out to meet him, and clapping my hands, I cried: "Hurrah for Uncle Sam." I would like to correspond with any of the cousins between ten and fifteen years of age. I would especially like to correspond with some who live in Florida or California. I inclose 10 cents for the Grady hospital.

Nannie Turner, Toleros, N. C.—Dear Junior: Brother takes the Constitution, and how we do cherish its weekly visits. I enjoy reading the many nice letters from the cousins, and also Woman's Kingdom. I will take for my subject, "Modesty." Modesty is one of the chief ornaments of youth, and has ever been esteemed a presage of rising merit. It covers a multitude of fault and doubles the luster of every virtue which it seems to hide, the perfections of men being like those flowers which appear more beautiful when their leaves are a little contracted and folded up than when they are full bloom and display themselves without any reserve to the view. Modesty is a polite accomplishment and generally an attendant upon merit. It is engaging to the highest degree and wins the hearts of all our acquaintance. On the other hand, none are more disgusting in company than the impudent and presuming. The man who commends and speaks well of himself on all occasions, we generally dislike. On the contrary, he who studies to conceal his own defects, who does justice to the merits of others, who talks but little of himself, and that with modesty makes a faverable impression on the persons with whom he is conversing, cultivates their minds and gains their esteem. Correspondence solicited.

Licia Pope, Bran, Ga.—Dear Junior: I reckon you cousins are tired of reading about the reunion that was held in Atlanta a few days ago, but I am going to tell my experience. I went the 22d, and oh, such a time as I did have. I got up at 2 o'clock that morning. My, but I did get sleepy when we got to East Atlanta. We put up our horses and took the car. When we got there we stayed until about 10 o'clock, then we took another car, which landed us in the Exposition park. We first went to the Georgia building, and oh, such a lovely place. We then went to the auditorium building, and in there we saw the dear old veterans. Some were dressed in uniforms, some in the gray, and such grand speeches and pretty sponsors. You could not look any way without seeing this dear country's flag, which we hope will soon float over Cuba. We then went in the agricultural building. We went to the lake and saw the boys swimming. We then went back to town. Of course we carried a basket full of something good to eat. We ate our dinner and went up in town to see the parade. We waited about one hour and we were looking for the parade, but instead of soldiers here came the rain. At last we went to a corner to wait for a car to carry us back to East Atlanta. We waited and waited, but the cars were packed so we could not get on, so we walked all the way out there, which was three miles. Correspondents wanted over fifteen, either sex.

A. B. Dance, Athens, Ga.—Dear Junior: Will you permit a girl of a few summers to join your happy band? I have been a silent reader of The Constitution for some time. I think it a splendid paper. I enjoy reading the juniors' letters so much; Arp's and Plunkett's, also.

My home is situated on a little hill about two miles from the North and West railroad. In front of the house is a beautiful grove of sweetgums; on the north is an orchard; on the east is an old field, with a branch running through it. The house is almost hid with evergreens, cape jasmines, honeysuckle and morning glories. To look across this old field and see the weeping willows swaying to and fro, and many other things, is most beautiful—what a grand scene is nature, and how we ought to appreciate it!

To steal away alone under some great old oak that has stood the storms for many years and view the beautiful clouds that are mixing and mingling with each other, it will soothe mind and rest it from the cares of this life.

Sometimes I think we do not half appreciate what God has given us—think of the people that are kept in dungeons and many other dark places—they can never enjoy nature as it is. How grand and glorious is God's work and how we ought to appreciate it!

H. Stanfill, Washburn, Ark.—I have been enjoying the cousins' letters quite a while and will now let them hear the echoes returning from far-off Arkansas. We have a picturesque country—as wild and rugged scenes as can the Alps boast, as fertile valleys as those of the Nile, as romantic cities as Venice, as palatial country homes as those of ante-bellum days, and as pretty girls as ever wore a bride's veil, as brave and chivalrous—but there, I'd better leave that unsaid.

I live in the western part, in the grand old state of Sebastian close to the home of the red man. The Indian is fast taking to the ways of the Anglo-Saxon.

Some claim that the red man is becoming extinct. I think it must be only his characteristics.

But I did not intend to talk on that subject. In fact, I would not have intruded at all if I had not been invited to do so by one of North Carolina's fair daughters.

I wish to say a few words about some nice books I have had the pleasure to read. "With Lee in Virginia," by Mr. Henty, is a splendid book, fascinating from cover to cover. As indicated by the title, it treats of war time incidents and will tell the reader facts of history and geography.

Another good book is "With Wolf in Canada," by the same author. All of Mr. Henty's works that I ever read are splendid, especially for the young.

Would like to hear from some of the genius of the Junior in regard to putting up short line telephones. I can't get a receiver and transmitter made right for a wire line. Can any of the cousins give me instructions to do the work proper?

Billy Boy—Dear Junior: I have a brother who is a doctor who writes various articles for different publications of the medical profession. This has inspired me to write also for publication. Thus moved by this sudden inspiration, but not being able to take up the subject of physics and pills, I shall content myself with a few brief remarks upon some of the characteristics of the duck. This is a subject that has never come to the front, nor shone with any luster in the literary word (save Mother Goose.) Yet men of literature are often stimulated with the egg and meat of this domestic fowl. There are two kind of ducks—the domestic and the wild. These two kinds are divided and sub-divided into various and sundry breeds too numerous to mention.

The wild duck is found in large numbers on the coast of Florida, especially in the vicinity of Homosassa, on the gulf coast, which is known as the "hunter's paradise." It is very hard to come within shooting distance of this bird unless one hides in the marsh and waits for them to get within range of the gun. The domestic duck is quite different—very lazy and you are apt to step upon it, unless you warn it of your approach. There are some things about this fowl that may not suit The constitution of all who would like to engage in the pursuit of raising them—one is this: About 4 o'clock in the morning they give a loud quack. This arouses the chickens and they begin to crow, which is the signal in many homes to rise, whereas were the chickens not awakened they would not crow before 6. But enough on the subject of ducks for this time, though should any of the Juniors desire further information upon this much neglected subject and do not object to early rising, Aunt Susie will gladly give them the address of Billy Boy.

"Mesquite," Navajoe, Okla.—Dear Junior: How many of the cousins ever visited an Indian camp? I live near what is now the largest Indian reservation in the United States, the Kiowa and Comanche reservations. These Indians are fed, clothed and educated by the government. Every effort is being made to civilize them. Some of the cousins will doubtless be surprised to learn that the Indians have a better chance to get an education than most white people. A great many Indian boys and girls are sent east to school every year, besides they have many good schools here on the reservation. Yet when they graduate and come back to their tribe they don their blankets and moccasins and live about the same as before. They will not talk English if they can make themselves understood by using their own language or making signs. The government has built nice houses for most of them. Their houses are well built and nicely painted, but are unoccupied.

They prefer to live in their teepes while the crows walk around on the verandas and the birds nest in the eaves of their houses. Quannah Parker, chief of the Comanches, is an exception to this rule. He lives in a nicely furnished house, which is large enough for a hotel. His house is surrounded by five or six barbed wire fences which are so strong it is impossible to go through or over one of them. The gates to these fences are not opposite. In going to or from the house one must pass through a gate and turn to the right or left until they find another gate and so on till they get through. Any one whoever played the game of "pigs in clover" will understand how it is arranged. Quannah Parker is very popular among his tribe. He is only half-Indian. He has six wives and twenty-three children. He is a son of Cynthia Ann Parker, who was captured when she was a little girl and raised by the Comanches. Any of the cousins who have read Texas history will remember her story and how she was rescued by Governor Ross, of Texas. An Indian chief holds the balance of power and most difficulties of his tribe are settled without a higher court. A few months ago a young Indian and his wife separated. The Indian went to a distant part of the reservation, probably hoping to escape from his uncongenial and dusky partner. But such was not to be. His chief, Quannah Parker, went and arrested him. He placed him and the squaw both on one pony. Taking a rope he tied them to the pony and to each other and brought them back, and as the novels say, "they lived happy ever after." I inclose 5 cents for the Grady hospital.

How To Fire Up While Camping.

The camping out days have come, and the boy who can make a good fire under disadvantages has a proud position and is likely to be the star of the camp.

There is a widespread idea that it takes deep occult lore to build a good camp fire in the rain, knowledge that must be learned from gypsies or Indians. Gypsies and Indians know how to do it, but there is nothing mysterious in the accomplishment. Any one can learn it. To begin with, you must learn to keep your matches dry—and before that, to be sure you have matches. Leather match cases are likely to let matches get damp; carry a metal one. Then always make a habit of having some old newspaper in your best protected pocket. You can get on without it, but it is good woodcraft to do things the easiest way, and the paper makes fire-building easy. Also be sure you always have a good knife; of course no self-respecting boy needs that advice; but girls who want to glorify their sex by showing what girls can do in the woods need to look to the knife problem. Select a place for the fire where it won't set either timber or tents ablaze.

Clear the ground for several feet around it of inflammable trash; a few stones roughly piled up between it and the wind will often save more time than it takes to gather and place them.

If everything is soaking, look for a fallen tree or an old stump; shave off the surface at one spot, and then you can get good dry splinters from the old wood beneath; often a little "grubbing" in the stump, or underneath the log will bring forth a handful of good dry wood without any use of the knife. Gather dead twigs from the trees, not from the ground; build your pile with care; hurry makes worry here, and it is to be hoped you wear a broad hat so that you can protect the infant blaze from untimely breezes with it.

Last and largest order—make the rest stand around and take orders from you when the fire is your job; otherwise some one will proudly dump a great wet plank down on your struggling little flame and then say, when it goes out, "Why, I thought you could build a fire so well; what do you suppose is the matter with you?"

DYNAMITE GUNS.

Fifteen Men, in Relays, Are Required To Work Them.

From Leslie's Weekly.

Dynamite guns, such as are used upon the Vesuvius, are operated upon an entirely different principle from the ordinary powder guns. They have engines and boilers and air compressors and coolers, and all sorts of intricate machinery, in a house not far away, by which the propectiles are fired. The dynamite or gun cotton, or explosive gelatin, or whatever the explosive material may be, is contained in the projectile only. This projectile is called an "aerial torpedo" by the manufacturers, and is exploded by means of a fuse, similar to any powder gun's.

Dynamite or any other high explosive cannot be used in an ordinary cannon because the powder would explode the dynamite before it left the gun, therefore, the system of using compressed air came into vogue as the only method of throwing dynamite to any distance. The system is popularly known as Zalinski's, although that naval officer is not connected with the manufacture of the projectiles or the guns. The air is compressed and passed along through various tubes before reaching the gun, and is used at about one thousand pounds pressure to the square inch, which is much less than the power of powder. Dynamite will be exploded at about five thousand pounds pressure to the square inch. These guns are enormous affairs, smooth bore, fifty feet in length, made of the best iron, in three sections, flanged and bolted together, and supported on a steel carriage. The carriage is mounted upon a steel racing ring, so-called, and the system of handling is by means of an electric motor. As these guns are covered by a large number of patents, they are very expensive, costing the government many thousands of dollars each. Fifteen men, in relays, are required to work them.

The gunner stands upon a platform on the left side of the carriage, uses a fine telescopic sight, and when all is steady he pulls a lever which allows the compressed air to enter the gun, and the discharge takes place. These guns are all loaded at the breech, and the projectile is handled by a separate carriage. The projectile is about ten feet in length for the fifteen-inch gun, and when charged with 500 pounds of dynamite or gun cotton weighs fully 1,000 pounds. It is a steel tube composed of walls three-sixteenths of an inch thick, and has a spiral vane at the rear. The fuse is a foot in length and weighs twenty pounds. This fuse contains two pounds and a half of dry gun cotton and a few grains of fulminate of mercury as a detonator. It is set to explode at impact, or as the gunner may desire as to time.

46,000 WORDS ON A CARD.

This Is the Feat Accomplished by Rila Kittridge, Aged Eighty-Six.

From The Philadelphia Record.

Rila Kittridge, aged eighty-six years, of Belfast, has just succeeded in writing 46,000 words on an ordinary postal card.

Mr. Kittridge's love for the practice of miniature chirography commenced in his early life; twelve or fifteen years ago a postal card was received by one of the local papers, on which some one had written 600 words and defied its duplicate.

This was when Mr. Kittridge commenced to diminish the size of his writing. He put 1,000 words on a postal card and gave it to the paper, but this was beaten, and he wrote another with 3,000 words.

This record stood unbeaten, but he continued to crowd more and more words into the smallest possible space, 6,000, 10,000, 20,000; all these marks were passed, until his very finest work, equal to 46,000 words, on our postal card of today was accomplished. This would be equal of putting all the words (181,000) of the New Testament on four postal cards.

He has repeatedly written the Lord's prayer eight times in a space no larger than a silver 5-cent piece.

Whole messages of presidents and speeches of statesmen have been written by this man on one postal card and copies sent to them.

He once wrote one of W. E. Gladstone's speeches, containing some 4,000 words, on a card and sent it to him, and from the English statesman received a most commendatory letter.

The most wonderful part of this work is that it is all done with an ordinary steel pen and ink, and with the use of only ordinary spectacles, such as are worn by most men of his age, with no magnifying glass or instruments made for the purpose. It is possible to read it with the naked eye. Every letter is separate and is perfect.

All his best work is mounted and framed; some of it was sent to the Paris exposition, where it attracted much attention.

Mr. Kittridge enjoys the practice of his art and works at it every day. He lays his power to do this fine work to his steady nerve and to the wonderful magnifying power in his eye.

"Why," says Mr. Kittridge, "an ordinary cambric needle held before my eyes appears to widen to one-eighth of an inch, and it is to regulate the power of my eye that I wear the glasses in performing my work."



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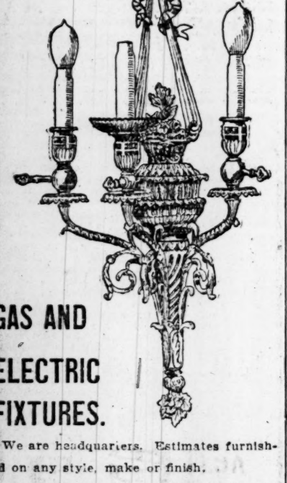
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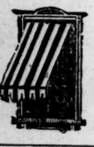


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WAR WILL DO GOOD

Arp Shows the Sunshine After the Storm.

ANGLO-AMERICAN ALLIANCE

Bill Favors the Scheme in Order To Civilize the People of Other Countries.

If this war was waged for humanity's sake—that is, for the purpose of feeding the starving Cubans—of course it has failed of its purpose, for they have not been fed. But even though our government made a blunder in assigning a cause—a casus belli—and instead of feeding the starving have killed a thousand Spaniards afar off in the Philippines, and 3,000 more at Santiago, nevertheless the war seems to have been the culmination of many grievances and has already resulted in inestimable good. Whether it be manifest destiny or the will of God and the fulfillment of prophecy, we cannot tell, but can only say, as of old, "If this thing be of man it will come to naught, but if it come from God we cannot fight against it." One thing is certain. It has exalted the prowess, the genius and the resources of the American people more than anything that has ever happened. The United States now stand acknowledged by the great powers of the world as equal to any of them, and her only rival has solicited her hand in fraternal union. At a banquet given the other day in British Columbia to Lord and Lady Aberdeen, Hon. Mr. Mackintosh, the lieutenant governor, paid to Americans the following beautiful tribute:

"To our American friends who are present we cannot refrain from extending our congratulations for the recent achievements of their army and navy while waging a white man's war for the extension of modern civilization, and we implore them to cast their influence for a white man's policy of an Anglo-American alliance. (Loud cheers.) There can be no legitimate civilization where a Bible is carried in one hand and a drawn sword in the other. When the great English speaking nations link their fortunes together, then the war drum will throb no longer and the battle flag will be furled and a union be perfected that will be sanctioned and blessed by the Almighty. (Immense applause.) Then will be written by angel fingers the brightest page in history, on which will be recorded the union of the powers owning the same origin, speaking the same language, but long severed by passion and prejudices for which the older must accept responsibility. (Applause.) Then will be established the greatest confederation of freemen the world has ever dreamed of. Each star upon the flag of the United States will then represent a civilizing power and each British colony an auxiliary force, all working together in concert—all honoring the flag of our fathers and all revering the banner of liberty and patriotism. (Loud cheering.) Mr. Mayor and gentlemen, I give you the stars and stripes and the Union Jack. Long may their varying tints reunite and form in heaven's light one arch of peace."

Isent that fine? Could it have been better said? Are we not all for that—an alliance with grand old England, our mother from whom we have been long estranged—a white race who now asks for an alliance with the white race of this country for the Christian civilization of the world.

Our recent victories on sea and land have done this. Old solid, sturdy England has long had doubts of our ability and our statesmanship. She has been prejudiced against our republican form of government, but is now convinced and converted, and is forced to admit that the people can be trusted to govern themselves. But the stress and emphasis that Mr. Mackintosh pays to a white man's government must be a withering rebuke to Mr. McKinley, who still seeks to humiliate our people by placing the negro over us. The New York Press is now the most infuriated organ of the republican party, and in a recent issue says: "We want no possession or control of the Philippine islands or of any other islands that have a hybrid, mongrel, lawless population. It would cost us millions of money and a century of time to civilize them and educate them to the blessings of good government. Right here within our own domain we find it impossible to control and regulate the conduct of some of our own people, for in South Carolina and Georgia we cannot punish the people for killing one negro postmaster and maiming another." Isent that funny? That party still seeks to humiliate us with the negro and to keep us the strife. We were hoping that this war would wipe out all this bitterness, and if it did it was a war worth fighting; but it looks now like politics is shaping itself to continue the sectional strife. Mr. Hemphill has been invited up north to make a speech on fraternal union, and maybe he can stop this agitation and help to give us fraternal peace, but I am afraid not. If it were left to the soldiers, we would have a white man's government such as Mr. Mackintosh desired, but already the contention has begun—whose war is it—who killed cock robin—what party is to have the political benefit of the glory?

But we shall see what we will see. The smoke is not cleared away yet. It may be that peace is still afar off, and if the preachers who are writing about the prophecies are not mistaken, the war has just begun. The fifth vial of St. John is not near poured out. The preachers amuse me. When I was a young man Napoleon Bonaare was proclaimed as the beast, and his number was six hundred and sixty and six. They found the number by giving a numerical value to each letter of his name, and then added them all together and actually did make their sum to be 666. But now the Roman Catholic church is said to be the beast, and this war will will not end until the pope and his church are all annihilated and then comes the next vial which is to be poured out on Turkey and that kingdom is to be annihilated. I heard a preacher say about the time our late civil war begun that if it should turn out that the Lord was not on our side he would forswear his religion. But he lived to see his hopes blasted and did not forswear his religion either. But it humbled him and took away his conceit. But whether the war must go on or not I will pray for peace, for I know that peace is a blessed thing. Peace at home and peace abroad. We want no war for glory when it is all mixed up with tears. Let us stop it just as soon as possible, prophecy or no prophecy. Bismarck is dead and not long before he died he said: "I take no comfort in anything that I have done. I have provoked and fought three wars, in which there were killed 80,000 men and which brought rivers of tears. I now believe these wars could have been honorably avoided and I have no pleasure in the memory of them. But I have made my peace with God and have his forgiveness."

What an admission for an old man, a great man, to make. How different from that of Gladstone. BILL ARP.

WHAT THE NEGRO IS DOING.

Matters of Interest Among the Colored People.

Rev. H .H. Proctor's discourse on the geographical features of his trip to Portland, Ore., and return last Sunday night was very good. In language most beautiful, he described the magnificent farms of the west, the unexcelled railroad facilities, the great cities and the hospitality, kindness and push of the people. He told of the vast plains, volcanic craters where nature's fires have long since ceased to burn, of boiling springs, of Salt Lake and Salt Lake City, the home of Mormonism. He graphically described the beautiful scenery of the Columbia river, the Bridal Veil falls, the great divide, snow-capped mountains in the month of July and many other things of interest.

He spoke interestingly of his pleasant stop at the Brown palace in Denver, and believes it is one of the finest hotels west of Chicago. He said he traveled 7,000 miles, 500 of which was by water. He visited three provinces of Canada and sixteen states in this country, and he found some colored people wherever he went. In closing, he spoke of the great Christian sentiment—"the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man"—that seems to prevail throughout the great west, and prayed that the day be not far distant when that sentiment would cover this entire country. The services then closed by singing led by the choir—"Jesus shall reign where'er the sun does his successive journey run." Rev. Proctor was a delegate to the national council of Congregationalists that was held in Portland. He represented Georgia and South Carolina and we can safely say they were well represented.

It was indeed a treat to visit those cities, rivers, mountains, etc., with him. I have said before, and I will say again, people should travel more. A man that has traveled is a broad man, with a broad mind, while a man who has not traveled ever lives in a small shell, with his still more small mind. My advice is to everybody, and especially our lawmakers, to travel, travel, travel—get out of your shells in order that you can see that the world is in the march of progress.

Rev. M. B. C. Mason, formerly of this city, but now of Cincinnati, one of the secretaries of education of the Methodist Episcopal church, was in the city last week.

First Lieutenant F. H. Crumbly, of Camp Dyer, Augusta, Ga., was in the city this week spending a few days with his family.

Mr. Thomas Grant, of this city, who was commissioned as second lieutenant, has been promoted to first lieutenant.

There are twelve companies in camp and the Atlanta company is one of the best.

Major John R. Lynch, paymaster in the army, is still in the city.

Bishop H. M. Turner and Dr. W. G. Alexander were both out of the city last Sunday. Rev. C. L. Bradwell, D.D., presiding elder of the Atlanta district of the African Methodist Episcopal church, filled the pulpit at Bethel church in the absence of the pastor.

Mrs. P. G. Simons is spending the summer at Elberton. Mrs. S. S. Butler, Miss Annie Thomas and Miss Emma Holmes have gone to the country to spend a while.

Bishop L. H. Holsey, D.D., has returned home to spend a few days after a successful tour of his work.

Bishop W. J. Gaines, D.D., and Miss Mary, his daughter, have gone west. The bishop goes to hold his conference at Seattle and other points. They will visit the Omaha exposition and other places of interest before they return.

Rev. and Mrs. J. D. Gordon, of Savannah, are spending a while with relatives at 102 Randolph street.

Bethel Sunday school held memorial services last Sunday afternoon in memory of their late superintendent, Rev. A. D. White. The services were appropriate and were well conducted by Principal A. St. George Richardson.

The walls of new Bethel church that were condemned and torn away, are now going up under the watchful eyes of the proficient architects, Bruce & Morgan. Dr. Alexander says they have charge of the work and that is a guarantee that the work will be done properly. They hope to raise money enough today to pay for the rebuilding of the wall and putting on the roof. Everybody should help this struggling congregation.

Professor A. St. George Richardson, who was for several years president of Morris Brown college and did so much to build it up, has been called to the presidency of Edward Waters college, Jacksonville, Fla. Should Professor Richardson accept the school will get a worthy officer, while Atlanta will lose a good citizen.

Rev. P. J. Bryant delivered an able sermon last Sunday night to the mothers. Tonight he will speak to the daughters.

The presiding elder's council of the African Methodist Episcopal church was held this week at Americus, Ga. Many able papers were read on timely subjects. Professor D. J. Jordan, Rev. M. M. Ponton and Mr. C. H. J. Taylor addressed the council.

Rev. E. R. Carter is very anxious to complete his old folks' home. But before this can be done he needs brick, lime and other material for the last story. Who will come to his aid in this great undertaking? It is a cause that appeals to humanity as well as to Christianity. H. R. BUTLER.

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Still Hitting at Atlanta.

From The Charleston, S. C., News and Courier.

A general dispatch from Atlanta announces that the city council will probably, or "undoubtedly," appropriate $3,000 for the purpose of erecting a building for the proposed textile department of the Technological school in that city, and adds: "In compliance with the condicional donation of Mr. Aaron French, of Philadelphia, $35,000 has been raised and this important addition to the equipment of the Tech is now assured. It will be the only textile school existent in the south, and will meet a long-needed requirement in training textile men to competently assume charge of the many cotton mills now springing up all over this section." It will probably interest our Atlanta friends to learn that the buildings for the textile school at Cheraw, the first organized in the south, are completed and ready for their equipment, a part of which, we believe is in place, and that the school will be fairly in operation before the Atlanta school is nearly ready for pupils. No the Atlanta school will not be the "only textile school in the south."

A PLEASANT VISIT.

WHAT A REPORTER SAW, HEARD AND LEARNED AT THE ABBO INSTITUTE.

A Visit to the Handsome Quarters of Dr. Abbo, the Noted Specialist—The Many Wonderful Cures He Has Performed—His Opinion of Atlanta. Thinks It the Ideal City of the South.

Attracted by the constant flowing throng of people who were making the way into the handsome brick residence at the corner of North Forsyth and Luckie streets, formerly occupied by Captain W. W. Boyd, a reporter made his way thither in his rounds yesterday. The house has been recently leased and fitted up as a medical and surgical institute and sanitorium by Dr. Abbo, the noted specialist of whom so much has been said and written, and whose wonderful cures have attracted attention in all parts of the country.

When the reporter entered he was ushered by an attendant into a waiting room, handsomely furnished and set apart for the convenience of those waiting to see the doctor. Among those who were in waiting at the time the reporter called were many ladies and gentlemen of high social and business positions. Many of them had been under the treatment of Dr. Abbo a short time, while a number of others were new callers who were seeking his aid, after hearing of and investigating some of the many wonderful and seemingly almost miraculous cures that have been credited to this skill and medicines since his residence in this city. These cures seemed on this occasion to be the uppermost theme among those in the room. The fact that a reporter was present, which was known to several, did not seem in the least to check the many complimentary remarks that were passed upon Abbo's skill, but rather it seemed as if several ladies desired that all the publicity possible should be given the wonderful work he is doing. Said one lady: "Whilst my husband does not care for me to figure in the papers as an advertisement for any physician, I have voluntarily given Dr. Abbo permission to refer any person seeking information to either my husband or myself, and we will gladly tell them of my experience. Dr. Abbo has done more for me than I ever expected any human physician could have done, and now that I have passed the last fifteen days without the least symptom of pain or inconvenience from a malady from which I had suffered incessant torture and annoyance for the past twenty months, I can fully appreciate his wonderful powers and the efficacy of his medicines and mode of treatment."

The case of Mrs. Wall, whose residence was given at 63 Magnolia street, was also spoken of, and while the lady herself was not present, there were several well known ladies present who vouched for the truthfulness of the reports concerning Mrs Wall's recovery, which were practically as follows: Mrs. Wall had been attacked by some acute disease which evidently had baffled the attending physician, who, as a final resort, had advised her removal to a hospital for the purpose of performing an operation and extending but little hope of recovery. Dr. Abbo was then called in, although it is said owing to the dangerous condition of the patient, he hesitated to respond at such a late period of the disease, and when he reached the house found the lady in a dying condition and religious services for the dying being conducted by the spiritual adviser of the family. Dr. Abbo spent some time with the patient, administered some of his potent preparations and left the lady in a somewhat better condition than she had been for some time. The hopes of the family were at once buoyed up and to Abbo they looked for the rescue of their loved one. The treatment and attention was continued by Abbo, and according to the statement of several responsible persons who had been in attendance on the patient, within four days after Abbo's call Mrs. Wall was sitting up and on the road to a rapid and complete recovery. This case alone, it is said, has brought to Abbo's institute a great many patients. After listening to the recitation of case after case in which wonderful powers were attributed to Dr. Abbo, the reporter made his way to the private office of this busy man. Upon presenting his card he was cordially welcomed by the doctor and invited to make himself perfectly at home and fire away with any questions impertinent, personal or general that he might wish to ask. "Doctor, how is business?" was about the first question that presented itself on the reporter's tongue, while he was taking in the luxurious apartments with its numerous strange looking medical appliances and surgical instruments.

"Business is very good," said the doctor. "I certainly have nothing to complain of, when, after only a month's residence in your city, I have my offices crowded daily and scarcely time to give my patients the treatment they need."

"How do you like Atlanta, and what do you think of it as a southern city?"

"I really look upon Atlanta as the ideal city of the south, and why shouldn't it be? It has many advantages over nearly every other city in this section of the country. The climate is superb. It has a reputation unknown to any other city for health. Its people are known for their progressiveness and enterprise, and there is, I believe, nothing lacking to make it the New York of the south."

"Now, doctor, as you have expressed yourself as liking our city, do you propose making this your permanent residence?"

"I most certainly do. This residence has been leased for one year and at the expiration of that time, provided it can be suitably arranged to accommodate a number of patients, I will renew the lease for ten years longer. I may, however, need a much larger building and may have to secure another location, as I propose establishing a sanitorium where patients can obtain my treatment under my own care and supervision."

The reporter was then escorted by the genial doctor through the entire building. The operating room, the laboratory, the room set apart for treatment of eye, ear and throat diseases and the gyneacological department were all visited, and when the reporter returned to the consulting room visions of what seemed to be millions of fancy looking instruments were floating in kaledioscopic array before his eyes. These, however, were quickly dispelled by a glance at the many medical diplomas and other insignia of honor, learning and proficiency in his profession, which were at various times conferred upon Dr. Abbo by some of the most notable medical colleges and institutions of learning in the United States, as well as by many organizations with national reputations.

The visit of the reporter to the Abbo Medical Institute was one of interest and learning, and not least of which was having formed the acquaintance of the most spoken of man in Atlanta at present, the courteous, affable and genial little doctor.

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Any of our readers thinking of a trip to New York, or waiting for cheap rates to go there, have the chance on August 16th. On that day the Erie railroad runs an excursion from Cincinnati to Chautauqua, and on August 11th an excursion from Jamestown to New York. For both excursions we understand tickets are good for ten days. This is a rare opportunity to take advantage of two excursions—to travel cheap and go to New York. It's one the Erie railroad won't advertise, but they can't help the traveling public from using.

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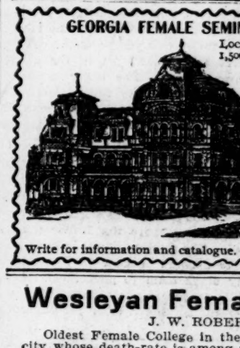
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